Three Parts And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,157. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: Increasing CLOUDINESS, light SHOWERS, WARMER.

Stock Market.—Strong. Supply of stocks small.

Wheat, 101; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 3-16.

FOREIGN.—Harold Frederic, in his cable letter to THE TIMES, forecasts the outlook for the year in Europe, and recites the problems that the powers have to face and solve. French and German politicians and journalists are making a play for the purpose of dragging out more millions for purposes of armament. Unusual freedom of speech in Germany makes the political situation there a bit shaky. Two Englishmen added to the Egyptian Court of Claims. A joke on Dean Farrar, the restoration of the glories of Badminton, and the doings of the newest titled crank. The coming of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre as a counsel for the dynamiter Ivory, or "Bell," not looked upon favorably by his friends in England. An uprising in Macedonia probable in the Spring. The question of the excessive taxation of Ireland has aroused a good deal of excitement in that country. It is said that a new commission is to be appointed to investigate the subject. Emperor William of Germany spent New Year's in holding receptions and visiting his army officers. To Ambassador Uhl he spoke in a very friendly spirit regarding the United States. The new Bourse law of Germany was discussed by two Ministerial councils last week. The action of the Stock and Produce Exchanges has alarmed the Government.—Page 13.

Thomas Bram yesterday was found guilty of murder by the jury that had tried him in the United States Circuit Court in Boston on the charge that he killed Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller. Capt. Nash was one of three persons, undoubtedly killed by the same man, whose bodies were brought into Halifax July 21, 1896, in a small boat in tow of the Fuller. The murders had been committed at sea some days before.

Interviews with business men showed that Senator Wolcott's trip abroad, to see about the possibility of an international bimetallic agreement, while not particularly harmful, was untimely, as any agitation of the financial question was to be deprecated. The opinion appeared to be that Mr. McKinley would hardly be imprudent enough to commit himself in advance in approval of such a course.—Page 6.

The Greater New York Commission received the report of the Committee on Draft of the new charter, received two more chapters, and made arrangements for public hearings, which will begin to-morrow, when the police chapter will be open to suggestions, and upon which Commissioner Roosevelt and others will speak.—Page 2.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly gave a statement as to the status of the various suits resulting from the unseating of the old Police Justices, which, he says, will all come before the Court of Appeals in the same day, Jan. 19, and resented the attack made on Attorney General Hancock as favoring one side more than the other.—Page 11.

Cornelius N. Bliss wrote an answer to Paul D. Cravath, as to the action of the Republican Club in the Choate Senatorial movement, saying that it has been used as a menace to the harmony and usefulness of the party and a cloak for purposes he declines to characterize.—Page 2.

Two daring firemen yesterday rescued several persons from a burning clubhouse on Lexington Avenue. One of the imperiled persons jumped from a window and caught Fireman Howie about the neck, and both had a narrow escape from death. The damage was small.—Page 2.

Statements were issued at Washington yesterday showing the Government's receipts and expenditures for December and for six months, the condition of the public debt, the coinage for December, and the production of gold and silver last year.—Page 3.

The tug Commodore, which was on the way to Cuba with a cargo, has been sunk. The mate and eleven men reached the shore, and it is believed that others will be saved, as the sea was calm. Several insurgent defeats are reported from Havana.

The steamships Hindoo and Creole, outward bound, were in collision near the entrance to the main ship channel last evening. Neither vessel was seriously injured, but neither continued her voyage.—Page 8. ventionality for a time.—Page 5.

County Clerk Purroy, in advocating the building of a new fire-proof Hall of Records, expressed himself in favor of a new Municipal Building, on the north side of Chambers Street, the old City Hall alone to stand in the park.—Page 16.

Attorney General Hancock has refused the application of Mortimer Hendricks to bring suit in the name of the State to restrain the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company from paying a dividend.—Page 7.

The intercollegiate chess tournament which began in this city Monday was finished yesterday, the Harvard players winning a handsome victory. Princeton was second, Columbia, third, and Yale last.—Page 6.

A decision of Justice Dykman, removing John G. Peene, John Besson, and James J. Treanor as Commissioners on the proposed Warburton Avenue between Yonkers and Hastings, has been filed.

The Albany Evening Journal's poll of the Legislature shows that seventy-two members have declared for Platt for United States Senator, one for Choate, and sixteen are non-committal.

Leon Herrmann, nephew of the dead magician, arrived in New York yesterday from Paris. He is to succeed his uncle, and is said to be marvelously skillful in his calling.

John F. McIntyre resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney yesterday and sailed for England, where he will assist in the defense of Ivory, the alleged dynamiter.—Page 16.

A fire in Liberty Hall, at East Houston and Essex Streets, yesterday morning did much damage to the ballroom and lodge rooms. Several persons were injured.—Page 8.

The tariff hearing before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday was devoted to consideration of the schedule covering flax, hemp, and their manufactures.—Page 8.

William Kramer presented the Atlantic Garden and Thalia Theatre on the Bowery to his sons as a New Year's present. The properties are valued at $1,000,000.—Page 16.

The Poultry and Pigeon Show in the Madison Square Garden closed last night. The association paid out all the prize money offered and had a balance left.—Page 6.

About 500 men participated last night in a meeting at Buffalo which indorsed Joseph H. Choate for Senator. Mr. W. D. Guthrie was the principal speaker.

Eight Norwegians, survivors of two wrecks, arrived, and told how sailors, rescued from one peril, lost their lives in a peculiar manner.—Page 6.

W. A. Hammond, Second Vice President of the National Bank of Illinois, which failed recently, committed suicide by drowning at Evanston yesterday.

The Omaha Savings Bank of Omaha, Neb., failed to open its doors yesterday. It is believed the stockholders will pay the depositors in full.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.
Post Office Notice—Foreign mails.—Page 20.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 20.
Business Troubles.—Page 15.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
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New York & St. Augustine.

The famous Limited, composed exclusively of Pullman Dining, Sleeping Compartment, and Observation cars, will be resumed Jan. 18, via Pennsylvania, Southern, F. C. and P. East Coast Line. Leave New York 12:10 P. M., reach Jacksonville following day at 8:30 P. M., St. Augustine 4:30. Two other fast trains 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. Berths can now be reserved. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

BANKERS COMMIT SUICIDE

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF ILLINOIS DROWNS HIMSELF.

He Had Been Accused of Wrecking the Institution of Which He Was an Officer—A Cashier's Self-Destruction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—W. A. Hammond, Second Vice President of the National Bank of Illinois, which failed recently, drowned himself some time last night in Lake Michigan. His body was recovered at noon.

Hammond left his home, in Evanston, secretly some time during the night. As soon as his absence was discovered the Evanston police were notified and a searching party of citizens was organized. He had been seen by several persons who knew him, and the route he had taken led in the direction of the old Foster pier, at the foot of Dempster Street. A thorough search of the pier was made, and at the lake end were found a number of papers, which were at once recognized as having been in his possession. At noon the body was found, floating in the lake, at the foot of Church Street.

Hammond has in some quarters been openly accused of wrecking the National Bank of Illinois. The first open charges against his business integrity were made only about ten days ago. Then he was accused of enacting the character of a "kiter." He was accused of deceiving the Directors of the bank and the depositors, and of deliberately violating the National banking law. His alleged irregularities were said to have been begun many years ago, when he began to use the money and credit of the bank in outside speculation.

This was done in such a manner, it was generally reported, that not only were the Directors deceived, but the bank examiners as well. Even old employes of the bank, thoroughly familiar with the inside workings of it, were said to have been unaware of what was going on under their eyes.

When it was openly charged that the Second Vice President had falsified the bank accounts an investigation suggested that the irregularities must have begun at least four years ago. At this time Mr. Hammond is said to have interested himself in the now famous Calumet Electric Railway. It is now believed that the first overdrafts to this railway, amounting to $175,000, were made at this time, when the Controller of the Currency immediately called for a statement from the bank, and Hammond disguised the irregularity by designating the overdraft as "foreign" exchange.

From a careful banker he soon drifted into unwarranted speculations. Where these turned out badly the Vice President is now accused of sending good money after bad and disguising his over-loans in various and illegal ways.

CASHIER HUSTED'S SUICIDE.

Hanged Himself in the Barn on His Place in Liberty, Ind.

LIBERTY, Ind., Jan. 2.—Henry Husted, cashier of the Union County National Bank, was found by his son Harry this morning about 10 o'clock, hanging by the neck to a rafter in his barn, in the rear of his residence. He had committed suicide.

No motive for the suicide is known. Mr. Husted's financial affairs are in good condition. The fact that he was on the street not two hours before the body was found has led to the suggestion that the suicide was due to sudden derangement of his mind.

Mr. Husted was a native of this county and sixty-seven years old. He served in the war as First Lieutenant in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He served two terms as County Recorder, was County Treasurer for two terms, and for twenty-three years had been cashier of the bank. He leaves a wife and four children.

DREYER IN BAD CONDITION.

Fear that the Insolvent Banker May Kill Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The case of alleged taking of a deposit of $154 from Frank Kennedy, a saloon keeper, by the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., when the owners of the bank knew they were insolvent, was called by Justice of the Peace Hall this afternoon. Robert Berger, one of the defendants, was in court, with Charles H. Wacker, the bondsman.

Mr. Dreyer, the senior partner, was represented by his attorney. Mr. Dreyer is at his Cleveland Avenue home in a serious physical and mental condition. The defense to-day asked for a continuance of ten days, which was readily agreed to by the prosecution. The bonds were accordingly renewed for a hearing Jan. 12.

The fact that Vice President Hammond of the National Bank of Illinois had committed suicide was known at the time and Bondsman Wacker voiced his fears by asking Justice Hall:

"If Mr. Dreyer killed himself, what effect would it have on my bond?"

It was reported that Mr. Dreyer's mental condition was the cause of much apprehension among his relatives and friends and that his physician had ordered a strict watch to be kept on his movements at home.

Peter Dudley, trust officer of the Security Title and Trust Company, the receiver for the banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., issued a statement to-day of the bankrupt firm's affairs. The total resources, as shown by the books, are $1,595,692; total liabilities, $1,489,433. The estimate given in the bill for the appointment of a receiver placed the value of the assets at $1,500,000 and the liabilities at $1,350,000.

OMAHA SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

Rapid Withdrawal of Deposits Causes the Suspension.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—The Omaha Savings Bank failed to open for business this morning. Ex-Senator Manderson is President of the bank and J. E. Wilbur is cashier. The bank was established in 1882. Six months ago its deposits were about a million and a half dollars, but withdrawals have reduced them to less than $800,000.

The Clearing House banks declined to assist the bank to the extent required, except on condition that the stockholders of the failed bank would advance $100,000 and take that amount of real estate off the bank's hands. The failure was due to the rapid withdrawal of deposits the last three weeks, caused by excitement resulting from bank failures in Chicago and elsewhere.

The stockholders are men of means and will give the necessary bond to secure the appointment of a receiver of their own selection. They will pay all depositors in installments.

President Manderson has made the following statement concerning the affairs of the institution:

"In the Fall of 1893 we had about $1,000,000 in deposits, which grew until July 9, 1896, when there were $1,360,000 in deposits. On July 9 the German Savings Bank closed its doors and a steady and constant drain was made upon our bank, so our deposits have shrunk to $750,000, showing we have paid out about $610,000 in a little over five months. The bank owes to depositors $750,000 and to banks $140,000, making the total liabilities $890,000.

"Taking the real estate at cost and our real estate and other securities at face value, we have nearly $200,000 of assets beyond our liabilities. While the bank is unable at this time to pay its depositors on demand, it is amply solvent, and while it will take some time to realize on the assets, not a dollar will be lost to any creditor or depositor in the bank.

"In addition to the $1,100,000 of assets with which to pay depositors, there is also the double liability on the stockholders, which will swell the amount to at least $1,200,000."

RUN ON A CRIPPLE CREEK BANK.

Depositors Frightened by a False and Malicious Report.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Jan. 2.—A run was precipitated to-day on the First National Bank by a man to whom a loan had been refused. He started the report that the bank would not open its doors.

Small depositors formed a line nearly a block in length. All were paid as fast as possible. A special train was run from Colorado Springs with $50,000 in gold aboard for the bank's assistance, and W. S. Stratton, owner of the famous Independence Mine, wired the institution that he had $100,000 more if it was needed.

When these facts became known the crowd soon left the bank and the excitement subsided. President Parker, in an interview this evening, said the bank was perfectly sound and able to pay every dollar to its depositors on demand.

WHEAT GOING UP AGAIN.

The Market for the New Year Began with Some Force.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Trading for 1897 began with considerable force. Every market on 'Change showed higher prices at the opening, following the holiday. Wheat showed the greatest activity with ¾c gain the first hour. Coarse grains were up from ¼c. to ½c. Even provisions, which were stagnant all through December, made a fair start for better prices. The strength in grain was largely due to foreign news, helped by the most remarkable weather conditions, temperatures over the West 18 to 62 degrees above, with snow in some places, warm rains in others and zero weather indicated for still others.

The May wheat closed for 1896 at 83¼c. It opened for 1897 at 83⅝c to 83¾c, reacted to 83⅜c, went to 84c, reacted to 83¾c, went to 84⅛@84⅜c, reacted to 84c, and then got a very strong upturn to 85c. This put the market less than 1c under the high point for the closing month of 1896. At the top figure named brokers reported free selling against "calls" for the week. The July showed equal strength with May. The advance from the close Dec. 31 was from 78⅞ to 80⅝c. This exceeded any previous price for this month. The advance was all the more remarkable because it occurred in the short Saturday session. It was largely the result of feeling in the professional trade. The country has not come into any market on an important scale. The buying was led by local bulls. Local shorts covered freely. Commission houses had buying orders. It was argued that English cables will come with a jump on Monday, and the "early bids" were after the wheat to-day. The market closed close to top at 84⅞c May, and 80@80½c July.

WAS PROBABLY MURDERED.

The Body of Farmer Erkenbrack Found on the Bank of the Mohawk.

FONDA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—This afternoon two boys found the body of Lewis Erkenbrack, a wealthy farmer of Johnstown, Fulton County, on the bank of the Mohawk River. Erkenbrack left home on Dec. 22 and came to Fonda for a load of coal. He was last seen about Fonda on the night of the 23d.

Coroner Debaun is of the opinion that the man was murdered on that night, and that the body was taken to the bank of the river. It was snowing, and it is presumed that the murderers hoped that the body would be covered up by the snow. The fall of snow, however, was light. A reward was offered by the family for the recovery of the body, dead or alive.

The bruises on the dead man's head indicated that he was struck by a sharp instrument. He was known to have had considerable money on his person, but none was found to-day. Coroner Debaun and Sheriff Heath are at work on the case. Erkenbrack was over fifty years of age, and had a family.

M'KINLEY IN CLEVELAND.

The President-elect the Guest of His Campaign Manager.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 2.—Major McKinley arrived in Cleveland at noon to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and by his sister, Mrs. Duncan of Cleveland. Major and Mrs. McKinley drove at once to the residence of Mark Hanna, where they will remain till Monday evening. Major McKinley said this morning that he would not go to Thomasville, Ga., this Winter, but expected to remain in Canton till March, after his Cleveland visit.

R. W. Patterson of Chicago called on Major McKinley this afternoon to discuss Illinois affairs and to make a suggestion or two concerning certain appointments. No promises respecting Illinois patronage have been made by the President-elect. Senator Cullom will be here on Monday to confer with Major McKinley.

Proposed Insurance Law in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—Gov. Leedy will recommend in his inaugural message that fire and life insurance companies be required by law to invest 65 per cent. of their premiums on Kansas business in the securities of this State, the securities to be deposited with the State Treasurer. He will show that the life companies alone took $1,700,000 out of Kansas during the past year.

PLANS OF CABINET MEMBERS.

Probable Future of President Cleveland's Advisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—Gossips are mapping out a future for members of President Cleveland's Cabinet. Secretary Carlisle is not wealthy and has said he will welcome his retirement from office when he can commence harvesting big fees and laying up a reserve fund for his declining years. His only visible wealth after a life of public service is his home on K Street, which probably would sell for $40,000, but has a mortgage registered against it for half that sum.

Secretary Olney will return to Boston, it is said, and, like ex-President Harrison, practice law in a limited way. It was suggested to him recently that he remain in Washington and divide the field of diplomatic law with Gen. John W. Foster, but his friends think he will decline to do that.

Secretary Lamont is deeply interested with Mr. Whitney in street railway and other municipal enterprises in New York City. Politics is but an incident with him. He has been getting rich in the last eight years from private enterprises. While it is known that he will return to the management of these, it is not expected he will entirely eschew politics, as he is said to have Gubernatorial aspirations.

Attorney General Harmon will return to Cincinnati to a law practice which has been carefully nursed by his partners during his brief Cabinet service.

Secretary Herbert has no desire to go back to Alabama. He is no longer in accord with his former constituency. Rumor says he may become attorney for one of the numerous corporation interests, like Carnegie or Cramps, interested in navy contracts.

Secretary Morton is a wealthy farmer and has a cozy home at Nebraska City. This pastoral retreat he will seek when he leaves the Cabinet.

Secretary Francis, like Secretary Lamont, is first of all a business man. While he was earning at the rate of $8,000 a year in the Interior Department, his firm in St. Louis was one of the principal operators in wheat.

Rumor is that Washington and Lee University, whose President resigned a few days ago, will claim its former pupil, Postmaster General Wilson, as its distinguished head.

REWARDED BY A SUICIDE.

A Thousand Dollars Left to William Huesler by William Kline.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 2.—The body of William Kline, formerly a wealthy florist in Baltimore, Md., was found to-day in a cow shed at Pine Plains. Kline had committed suicide by hanging. As he was last seen two weeks ago, it is supposed that he had been dead for several days.

Kline was of German parentage, but was born in New Jersey. His father was a sea Captain, and is reputed to have brought the first steamship from Germany to this country. He inherited considerable money, but misfortune overtook him, and he lost much of it. He was married and has one child, Marie Mathilda Kline. His wife and child are said to be living in Baltimore.

In Kline's pocket was a letter addressed to William Huesler of Pine Plains, who had befriended him, stating that he had property valued at $4,000. He desired that Mr. Huesler should have $1,000 of this, the balance to go to his little girl. Another letter read as follows:

Dear Emma: I loved you 'till I died, but I could not find any consolation.
Your loving husband,
WILLIAM KLINE.

DUE BILLS FOR INTEREST.

A Construction Company in Chicago Surprises Its Stockholders.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—There was some surprise among stockholders of the Columbia Construction Company to-day, occasioned by receipt of a notice that the company had decided to meet the semi-annual interest due on stock subscriptions with due bills, instead of with cash. The company, which is building the Northwestern Elevated Road, agrees to pay 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, on amounts paid it on stock subscriptions until the road is built and securities distributed.

The due bill is payable out of the proceeds of securities belonging to the company "as soon as the same shall be negotiated." As is well known, the company has for some time been negotiating for a loan of $3,500,000 with which to complete the road.

FATHER GAMBON A MONSIGNOR.

He Is the Only Priest in Kentucky with That Title.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Rev. Thomas F. Gambon, rector of St. Patrick's Church and Chancellor of the Louisville Diocese, who was sent to Rome to make the customary visit of Bishop McCloskey, has been elevated to the dignity of Monsignor by the Pope.

He is the only priest in Kentucky having that title, and its consequence is regarded as putting him in line of promotion to the Bishopric. Father Gambon is now visiting in Ireland and will return to Louisville in about two weeks. He went to Rome with Cardinal Satolli.

Father Gambon was brought to Louisville from Owensborough, where he built up a strong church. He has been an active advocate of temperance during his five years' pastorate of St. Patrick's.

BRAM GUILTY OF MURDER.

Convicted of Killing Capt. Nash of the Barkentine Herbert Fuller.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Thomas Bram has been found guilty of murdering Capt. Charles I. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller. The jury that tried him gave in its verdict this afternoon after deliberating twenty-six hours.

A Diplomatic Dinner in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Brazilian Minister and Mrs. de Mendonça entertained at dinner this evening the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, the German Ambassador and Baroness Thielmann, the Mexican Minister and Mrs. Romero, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Guatemalan Minister and Mrs. Laso Arriaga, the Chilean Minister and Mrs. Gana, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira Lima, and Mr. de Almeida Brandao.

Quick Time—Aiken & Augusta.

New service via Pennsylvania & Southern Ry. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

PERRY MAY BE REMOVED

BELIEF AT ALBANY THAT THE COMMISSIONER WILL RETIRE.

Politicians Have a Grievance in His Manner of Making Appointments—Commissioner Russell Mentioned as His Successor.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—It is regarded as certain by many State officers that Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry will soon be succeeded by a new man. His position is worth $7,500 a year, and the incumbent holds office during the term of the Governor who appoints him.

Commissioner Perry has been in charge of the Capitol work for many years, being one of the few men yet in public place appointed by Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor. Mr. Perry was first appointed in 1883 and was reappointed by Govs. Hill, Flower, and Morton, although two years ago certain politicians tried to persuade Gov. Morton to name some other man.

Some of the Capitol Commissioners do not approve of Mr. Perry's business methods. They say that his estimates of the amounts needed to complete the building have been wide of the amounts actually needed, as has been ascertained when the work was undertaken. Republicans are also dissatisfied because Mr. Perry has not distinguished between Republicans and Democrats in filling the positions under him, which they think should be political. Democrats have heretofore made the same objection.

Opinions have differed widely as to the merits of Mr. Perry's architectural work and his management of the Capitol during the years he has been in charge. For many years he was the architect for the State of its public buildings, and he planned many of the insane asylums and hospitals. Formerly he received additional compensation for work outside of the Capitol, but in 1885 a law was passed by which the Capitol Commissioner, "without additional compensation," acts as architect for all buildings constructed at the expense of the State. Under this law the office is to cease to exist on the completion of the building. Some guessing is heard as to who will succeed Mr. Perry if he goes. The name of Archimedes Russell of Syracuse is mentioned. He is now one of the Capitol Commissioners.

JUDGE GOODRICH PROMOTED.

Appointed Presiding Justice by Gov. Black Yesterday.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Black this morning appointed Justice Goodrich of Brooklyn as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Department II., and designated Justice Dykman of White Plains, who has been retired under the Constitutional age limit, to continue his work in that department.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast and the members of the State Armory Commission met this morning and organized as a board. The Adjutant General said the only two appointments he had made was to reappoint Col. Frederick Phisteren of Albany as Assistant Adjutant General and to reappoint Major Horatio P. Stacpole as Commission Clerk in his department. Inspector Gen. Hoffmann of Elmira said he had not yet made any appointments.

THE RICHMOND GAS WORKS.

Two Companies Organized to Secure a Lease of Them.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2.—There are two companies organizing to compete for the control of the Richmond Gas Works. The capitalists behind this movement include some prominent New York, Richmond, and Boston men. The gas plants are owned and operated by the City of Richmond, but complaint is now made that the municipal government is not being economically administered. This issue seems to have been seized upon by those interested in securing a lease of the gas works, to push their plan.

Judge Minor of the Law and Equity Court to-day chartered a company known as the Richmond Gas Company. The ultimate object of this organization is to lease and operate the Richmond plants. The President of this corporation is Allen S. Miller and the Secretary and Treasurer, E. J. Willis. The Board of Directors is composed of R. A. Smith, C. H. Dickey, and George Arents of New York, and Lewis Ginter, the Richmond millionaire cigarette manufacturer and member of the American Tobacco Company. These men are backed by all the capital needed, and are prepared to make an interesting fight to secure the coveted lease.

Besides this company, Mr. Ware B. Gay, a well-known Boston capitalist, who is largely engaged in coal mining near, is interested with a number of other men in a plan to lease the gas works. These competing propositions are expected to be submitted to the Council Monday night. A determined opposition will be made to the city's disposing of its property. Most of those conspicuous in the movement were bolters in the recent contest, and the fact will no doubt be used by the local politicians who are antagonizing the proposition.

BIG FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

Fears that All the Buildings in the Public Square Will Be Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2.—A great fire is raging in the public square, and it is probable all the buildings surrounding the square will be consumed.

A high wind is blowing and the flames are being swept from building to building with great rapidity.

The firemen are fighting hard, but so far they have not been able to hold their own with the flames. The fire started about midnight.

Actor Joseph Callahan Married.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—Actor Joseph Callahan, of the "Master and Man" company, began the new year by becoming a benedict. His bride is Miss Beatrice Ingram, who is playing ingenue rolls with the Bijou Theatre Stock Company. Mr. Callahan when he appeared here last September had Miss Ingram as a member of his "Lost Paradise" company. Since then Miss Ingram has signed with the Bijou Theatre, where she is under contract for the season.

Mr. Callahan came here yesterday from Richmond, Ind., and called on Miss Ingram to redeem a promise she had made to become his wife. After the matinée they drove to St. Andrew's Church, where they were married by the Rev. Mr. Mason. Mr. Callahan will join his company Monday, his bride remaining here in fulfilment of her contract.

A DESTRUCTIVE WINDSTORM.

Many Houses Reported Wrecked at Benton, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 2.—A destructive windstorm developed at Benton, twenty-five miles south of here this afternoon, and from all accounts extended a considerable distance south. It is impossible to get news from the scene of the storm, as telegraph poles were blown down for a distance of more than half a mile.

It is learned from reliable sources at the Iron Mountain station that many dwellings were swept away, and it is believed that loss of life resulted. While the operator was taking a message telling of the wreck of several houses the wire snapped and nothing further could be heard. The northbound St. Louis "cannon ball" train is delayed south of Benton by the wreckage. The train is several hours late.

NEW ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Justice Dykman's Decision Removes Derelict Westchester Officials.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 2.—The decision of Justice Dykman removing John G. Peene, John Besson, and James J. Treanor as Commissioners on the proposed Warburton Avenue from Yonkers to Hastings, has been handed down. The removal is based on the fact that two of the Commissioners have ceased to be freeholders in Westchester County, and on the fact that they have made no progress and seemingly have lost interest in the work.

Justice Dykman says: "The Commissioners have been guilty of official misconduct in relation to the disposition of the bonds issued to them to pay the expenses of the improvement."

William H. Daly, David Verplank, and Frank V. Millard were appointed Commissioners by the court.

PAYN TAKES A HOUSE.

The Belief that He Will Be Insurance Commissioner Strengthened.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Louis F. Payn has made arrangements to spend the Winter within a stone's throw of the Capitol, and if he should be appointed Superintendent of Insurance he will be one of the most comfortably situated of the circle of State officials.

Mr. Payn to-day leased the house at 2 Park Place, which was last year occupied by Speaker Hamilton Fish. It is a three-story double house, belonging to Mrs. Dr. Townsend. It is elegantly furnished, and fronts the park, two minutes' walk from the Capitol. It is said Mr. Payn will take possession this week.

This action of Mr. Payn strengthens the expectation that he is to be made Superintendent of Insurance. His confidants say he has determined to levy upon Gov. Black for it.

Mr. Payn last year and year before had less pretentious quarters than the Townsend house. He was then on State Street, a short distance west of the Capitol, having gone there when the Delevan House was burned.

SAVED BY A BRAVE NURSE.

An Insane Patient's Thrilling Attempt to Escape from a Hospital.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The bravery of a trained nurse at the City Hospital to-day probably saved a woman's life. Mrs. Carrie Carr, confined in the insane ward, attempted to escape by descending from the third story to the ground on the outer wall of the building. She took advantage of the temporary absence of the nurse to climb out of a north window of the ward, fully fifty feet from the ground, and descended by means of the brickwork, which is such that small footings can be obtained at regular intervals for about twenty-five feet.

The nurse was horrified, on looking out of the window, to see the woman literally suspended in midair above a brick pavement, her position only maintained by clinging to the brick, which jutted out about two inches from the wall.

Miss Sarah Cassel, one of the nurses, bravely climbed out of the second-story window by the same means and caught the woman, who was about to fall, in one arm, while she steadied herself with the other. She held the patient there until the arrival of a company from the Fire Department with ladders.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are increasing cloudiness, followed by light showers, warmer.

The barometer has fallen slowly east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest. It has risen slowly from Minnesota and the Dakotas southward to the Rio Grande Valley. The barometer continues high on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts and over North Dakota. There is a trough of low pressure which covers the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, the barometer being lowest over Missouri. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Mississippi Valley and south portions of the upper lake region, and snow is reported from Nebraska, Kansas, and Western Iowa. The weather continues generally fair on the Atlantic coast and was fair last night in the Rocky Mountain districts and over the Dakotas and Minnesota. It is decidedly colder from Texas norwthward to Minnesota and it is warmer from the East Gulf States northward to New England. The indications are that rains will prevail in the central valleys and lake region and snow in Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Western Missouri. Partly cloudy weather will continue on the Atlantic coast, possibly with local showers Sunday or Sunday night and warmer easterly to southerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	24	36	37
6 A. M.	23	36	37
9 A. M.	27	39	39
12 M.	34	41	43
4 P. M.	42	41	44
6 P. M.	40	42	43
9 P. M.	39	40	42
12 P. M.	41	39	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40¾
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	36
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 2.

THE TUG COMMODORE SUNK

SHE HAD A CARGO FOR CUBA WHEN SHE WENT DOWN.

The Mate and Eleven Men Reached Shore, and Others Are Expected to Follow—News from the Filibusters on No Name Key.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.—Cubans here now feel that it never rains but it pours. This afternoon word was received from New Smyrna, 100 miles south of here, that the tug Commodore, that went out of here Thursday night with a cargo for Cuba, sunk at sea twenty miles off shore. The mate and eleven men reached the shore, and others were expected, as the sea was smooth.

J. M. Barrs also received a telegram from the Captain saying that the vessel had foundered, and asking him to send a tug quickly to save the wreck. Washington officials have been asked for permission for the Three Friends to go out in the morning to her aid.

The story of the accident as told by one of the men is as follows:

"The steamer crossed the St. John's Bar at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, and at midnight was 100 miles down the coast. One of the men went into the hold for something and found it half full of water. Great excitement prevailed, but the pumps were started and every one on board put to work bailing. The water gained steadily, and at 3 o'clock the steamer was deserted, R. A. Delgado taking command of one boat, with eleven other men in it, and Capt. Murphy commanding the other. The Delgado party landed on the beach near New Smyrna at 10:30 A. M., but Capt. Murphy's boatload did not land until 9 o'clock to-night. The boat is said to have been overloaded with coal when it left here, and it is thought that she sprung her seams when she grounded on Commodore's Point in going down the St. John's.

Stephen Crane, the novelist, was on board, and was in Capt. Murphy's boat.

The Commodore had a cargo valued at $10,000. This with the full report of the failure of the Three Friends expedition, makes Cubans feel blue. The Dauntless has finally located the island where the men and cargo from the Three Friends were landed, and none too soon, either, to save the lives of the helpless men. Owner Bisbee received the following dispatch this afternoon from Miami:

"Dauntless rescued large body of men and cargo from No Name Key; many in helpless condition. Will wait and meet Commodore or some vessel, and deliver men and cargo to her, and will report as per signals seen at Miami. Will return as soon as we meet Commodore or other vessel, probably Monday."

These signals referred to in the dispatch are a private code, only known to the officers and owners of the boat. Mr. Bisbee says that the Dauntless will not go to Cuba this time, as he wants the boat to return for material which has been waiting for her for several days.

It is stated, further, that nearly all the men were in an exhausted condition from lack of protection and from poor food. The island was only a sand spit, with little protection from the hot sun or heavy rains.

Workmen this morning began repairs to the boilers of the steamer Three Friends. The boiler will be cleaned to-morrow, and on Monday the work of repairing the tubes will be started. It will take several days to complete the repairs, as the hull also needs some work. The Three Friends will then doubtless load cargo for Cuba.

The United States cruiser Newark arrived off the St. John's Bar this afternoon.

TWO EDICTS BY GEN. WEYLER.

The Rebel Leader Aguirre Said to Have Died of Pneumonia.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Gen. Weyler has issued from his camp at Bayete two edicts, bearing date of yesterday. One of them prohibits the storage or sale of hardware, saddlery, clothing, provisions, or medicines in unfortified towns. It also absolutely prohibits the removal of such goods from the towns in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, and Matanzas without a military permit. It is ordered that eight days after the date of the edict all stores in unprotected villages and hamlets must be closed, and their goods removed to stronger places. This applies also to stores on unfortified sugar estates in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Puerto Principle, and Santiago de Cuba. Those persons who violate the edict will be considered rebel sympathizers, and will be tried and condemned as such.

The other edict orders the formation of zones of cultivation around the towns, and allots for the cultivation of vegetables, &c., a piece of ground free of charge to each family concentrated in the towns under previous edicts. These persons will be allowed to hold the land free of all charges for six months after the insurrection shall have been suppressed. An exception is made, however, in the case of those families which have a brother or husband in the rebel ranks. To these no land will be allotted.

It is reported that the rebel leader, José Maria Aguirre, has died from pneumonia.

INSURGENT DEFEATS REPORTED.

Gen. Bosch and His Column Force Their Way to Guisa.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Gen. Bosch, with his column, has arrived at Guisa, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, successfully surmounting the obstacles which the strongly entrenched rebels placed in his way. The column had engagements with the rebels at Loma Piedra and Manzanillo, dislodging the enemy from their positions and forcing them to retire, leaving many dead on the field. Gen. Bosch's loss was one Major, one Captain, two Lieutenants, and a surgeon wounded, and three privates killed and twenty-nine wounded.

In other encounters reported from several provinces forty-one insurgents were killed, and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

An engagement has taken place at Blanquizal, Province of Pinar del Rio, between a rebel party and a detachment of Spanish troops. The rebels were defeated after losing twenty of their number killed. Four insurgents were captured. The Spanish loss was a Major, a Lieutenant, and two privates seriously wounded.

TO SOUTHERN RESORTS.

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TO DISCUSS THE CHARTER

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS ARE TO BEGIN TO-MORROW.

The Commission Will Then Listen to Suggestions as to the Police Chapter from Commissioner Roosevelt and Others.

The Greater New York Commission met yesterday in the Council Chamber in the City Hall for the first time in several months. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee on Draft and the chapters of the charter that have been given out for publication. The report of the Draft Committee has already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, together with digests of the charter chapters that have been made public. Two more chapters were given out.

Gen. Tracy, Chairman of the commission, presided. There were present Mayor Strong of this city, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, President Seth Low of Columbia University, William C. De Witt, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Attorney General Hancock, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the commission, and Silas B. Dutcher.

The absentees were Andrew H. Green, who is ill; State Engineer Adams, and Judge H. S. Moore, who was appointed to succeed Judge Garretson of Queens County. Gen. Tracy announced the resignation of Judge Garretson, and the substitution by Gov. Morton of Judge Moore.

Mr. De Witt presented the report of the Committee on Draft, and moved that it be laid upon the table for further consideration. This was agreed to, and the schedule for public hearings presented by Mr. Pinney was adopted.

Hearings Begin To-morrow.

Each hearing will begin to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the City Hall, and the first one will be upon the police chapter, about which there is a great difference of opinion. Among those who will appear at this hearing will be President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, Police Commissioners Andrews and Parker, Senator Clarence Lexow, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

The other hearings will be as follows:

Jan. 4—Police.
Jan. 6—Municipal Assemly and finance.
Jan. 7—Mayor's power of removal and all other questions relating to the Mayor, municipal civil service, and Statistical Bureau.
Jan. 8—Administrative department, heads and terms.
Jan. 9—Franchises and ferries.
Jan. 11—Education, parks, Department of Health.
Jan. 13—Borough Board, borough officers, Board of Public Improvement, divisions, and boroughs.
Jan. 14—Docks, fire, charities, and corrections.
Jan. 15—Department of Buildings, Taxes and Assessments.
Jan. 16—Inferior courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and any questions not previously disposed of.

President Low said that he could not attend the hearing to-morrow, owing to the annual meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University. Attorney General Hancock asked if the hearings could go on in the absence of a quorum of the commission. Ex-Judge Dillon and Gen. Tracy had stated that it might be impossible for them to attend during the first days of this week. Ex-Mayor Gilroy moved that for the purposes of the hearings three members of the commission should constitute a quorum. This was adopted. Mr. Gilroy also suggested that Gen. Tracy arrange a schedule for the attendance of members at the hearings, so that from three to five should be present on each day.

Secretary Pinney said that he had received forty applications from men who desired to be heard at the public hearings. The regulations for these hearings were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Dec. 25. All questions of law are barred.

About Civil Courts.

After the commission had adjourned yesterday, the Draft Committee went into executive session in the private office of Mayor Strong.

It is understood that the charter will contain about twenty-six chapters. The chapter relating to the civil Judicial District Courts, as it was originally submitted to the Draft Committee, has practically been rejected by that body. It proposed to establish a municipal court for the Greater New York, and that nine of its Judges should be elected in the Borough of Manhattan, two in the Borough of the Bronx, seven in the Borough of Brooklyn, and one each in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. The present civil Justices are elected for six years, and they get $6,000 a year. It was proposed to make their term ten years and their salary $8,000 per year.

The chapter in the original draft legislated all the present civil Justices and their Clerks out of office, and the question arose in the Draft Committee as to whether this was constitutional or not. The sentiment now seems to be in favor of continuing all the civil Justices and their Clerks in office until their terms expire. There is also great opposition to increasing their salaries. The whole chapter was referred back to the lawyer who drafted it, so that it can be recast, and there is as yet nothing definite about the civil Judicial District Courts.

AGAINST DEFINITE TERMS.

Sentiment of the City Club Committee Concerning Appointments.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club continued its critical review of the Greater New York charter yesterday afternoon. To-morrow evening the result of the committee's work will be presented to the Board of Trustees, and that body will then select a committee to offer the objections to the charter provisions that they deem it advisable to argue at the hearing, commencing this week.

Some of the chapters reviewed at the previous session of the committee were reconsidered yesterday. The most important resolution relating to the chapters discussed openly for the first time, was that concerning the term of office of all heads of departments, in which technical or expert knowledge is required. The members of the committee were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the appointments for such offices should be without definite term.

Among the members of the committee present yesterday were Judge M. S. Isaacs, John E. Parsons, James W. Pryor, Judge Jerome, Charles L. Atterbury, Dorman B. Eaton, and J. Noble Hayes. Some of the chapters of the charter had not reached the committee when it went into session yesterday, so not all of the provisions have been reviewed.

CARE OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Commissioners Who Form the Board, and Their Duties.

Two more chapters of the Greater New York Charter were given out for publication yesterday by Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., of the Committee on Draft. They are numbered Chapters 10 and 12, and are devoted, respectively, to the Board of Public Improvements and to the Department of Buildings.

Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements is to consist of the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, the Commissioner of Sewers, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, and the Commissioner of Bridges.

The Mayor shall, by the virtue of his office, be the President of the board, but it shall not be necessary for him to attend the meetings, except as public business may permit. He shall have power to designate one of the members as Vice President, who, in his absence, shall preside at meetings. The President alone shall have power in all cases of difference in the board concerning the disposition of any public work to assign such work to one or more of the departments for execution. The President shall have the power to vote, but no resolution of the board shall be submitted to him for his approval.

If at any time hereafter the Mayor shall deem that the public interests of the city require the services of a President of the Board of Public Improvements, the Mayor, with the consent of the Municipal Assembly, may appoint a President, whose term of office shall be co-extensive with the Mayor, and whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly.

The Municipal Assembly shall make provision for an office and a meeting room in the Borough of Manhattan, for the board, and the board shall meet at least once a week.

The Assembly to Authorize Work.

Any public work or improvement within the control of any one or more of the departments of the Commissioners who constitute the board, that may be the subject of a contract, must first be approved by a resolution of the board when involving the expenditure of more than $50,000, and shall be submitted to the Municipal Assembly for its consideration. The Municipal Assembly, without power of amendment, shall either approve or reject the resolution in the form submitted by the board.

The action of the Municipal Assembly must be by ordinance or resolution, and such an ordinance or resolution authorizing the work must be passed by the Municipal Assembly before the work can be proceeded with. It will not be lawful for the Municipal Assembly to enter directly into any contract for public work.

One of the duties of the board will be to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all ordinances regulating the laying of water pipes, the opening, improving, and cleaning of streets, the erecting and repairing of public buildings, and the fixing of rates of fare on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Appointing of Commissioners.

The six Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years from the first day of the February next following his appointment. Their salaries are fixed at $7,500 each, and their chief offices are to be in the Borough of Manhattan.

Branches of the six departments under the control of the Board of Public Improvements will be situated in such boroughs as the Municipal Assembly may direct.

The Water Department.

The Commissioner of Water Supply will have the power to appoint a Chief Deputy for the borough of Manhattan, and Deputies for each of the boroughs in which there is a branch of his department. He may also appoint Chief Engineers for the various boroughs, but if engineers are appointed for either of the boroughs of Bronx, Richmond, or Queens, he also shall act as the Deputy Commissioner for that borough.

The Commissioner must appoint, without definite term, a Consulting Engineer, who shall act as an expert in all matters relating to water supply.

Besides having control of all structures and property connected with the storage and distribution of water, the Commissioner will collect the revenues from the sale of water and enforce the regulations concerning its use.

Rents for Use of Water.

"The Municipal Assembly shall hereafter," says the chapter, "have all power, on recommendation of the Board of Public Improvements, to fix and to establish a uniform scale of rents and charges for supplying water by the City of New York, which shall be apportioned to different classes of buildings in said city in reference to their dimensions, values, exposures to fires, ordinary uses for dwellings, stores, shops, private stables, and other common purposes, number of families or occupants, or consumption of water, as near as may be practicable, and modify, alter, amend, and increase such scale from time to time, and to extend it to other descriptions of buildings and establishments. All extra charges for water shall be deemed to be included in the regular rents, which shall become a charge and lien upon the buildings upon which they are respectively imposed, and if not paid, shall be returned as arrears to the Clerk of Arrears."

The Commissioner of Water Supply is authorized, with the preliminary consent of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and with the approval of the Municipal Assembly, to contract from time to time with the City of Yonkers, or the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Yonkers, for a supply of wholesome water for the Twenty-fourth Ward in the Borough of the Bronx.

A large part of the section on water is devoted to the methods by which the Commissioner may "enter upon and take possession of any lake, upland, or source of water supply, and to pay for and extinguish all claims or damages on account of such taking or using."

The Highway Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Highways is also authorized to establish branches of his department in the various boroughs, as directed by the Municipal Assembly, and to appoint Deputy Commissioners and chief engineers under the same restrictions as govern the Water Commissioner.

The Commissioner is to have control of the opening, altering, grading, and paving of public streets and roads, the filling of sunken lots, the fencing and digging down of lots, and the licensing of vaults under sidewalks.

The office of Commissioner of Street Improvement for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is abolished by the chapter, and all the powers of the present Commissioner are to devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways.

As to Street Cleaning.

The Street Cleaning Department is to have branch offices in the various boroughs, and the Commissioner is to appoint a deputy for each borough, and such additional deputies as the Municipal Assembly may authorize.

Besides controlling the cleaning of the streets, the Commissioner is to look after the removal of incumbrances, the issue of permits to builders and others to use the streets, avenues, highways, boulevards, squares, and public places, but not to open them, and the framing of regulations controlling the use of sidewalks and gutters by abutting owners and occupants for the disposition of sweepings, refuse, garbage, or light rubbish.

Clerical and Uniformed Forces.

Of the clerical and uniformed forces, the chapter says:

"The members of the Department of Street Cleaning shall be divided into two general classes, to be designated, respectively, the clerical force and the uniformed force. The clerical force shall consist of a chief clerk, medical examiners, not exceeding three in number, and such and so many clerks and messengers as the Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall deem necessary, but the aggregate salaries of the said clerical force shall not exceed in any year the amount appropriated therefor by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The members of the clerical force shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the manner prescribed by and subject to the statutes, rules, and regulations in force at the time of such appointment, regulating and providing for the appointment of persons to like positions in the Department of the City of New York. But any person not so appointed, but who is, at the time of the passage of this act, actually employed in the performance of clerical duties in the Department of Street Cleaning, may be appointed a member of the clerical force upon non-competitive examination, in the manner provided for the examination of clerks for promotion.

"The uniformed force shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. . . . The Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall have power and is hereby authorized to increase the uniformed force from time to time by adding to the number of sweepers, drivers, and hostlers, provided the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have previously made an appropriation for the purpose of permitting such increase."

In case of a snowfall or other emergency, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may hire and employ temporarily such and so many men, carts, and horses as shall be rendered necessary by such an emergency.

The Commissioner shall detail a clerk to register the applicants for appointment on the uniformed force. The applicant must have a certificate signed by two reputable citiens as to his character, sobriety, and industry, and must be able to speak the English language.

Hand Labor to be Employed.

It is specified that the streets must be cleaned by hand labor, but that nothing in the section "shall be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from causing the labor of the sweepers to be supplemented by the use of sweeping machines in such streets as to him may seem proper."

The Commissioner is to divide the city into a suitable number of districts for street-cleaning purposes, each of which is to be under the charge of a District Superintendent.

"Each of said districts," says the charter, "shall be subdivided into sections in charge of foremen responsible to the District Superintendent, as well as to the General Superintendent, and to the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the cleanliness of his section. It shall be the duty of said Commissioner of Street Cleaning to make such allotment and designation of the area to be covered and the duties to be performed by the uniformed force that each member thereof, except the General Superintendent and his assistant, shall have one particular district or section in which to perform all the work to which he is allotted."

Must be Citizens and Residents.

All employes of the department must be citizens of the United States and residents of the city.

The Commissioner is authorized to prescribe distinctive uniforms, badges, and insignia to be worn by the members of the uniformed force.

The Commissioner is given the power to designate certain parts of streets in which truckmen may, during certain hours at night and Sundays and holidays, stand their trucks while not in use, but it will be his duty to remove all unharnessed trucks and wagons, except those for which permits have been obtained. All trucks removed are to be sold if not redeemed by the owner after a reasonable time.

Care of the Sewers.

The Commissioner of Sewers is also authorized to appoint deputies and chief engineers, and to establish branches in the various boroughs. He will also have a consulting engineer in his department.

The Commissioner will control all matters relating to the drainage of the city, and will have the power to devise and frame, so far as has not already been done, a plan for sewerage and drainage of the city. This plan will be subject to the approval of the Board of Public Improvements and the Municipal Assembly.

Public Building and Lighting.

The Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies will have whatever borough branches the Municipal Assembly may authorize, and the Commissioner will have the power to appoint deputies and chief engineers for the boroughs. There will be two consulting engineers in this department, one as an expert on all matters relating to lighting and electricity, and one as an expert on the construction of buildings. There will also be a consulting architect, who, with the two consulting engineers and the Commissioner, will establish their central office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Duties of This Commissioner.

The Commissioner will have control of:

The construction and maintenance of public buildings, except school houses, alms houses, penitentiaries, and the like and fire and police station houses.

Of the making and performance of contracts in the matter of furnishing the city with gas, electricity, or any other illuminant, and of the use and transmission of gas, electricity, and steam for all purposes in streets, roads, avenues, parks, public places, and public buildings, and of the construction of electric mains, conduits, conductors, and subways.

Of the care of all offices leased for public uses, the location and maintenance of public baths, and the purchase of fuel, furniture, utensils, books, stationery, and other articles needed for the public offices.

The Commissioner shall cause tests to be made of all gas used in lighting, heating, and power purposes, and inspections to be made of gas and electric lights furnished to the city. The illuminating gas of every company shall be inspected at least twice a year.

The Board of Electrical Control in this city and the Board of Electrical Subways in Brooklyn are abolished.

Bridge Commissioner's Duties.

The Commissioner of Bridges will be permitted to establish borough branches wherever they are considered necessary, and for each of them he may have a Deputy Commissioner.

He must also appoint, without definite term, a chief engineer, who shall have general charge of the operation of the Brooklyn Bridge, and, if he deems it necessary, a consulting engineer, who shall be a recognized expert on bridge construction.

The Commissioner's duties include the management of the Brooklyn Bridge and the control of the construction and repairing of all bridges in the city, except the new East River Bridge. Upon the appointment of the Commissioner of Bridges, the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge are abolished and their duties vested in the new Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Three Commissioners to be Appointed for Specified Boroughs.

The chapter on the Department of Buildings provides for the appointment by the Mayor of a Board of three Commissioners. In appointing them, the Mayor shall specify the borough or boroughs over which they are to have jurisdiction.

There will be one for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, who will be Chairman of the board; one for Queens and Richmond, and one for Brooklyn.

The board will have the power, by a majority vote, to establish general rules and regulations for the administration of its department. These rules and regulations, so far as practicable, shall be uniform in all the boroughs.

The Commissioner from Manhattan and Bronx shall possess and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in the Department of Buildings in this city. The Commissioner for Brooklyn shall succeed to the duties of the Building Department of that city.

Powers of the Commissioner.

Each Commissioner shall have the power to appoint, and at pleasure to remove Superintendents of Buildings, and such Inspectors, engineers, clerks, and other subordinates as may be necessary to carry out and enforce the rules, regulations, and laws pertaining to the department.

Of further duties of the Commissioners, the chapter says:

"Each Commissioner shall have power, with the approval of the board, to vary or modify any rule or regulation of the board or the provisions of this chapter or of any existing law relating to the construction, alteration, or removal of any building or structure erected or to be erected within his jurisdiction upon an application to him therefor in writing by the owner of the proposed building or structure, or his representative, where there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the law, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed and public safety secured and substantial justice done; but no such variation or modification shall be granted or allowed except by vote of a majority of the board. Where such application has been granted by a Commissioner, the owner of the proposed building or structure, or his representative, shall have the right to present a petition to the board setting forth the grounds for the desired variation or modification, and may appear before said board and be heard."

BAD POINTS IN THE CHARTER.

Mr. Eaton Cites Some on Which He Wants to be Heard.

Dorman B. Eaton of the Civil Service Reform Association has sent a request to the Committee on Draft of the Greater New York's commission to be heard at the public hearings on the following points:

That the Assembly should consist of a single body and the number of its members should not exceed eighty.

That at least one-half of its members should be elected from the city at large.

That the terms of its members should be six years, but that those first elected should be so classified that the terms of one-third of them will expire every two years, and all their successors should be elected for the term of six years.

That the Assembly should elect its own presiding officer or Speaker.

That nominations for members of the Assembly should be made by certificate to be signed by twenty-five citizens, and no other nomination should be required or recognized by law.

That the present Mayor of New York should be made the Mayor of the new city, his term being extended for two years from January, 1898. The Mayor of Brooklyn should be Speaker of the Assembly.

That all subsequent Mayors should be elected by the City Assembly from among its own members who have served for two years or more.

That no Mayor should be allowed to make removals merely at pleasure, or by reason of the religious or political opinions of the officer removed. He should be allowed to remove only to promote the public interest and for reasons which he should be required to place on file in writing. He should make all his appointments from among those in the municipal service unless he declare in writing that there is no one competent in it to fill the vacancy that exists.

It would be far better that no removals should be made within a short time after the Mayor's election, or until he has been long enough in office to understand the affairs of the departments and the merits of those at the head of them.

That the election of Mayors by popular vote and under the form of government proposed by the charter would perpetuate party government in the city, and make the separation of State and National parties from city factions and parties impossible.

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Several Lives Imperiled in a Lexington Avenue Fire.

The daring bravery of two firemen saved several persons from being burned to death yesterday morning, at a fire in the Geneva Clubhouse, 90 Lexington Avenue. The two firemen were Howe and Pearl of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7.

The Geneva Club is an organization of waiters, and is the headquarters of the International Hotel Employes' Association. The clubhouse is a three-story and basement brick structure.

Max Hesheil and Ferdinand Schmidt, waiters, have rooms on the top floor, front. August Lang, Frederick Mauman, and Miss Adelaide Junker lodge on the second floor. Ernest Bergmann, the club's steward, lives, with his wife and little boy, on the second floor. Anton Elser, the porter, has a room on the ground floor. It was the porter who discovered the fire in a rear room of the first floor.

Before Elser recovered sufficiently from his fright to give the alarm, a policeman rang for the firemen. At the same time the porter began shouting inside the house, and his cries succeeded in arousing all the occupants.

Fireman Howe is the driver of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7. As he drove around the corner into Lexington Avenue, he took in the peril of the people in the house at a glance. The spirited horses he was handling scarcely came to a halt before Howe had sprung from the truck and was knocking at the door of No. 92, a private dwelling, occupied by Augustus Whiting. The latter's wife admitted the fireman, who dashed up to the top floor. He threw up the front window and straddled the sill. Fireman Pearl, who had followed Howe up stairs, held his leg while he leaned over and caught Max Henshel, who was at the window of the burning house. Howe succeeded in passing him in through the window, where Fireman Pearl was stationed. August Lang, who took Henshel's place at the window, was rescued in the same manner.

Frederick Schmidt was the last person left at the window. The room in which he was standing was then filled with smoke and flames. His face and hands had been scorched, and he was desperate. Before Fireman Howe could get himself properly balanced to aid the waiter, the latter sprang from the window ledge and threw his arms around the fireman's neck. The man's weight dragged Howe from his hold, and it seemed certain that both men would be dashed to the pavement.

Fireman Pearl, however, held Howe from falling by pressing the weight of his body against the latter's leg, and, reaching out, by a superhuman effort succeeded in drawing Schmidt through the window. He then helped Howe in.

Steward Bergmann, his wife and child were carried down in the rear of the building by the firemen. No one was seriously hurt.

The damage caused by the fire is estimated at $3,500. It is said to have originated from the gas jet igniting some evergreen.

Arrest of Michael T. Daly.

Michael T. Daly, who is put down in the directory as a deputy clerk, Criminal Court Building, living at 188 Lexington Avenue, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station for an hour last evening on a charge of intoxication. He was bailed out by John J. Scannell. About 7 o'clock a policeman found Daly acting in a disorderly and boisterous manner in front of the Hoffman House. Daly abused the policeman, and was placed under arrest. At the station house he gave his address as 208 Lexington Avenue. He was searched and a knife was taken from him, although he said he had none.

Owns the Woolson Spice Company.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The so-called Sugar Trust is now the sole owner of the Woolson Spice Company's stock, having to-day purchased from G. M. Acklin of this city, the sixty shares held by that gentleman. The consideration was an even $100,000. This makes a total of $1,905,000 which the trust paid for the plant. To meet the cut of 1 cent, made yesterday by the Arbuckles, the Woolson Campany today announced a further reduction of half a cent.

To Pay a Penalty for Dining

Is rather hard, isn't it? Yet how many are compelled to do this after every meal. Dyspepsia, that inexorable persecutor, never ceases to torment of its own volition, and rarely yields to ordinary medication. But tranquillity of the stomach is in store for those who pursue a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This dire corrective also remedies malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism, constipation, biliousness, and nervousness.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: A. Alexander, Tarneda; A. J. Daniels, Westport.

HARSH WORDS FOR PLATT

SEVERE THINGS SAID AT THE CHOATE MEETING IN BUFFALO.

Mr. W. D. Guthrie Intimates that if Platt Is Elected Senator the National Senate May Investigate New York Political Methods.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2.—About 500 men attended the mass meeting in Music Hall to-night in the interest of Joseph H. Choate for United States Senator. The meeting was called to order by Charles Daniels, and Judge Frank Brundage presided. The speakers were Judge Brundage, W. D. Guthrie of New York, Sherman S. Rogers, Arthur W. Hickman, and E. Charles Rohifs.

Some very uncomplimentary things were said of Thomas C. Platt, and a resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that the representatives of the people of Erie County in the Lgislature should vote for "that statesman, accomplished orator, and patriotic citizen, Joseph H. Choate, and thus show that the greatest State in the Union appreciates its responsibility and honors itself in honoring the great citizen."

Mr. Guthrie was the principal speaker. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"There is something more to consider in the selection of the United States Senator than personal friendship or reward and compensation for manipulation of the party organization. The higher interests of the party demand, as duty to the State and Nation alike dictates, that we should send to the Senate our ablest and foremost statesman. We have nominated him, and the people have acclaimed him as an ideal candidate for our matchless representative. He is the most distinguished citizen of the State, a renowned constitutional lawyer and statesman, a stanch Republican, a man of unblemished honor, of incorruptible integrity, of rare disinterestedness, of transcendent ability, whose qualifications for the office are acknowledged by his enemies and whose services in the Senate are demanded by the whole Nation—Joseph H. Choate.

"The people want him. They need his services, and if the majority in the Legislature betray their trust and, disregarding the wishes of their constituents, send an inferior representative, the reckoning will come, as it came to Hill, Sheehan, and Croker for sending Murphy to the Senate in 1892.

"In what does Platt's vast, unlimited, tyrannical, monstrous power consist? What source sustains that power? 'Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed that he is grown so great?' How comes it that it is confidently asserted that he owns the members of the Legislature? Certainly, he has not such qualities of leadership or statesmanship as were possessed by Seward and Conkling. So far as I can discover, Platt represents no principles except those which spring from dickering and spoils. He has never fought except in alliance with Tammany Hall.

"Who champions most loudly his cause to-day but the organs of Tammany Hall? Why? Because they expect spoils in the distribution of the offices created by the bill forming the Greater New York. Do not the Tammany members stand ready to give him every one of her votes in the Legislature if necessary to elect him Senator, as an expression of their gratitude for the past and in expectation of consideration of future favors?

"If Mr. Platt were to offer the Senatorship to him, Mr. Choate would not take it at his hands. We declare that if the Senatorship of this great State is in the gift of Mr. Platt, and no one except his nominee can be elected, then Mr. Choate is not a candidate, and will not take the office. If elected at all, it must be by free choice and not by dictation.

"This movement is not an attack upon corporations. Our whole industrial system rests upon a corporate foundation. We advocate a policy which shall be favorable to corporations, which shall encourage them, which shall regulate them wisely and honestly, which shall foster them. But we wish to protect corporations from blackmail and take them out of politics. We fear a wave of anti-corporation sentiment or prejudice. It is silently growing in strength and volume. You felt it in the last campaign. Unless we take precautions, it will sweep over the United States like wildfire, destroy hundreds of honestly managed corporations, and ruin thousands of families. The real sufferers then will be the innocent people of small means, the widows and orphans, the policy holders, whose little mite is invested in these corporations. We want to protect these investments from attacks of political highwaymen; we want corporations to stop their tribute to political bosses.

"I stated in New York that a new system of political corruption had come into existence. We do not now speak of bribery or deal with bribery according to the technical view. We call the payments contributions to election expenses. We make that fine distinction. Men who would face ruin rather than save their property through bribery or submit to blackmail are willing to contribute to the expenses of an election. What will the verdict of the people be upon the integrity of members of the Legislature whose election expenses are paid by a political boss or by a corporation? Has not the boss or corporation some claim upon such a Legislature? Is it the cause of the belief in the existence of such obligations that the newspapers say that Platt owns the Legislature?

"Who will deny that these practices prevail? The defiant answer or the unblushing excuse is that the Criminal Code has not yet made it a crime to take or demand election expenses from those who plead or expect legislation. But it would be interesting to examine the correspondence and the profit and loss account of some of these gentlemen and compare their sworn statements of expenses under the election law with the contributions which they have received during the year, directly and indirectly, from the political boss and from benevolent corporations.

"Last Summer Mr. Platt wanted to be Governor, but the mutterings of the people and the advice of his friends warned him not to face the voters. Now he wants the Senatorial robe. He may get it, for it is said that he owns the Legislature. Yet it will be to him as envemoned a robe as that of Hercules after his return from the conquest of Oechalia. It will be a curse and a blight.

"Fellow-Republicans, we are in this movement to grapple with and destroy a system which we believe threatens the good name and the future of the Republican Party and the integrity of American political institutions. The majority at Albany, resting upon temporary power, may be reckless and defiant, but their strength may prove their weakness. They may refuse to listen or to investigate. But the fight need not end at Albany. The people may go to Washington and ask an investigation there. The United States Constitution provides for just such a case. Once before the United States Senate expelled a Senator. Political bosses do not yet own the United States Senate. Federal Senators are punctilious of their honor, and they will probe and uncover the hidden roots of this whole system. They can get at the facts.

"The court of last resort shall be the United States Senate. The people of the Nation may insist that that body shall investigate and determine whether or not it is proper, directly or indirectly, to pay the election expenses of candidates for the Legislature in the expectation that they will elect the payer to the United States Senate. They will declare, not for a party or for a day, but for all time, that such methods cannot be tolerated, nor a seat so secured retained. Let us hope and pray that the new Republican Administration shall not start with such a scandal. But our duty imperatively demands action and protest. The United States Senate must continue as the founders of the Nation hoped it would always be, above suspicion, thus deserving and retaining the confidence and affection of a free, independent, and proud people."

Their Bodies Brought Home.

The body of Harry S. Leech, who died in Paris, Dec. 19, arrived here yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. Mrs. Leech and Miss Leech accompanied it. Mr. Leech was fifty-two years of age, and a son of William F. Leech, formerly of Philadelphia. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow afternoon, after which the body will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on a special train at 3:30 o'clock.

On the St. Louis, also, was the body of George N. Curtis of Philadelphia. Mrs. G. N. Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Curtis accompanied it.

POLL ON THE LEGISLATURE.

Seventy-two Members Have Declared for Platt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The canvass of The Albany Evening Journal of the choice of the members of the Legislature for United States Senator shows to date that seventy-two members favor Thomas C. Platt; one, Senator Frank D. Pavey of New York City, is for Joseph H. Choate, and sixteen are undecided.

Those who have declared themselves for Mr. Platt for United States Senator are:

Senators—Higbie, Wieman, Page, Krum, Johnson, Nussbaum, Chahoon, Brown, Grant, White, Stewart, Raines, Daley, Burns, and Mullin.

Assemblymen—O'Grady of Monroe, Scherer, McEwen, and Leversee of Albany, Tupper of Broome, Baker of Clinton, Hoes of Columbia, Parshall of Kings, Taylor of Oswego, McGraw of Rensselaer, Clark of Steuben, Glen of Seneca, Eldridge of Warren, Bondy of Onondaga, Degnan of New York, Wells of Onondaga, Garby of Richmond, Budd of Schuyler, McLaughlin of Sullivan, Witter of Tioga, Schmidt of Montgomery, Raplee of Yates, Horton of Wayne, Van Cott of New York, Anderson of Rensselaer, Sears of Franklin, Winnie of Schenectady, Miles of St. Lawrence, Roehr of Kings, Blasdell of Erie, Brown of Fulton and Hamilton, Benham of Ontario, Post of Suffolk, Kavanaugh of Saratoga, Knaup of Kings, Adler of New York, Austin of New York, Gilleland of New York, Murphy of New York, Brown of New York, McKnight of Queens, Lewis of Monroe, Sweet of Greene, Philo of Oneida, Mackey of Delaware, Andrews of New York, Goodsell of Orange, Braun of Erie, Murray of Kings, Smith of Westchester, Springer of Herkimer, Soper of Kings, Holbert of Chemung, Hughes of Kings, Pratt of Ulster, and Downs of Orleans.

Sixteen members have declared they have no preference at present. They are as follows:

Senators—Lamy, Ford, Brush, Davis, and Humphrey.

Assemblymen—Hanna of Dutchess, Addis of Putnam, Wilson of Kings, Dudley of Niagara, Fuller of Broome, Pierce of Essex, Mathewson of New York, Fish of Madison, Kelsey of Livingston, Harrison of Steuben, and Marshall of Kings.

The number of votes necessary to nominate a United States Senator in the Republican caucus is 76, and 101 votes will be necessary to elect.

THE HARLEM SCHOOL SITE.

Property Owners Organize to Antagonize the Location Selected.

There is much opposition to the action of the Board of Education, among residents and property owners of upper Fifth Avenue, in selecting as a school site the property on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets. An association has been organized to fight the matter, under the name of the Owners and Residents' Association in the Neighborhood of Fifth Avenue North of Mount Morris Park. E. P. Steers, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, is President, William Moore Secretary, and James Phyfe Treasurer. An Executive Committee, composed of Jordan L. Mott, Chairman; Milton H. Robinson, E. P. Steers, and George C. Lay, has been appointed. A meeting will be held Monday evening at the residence of H. H. Brown, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, when arrangements will be made for a public meeting.

It was not generally known until recently that the property on Fifth Avenue had been chosen as a site for the school. This property, which is 200 by 100 feet, running along the west side of Fifth Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, belongs to the Astor estate. It is near Mount Morris Baptist Church, St. Andrew's, and the Church of the Puritans. The chief ground for objection that will be made by the property owners, who claim that their property will be ruinously affected, will be that there is no necessity for a school in the vicinity. The new site is directly opposite the handsome residence of Jordan L. Mott, the iron founder.

THIEVES IN A SHOE STORE.

One Escaped; the Other Jumped Through a Window, but was Caught.

Two well-dressed young men went into the shoe store of Morris Max, 382 Third Avenue, last night, and one of them said he wanted to buy a pair of shoes. He found a pair that suited him, and, remarking "These are a capital fit," ran out of the store. Meanwhile, his companion had snatched a quarter on a shelf that had just been paid by a customer, and tried to follow his companion.

The shoemaker seized the second thief and hit him several blows in the face, but he broke away and sprang through a plate-glass window, cutting his face, neck, and hands badly.

A policeman, however, caught him and took him to Bellevue, where his wounds were dressed. He was then locked up.

NEW YORKERS AT AIKEN, S. C.

Mr. Whitney, Mr. Crimmins, Mr. Croker, and Others.

AIKEN, S. C., Jan. 2.—John D. Crimmins and Richard Croker, with a party, arrived here Wednesday.

Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney has been here several days.

Mrs. Valentine Mott has purchased a cottage here, and is renovating it.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are here.

Golf is taking a prominent place in the sports. The links are in good condition, and as the Palmetto Club has many fine players expected the prospect is for some fine tournaments. The Secretary of the club, S. Parkman Shaw of New York, is here with his family.

A Rapid-Fire Rifle Match.

The Twenty-second Regiment riflemen gathered in force at the armory ranges last night, the occasion being a "rapid-fire" match. The conditions were open to all members of the regiment, ten shots in a prone position, to be shot within a time limit of two minutes, a penalty of five points for every shot fired before or after word of command.

Capt. F. Isherwood, Company H, won first prize, with a total of 47 out of a possible 50, although had not Private Sterling, Company E, fired a shot after call of time, and thus been penalized five points, he would have had a total of 49.

In the sharpshooters' match, which followed, the conditions were seven shots standing, at 200 yards, and seven prone, at 500; those making a total of 65 or better out of 70 to become sharpshooters. Major N. B. Thurston Field managed to make the necessary score, and thus for the fourth consecutive time became the first sharpshooter of the year. The summaries are:

RAPID-FIRE MATCH.

	Total.
Capt. F. Isherwood, Co. H	47
Private C. B. Sterling, Co. E	44
Private R. Hutcheson, Co. I	44
Lieut. C. H. Stoddard, Co. A	44
Sergt. E. W. Goff, Co. H	43
Sergt. H. K. Zeist, N. C. S.	42
Lieut. L. F. Buck, Co. G	41
Capt. J. R. Lilliendahl, Co. C	41
Major N. B. Thurston, Field	40
Capt. M. M. Miles, Co. E	40

SHARPSHOOTERS' MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Major N. B. Thurston, Field	31	34	65

Marcus W. Hebberd Found.

Marcus W. Hebberd, a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Van Brunt, disappeared from his home, 123 East Seventy-sixth Street, last Thursday. Yesterday morning the disappearance was reported to the police, but by noon Mr. Hebberd was found in the home of friends in Jersey City. William H. Hebberd, father of Marcus, stated that he was at a loss to account for his son's action.

TEUTONIC

A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF MALT & HOPS

FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc.

A VALUABLE S

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

THE NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Reminiscences of Joseph B. McCullagh's Journalistic Work in Washington—Some of His Fellow Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President and Mrs. Cleveland held the last New Year's reception for the present Administration on Friday, and only the expert observers could have told in what respect it differed from the three New Year's receptions under this Administration. The weather favored it in that there was no rain, but a southeast wind blew a damp and penetrating suggestion of storm up from the Potomac River. Unless the elements conspire to make the weather on New Year's Day very bad indeed, it does not prevent a vast number of persons from turning out to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. That, at least, is the motive inspiring the serious and official men who go, from the decorated foreign representatives, who must do it as a matter of courtesy, to the youngest army or navy officer, or the head of department in civil government. Most of the unofficial women go out of downright curiosity.

On this occasion, if on no other except the popular evening reception, given at the end of the season, any one who happens to be in town and possessed by a desire to be satisfied that all the reports about Mrs. Cleveland are correct, can go to the White House sure of a welcome, sure also to see the President, Mrs. Cleveland, all the wives or other official female representatives of the Cabinet families, many of the diplomatic people, who are for the most part merely names to strangers, and have the opportunity to take some of these prominent persons by the hand, to extend to them the compliments of the season, and to receive a greeting in kind. So the White House was filled from 11 o'clock until after 3 by the callers who waited, many of them, in a long line out on the avenue until the head of the line had passed by the receiving party and out through the East Room, to be released by the opposite gate from that by which entrance had been gained.

Some persons with memories possibly not much more to be relied upon than any one's memory of the weather from year to year were of the opinion that the crowd was not so great as it was a year ago or two years ago. Others, who had been running against Senators and Representatives every moment while they were strolling through the rooms and corridors of the White House, were inclined to believe that the members of Congress had not turned out as numerously as on former occasions. That is an old complaint. The fact is that the member of Congress, whether he be of the Senate or the House, does not find formal calling his "strong suit." It depends a good deal upon the individual whether he appears at the receptions at the White House. It was not to be expected that the political events of the last few months would have brought out a large number of the members who affiliated with the opponents of the President; but it did not keep away all of the members of the House or the Senate who had followed the fortunes of Bryan and Sewall or Watson.

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Mrs. Cleveland was the same cordial hostess to the American public that she has been from the first day of her appearance in the White House. Other ladies in the receiving line may have seemed fatigued, or to some of their shy visitors it may have been the impression that they were weary of the interminable "march past," long before it was over, but there was no reason for the last person in the line to think that Mrs. Cleveland was less pleased to see him than she was to receive and shake hands with the first person to pass her—the Ambassador from her Royal Highness the British Queen. No one who passed the President and his wife failed to shake hands with both, unless unusually shy and awkward.

With many, however, the stock of composure was exhausted after the wife of the President had been passed. The other ladies of the Cabinet receiving party, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Francis, Miss Morton, and Mrs. Olney, were to many just so many ladies who stood in a row, with a row of handsomely dressed women behind them, glittering diplomatic officers and officers of the army and navy behind these in the Blue Room, and eager and possibly critical faces peering in at every doorway that commanded a view of Mrs. Cleveland. The ladies who assist at these receptions may do their parts cheerfully, but there is much in the business that is not conducive to cheerfulness. After the official people have passed along and the unofficial public has arrived, it is rather trying—although none of the ladies who go through with the task ought to admit it—to stand on exhibition to a throng out of which it is only the occasional intelligent face of an individual who crosses the room gracefully, or whom you know, or who stops to bow to the ladies, who are not introduced and therefore are not known. No one would do this in his or her own home. And yet no lady who has had the good fortune to be entitled to be called of the Cabinet family has ever been heard to utter any complaint about this ceremony which is to many of the ladies who have contributed to it a function to a small extent agreeable and in many respects a grievous trial.

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General regret has been expressed here at the death of Joseph B. McCullagh of The St. Louis Globe Democrat. To some of the older residents he was known personally, and it is impossible not to gain the impression, from the references made to him, that something more than his ability as a correspondent made friends for him here in the capital. Yet it was not exactly good fellowship, for McCullagh, according to his former associates who still remain here, was always a student, reading in his place in the Newspaper Gallery when the speaker was very dull or the topic under discussion had been used up. He had acquired that very desirable, even necessary, ability by correspondents who depend for news upon public men to discriminate between the things to be published and those to be regarded as unwise to publish. His experience was that of others who preceded and who have followed him, that the writer for the press who wins the confidence of public men must at times help them to carry their secrets. It is only the new and reckless newspaper man, destitute of belief in a future, or who does not aspire to a future if he believes in one, who proceeds upon the theory that public men have no rights which enterprising newspapers are expected to respect.

McCullagh had been many years in business before he invented the "interview," and gave his first notable specimen of that method of conveying news or opinion by publishing an authorized interview with President Johnson. He never lost faith in that form of presenting news and opinion. Many Washington correspondents remember the invasion of a special train carrying representatives of the press to the Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1888 by a busy company of Mr. McCullagh's reporters under instructions to let no man escape until he had contributed to the Globe Democrat his opinion about some of the leading questions before the convention about to assemble. When he was asked by the writer why he had sought the opinions of newspaper men he promptly replied that he believed the answers obtained would be found to be more direct, intelligent, and accurate than a like number of expressions would be from all the other persons who would attend the convention.

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Many changes have taken place in the personal make-up of the press gallery force since Mr. McCullagh left Washington. In the Congressional Directory for the Forty-first Congress, printed in 1870, in which his name appears for the last time as a correspondent, there were carried the names of writers for 104 newspapers and other publications. Some of the correspondents were men of National reputation. They had written on the same topics that McCullagh had discussed, and their opinions and descriptions had contributed distinction and interest to the newspapers with which they were connected. Among McCullagh's associates in 1870 were Gen. H. V. Boynton, then the correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette; Thomas B. Connery and Herbert A. Preston of The New York Herald, D. C. Forney of Washington, and J. W. Forney, the correspondent of The Philadelphia Press; L. A. Gobright, then manager of The Associated Press; Crosby S. Noyes, then writer for The Star, of which he is now one of the proprietors; Don. Piatt, the brilliant but erratic editor of The Capital; Ben: Perley Poore, who had been known time out of mind as the correspondent of The Boston Journal; Jerome B. Stillson, correspondent of The New York World, and others. Some of these are still in harness, either in or out of the newspaper business; most of them are at rest. Only three of the correspondents who were in the list of 104 with McCullagh in 1870 are still in service in Washington as correspondents, and they were young in the business twenty-six years ago. One of the correspondents of that day was James Rankin Young, recently elected to the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. He is listed as the correspondent of The New York Tribune. Many of the writers who made up the gallery force are unknown to the present generation of correspondents, either personally or by fame. But there is an explanation of this.

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The press list in the Congressional Directory for 1870 was made up before the management of the gallery was turned over by the Speaker and the Senate Committee on Rules to a standing committee of correspondents. Prior to that time the Speaker and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules considered the applications of persons desiring admission to the galleries, and the privilege was granted by discretion rather than according to rule. The list of 104 names in the Directory for the Forty-third Congress includes writers for magazines, weekly periodicals, local weekly papers, and for any sort of publication, the list including all the representatives of the Congress for The Congressional Globe, which was the record of proceedings. Under the rule operating to-day a correspondent must be one furnishing a daily telegraphic service, and the occupation of the galleries is restricted to such writers. The list has also been very much reduced since 1870 by the injunction against employes in the executive branches of the Government service, and last year it was found necessary to exclude also legislative employes, as a check upon the temptation of members to provide each his own correspondent and to pay him out of the Treasury for having a public good opinion of his patron. Another change noted upon a comparison of the lists of 1870 and 1896 is that a large share of the papers then represented no longer have special correspondents here, while newspapers not then issued, but now as important as was the best at that time, are represented here by from one to three and five correspondents.

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All the notes of interest connected with the growth of the country do not appear at once in Government publications. They have to be looked up, and are brought out by some such comparison as has been made with Congressional Directories. We have grown greatly as tobacco consumers in ten years. In 1886 the United States paid in taxes on cigars and cigarettes manufactured the fine revenue of $11,188,373. This was for 3,510,898,488 cigars and 1,310,911,350 cigarettes. The number seems enormous, but it was not. At the close of the year 1896—the fiscal year—we had paid $14,737,683 in taxes on cigars and cigarettes, and of both these forms of indulgence there were made the very large number of 8,281,554,680. This was an increase of 3,323,956,178 over the numbers of 1886, and was not quite twice the quantity manufactured in the earlier year. There was an increase in the number of cigars of 726,857,455, but the increase in the number of cigarettes made in the last year was 2,731,480,290. The undue increase in the demand for cigarettes makes it appear very certain that the opponents of that form of use of tobacco are not succeeding in making converts.

E. G. D.

THE FANEUIL HALL DEMOCRATS

A Move to Read Them Out of the Massachusetts Party.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The G. F. Williams men of the Democratic State Central Committee have begun proceedings in the Suffolk County Supreme Court against those who formed the Faneuil Hall Convention who purpose to take part in the reorganization of the Central Committee. Judge Holmes, in the Supreme Court this morning, was presented with a petition brought by John V. Scollard, against John H. Sullivan and fifteen others, praying for a writ of mandamus against the respondents. The object of the petition is to prevent the respondents from taking part in the reorganization of the Democratic Central Committee, claiming they have no right to do so.

At 11 o'clock ex-Judge Corcoran, Nat Robinson, and John H. Sullivan appeared to answer the order of notice. When the case was called Judge Holmes asked Counsel Pratt, for the petitioner, if his clients and the respondents could not agree that the meeting called to organize the State Central Committee at noon to-day be postponed until the questions of the case be heard, and also agree that the case be fixed for hearing.

It was agreed by both sides that the meeting of the committee called for noon to-day should be postponed to await the call of some appointed person or the outcome of this case, and that the case be fixed for Jan. 19 for hearing.

There was a meeting of the State Committee at headquarters at noon, but the only business was the motion to adjourn subject to the call of the present Chairman, Gen. J. W. Corcoran. Those present, it was stated, were only Faneuil Hall men.

After the main meeting the persons mentioned in the Williams petition gathered in the Chairman's room to discuss their course of action in regard to the legal proceedings. It was voted that a committee of three be appointed, to include Chairman Corcoran, and to have full powers. President Corbett of the Democratic City Committee and John H. Sullivan were named as the other members.

MINNEAPOLIS BANK TROUBLES.

Attachments Against the Washington Bank and Northern Trust.

The Sheriff in this county has received an attachment against the Washington Bank of Minneapolis for $2,316 in favor of Paul Westerdahl, and it was served on the Seaboard National Bank, but it was said that it has no funds belonging to the Washington Bank.

The Sheriff has also received three attachments against the Northern Trust Company of Minneapolis in favor of Edward A. Freshman for $9,300, Mary R. Brown for $500, and Clarence Z. Brown for $160. The claim of Mr. Freshman was assigned to him, and is for money deposited with the trust company by Stephen Mahoney, as assignee of the Irish-American Bank. The attachments were served on the Hanover National Bank.

Hood's Pills

Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HEMP AND FLAX DUTIES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HEARS INTERESTED PARTIES.

Free Burlaps, Oilcloths, and Linoleums Favored and Opposed—Growers of Hemp Make a Plea for Protection.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—To-day was the fifth day of the tariff hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means, the subject under discussion being flax, hemp, and their manufactures. There was a large attendance of persons interested in these industries.

The first manufacturer to be heard was Mr. William Rutherford of Oakland, who said that in California they were engaged in making twine, yarn, and cloth in a great many varieties. The first of these mills was started there about thirty years ago, and within that time the business had increased largely. They now wanted a reasonable protection to run their mills, and he suggested such changes in the tariff as were considered necessary for the purpose.

Up to the passage of the Wilson bill a fair duty had been given to the industry. That measure benefited the mills of Calcutta and other foreign countries at the expense of the domestic manufacturers. Between 1893 and 1895 the imports of jute and burlaps more than doubled. Under the clause in the free list admitting cotton bagging and certain goods made of burlaps importers were bringing in cloths of various kinds, including horse and carriage robes.

This was not fair nor the intent of the act, but the words "all such material" used in the act permitted bringing in the goods. The makers of mixed jute and cotton goods suffered from this. He had called the attention of the customs officials to it, and he understood that they now had the matter under consideration.

One of the oldest plants in the United States, established at Black Point, Cal., during the war, had been taken down and transferred to Japan. He had been advised to transfer his plant to Yokohama, being told that he could get his labor at from 6 to 12 cents per day, and his coal for about 90 cents per ton. But he had found that foreigners could not hold property in Japan, and therefore he had had to give up that idea.

The summing up of Mr. Rutherford's statement was the suggestion of the following rates in the new tariff: "Burlaps, of any width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, (except such as may be suitable for cotton,) 1¾ cents per pound. Bags for grain, made of burlaps, 2 cents per pound."

Comparison with India.

Mr. Rutherford presented a comparative statement of the cost of making burlaps in the United States and in India, showing that the total cost in the United States is 6 46-100 cents per pound, and only 4 63-100 cents in India, or a difference of 1 83-100 cents per pound in favor of India. It was partially to make up for this disadvantage against American manufacturers that the increased duty was necessary.

The Chairman inquired of Mr. Rutherford whether his industry had been successful after the passage of the tariff act of 1890.

Mr. Rutherford—Yes, sir, very successful. The duty in that act was taken off the raw material, and that gave us an assistance of $15 per ton on jute. We were never better off than from 1890 to 1894, when the Wilson Tariff act was passed."

"I suppose that your enterprising young men," Mr. Payne suggested, "were not going then to Central America as they are now."

"No, sir," Mr. Rutherford replied; "California is a peculiar place. It has warm weather nearly all the year, and people find no inconvenience in living in tents. So the idle people, the 'industrial army,' as they called themselves, came from the north and south and located near San Francisco. I was one to help to feed them and to provide accommodations for them; and we were very glad to get them away, for their presence there was very serious. That was the beginning of our trouble, when all these mills and industrial enterprises stopped."

The Chairman stated that up to the passage of the Tariff bill of 1894 some $2,000,000 of revenue had been derived from burlaps; and that that amount of revenue had been thrown away.

A Conflict of Opinion.

Mr. Crawford Lyons of Baltimore was the next speaker. He began by characterizing the last witness as a misleader and alarmist, and he contradicted a statement of Mr. Rutherford's as to the admission of jute fabrics free of duty. The interest in which he himself appeared was that of oilcloth and linoleum. In the course of Mr. Lyons's statement he made a remark as to manufacturers of oilcloth in Baltimore becoming Presidents or principals of banks.

Mr. Grosvenor asked what Mr. Lyons meant to imply by that remark.

Mr. Lyons said that he preferred to go on with his statement and be interrogated afterward.

This suggestion was resented by several members of the committee, and Mr. Grosvenor added: "Suppose I insist on having my question answered now. Tell the committee what you mean to imply by saying that certain bank Presidents in Baltimore have been engaged in the manufacture of oilcloths."

"I imply nothing," said the witness, "I say that certain manufacturers of oilcloths in Baltimore have become Presidents and principals of banks."

"Perhaps they were bank Presidents before they became oilcloth manufacturers," Mr. Grosvenor suggested.

"That is true so," said Mr. Lyons.

"Then you mean to imply," Mr. Grosvenor persisted, "that they made unreasonable profit as oilcloth manufacturers, and went into the banking business?"

"I leave you to infer whatever you like," was the reply.

The oilcloth and linoleum business here, he said, was in the hands of a few companies. Any increase in the rate of duty would prohibit importations and place the makers here in a position to "squeeze" the public, an opportunity they had never been known to overlook. The cost of making these products was now lower than ever before, and, in addition, the improvement of machinery enabled one employe to do a great deal more work.

Mr. Wheeler asked the question sarcastically, "whether the people were represented here."

"What people?" the Chairman suggested. "The people of the other side?"

"No," said Mr. Wheeler. "I mean the people of the United States."

The Witness—I was about to say that I have been, unfortunately, on the wrong side of this question. I am a Republican in good standing, and support a tariff, but not the abuse of it.

Mr. Rutherford of California—the first witness—said that he did not object to being called an "alarmist," but he would not submit to being characterized as a misleader, and he went on to argue that he was right in his original statement.

The Flax Workers' Side.

John Wilson of Newark, N. J., a flax-worker, spoke on behalf of those engaged in this trade. He asked for the restoration of the duty of 3 cents per pound on dressed flax, with free raw material. If raw material was taxed 1 cent a pound, he asked 4½ cents per pound on the dressed article, to even the difference in wages here and abroad.

In the course of his statement Mr. Wilson (in a strong Hibernian accent) declared that peasant labor in Russia was 600 per cent. cheaper than in the United States; and when the Chairman informed him that that would make the cost in Russia less than nothing, he saw the point, and changed it so as to make labor in the United States six times as high as in Russia.

Leslie Coombs of Lexington, Ky., said that previous to the passage of the present tariff law he had been the largest hemp grower in this country. His business had been practically destroyed under the law, and he had not grown a pound for years. The putting of sisal grass, manila, and jute on the free list had greatly damaged the hemp industry.

At the time of the formation of the Wilson bill the growers of hemp did not understand the danger. He asked for a duty of $30 per ton on Russian and Italian hemp, and $25 per ton on manila, sisal grass, and jute. He also wished a clause placed in the law making it a crime to sell jute goods, colored and dyed, as hemp. It was an outrage to allow cheap, common jute products to be brought here from abroad and passed off as the genuine Kentucky hemp.

Representative Van Horn of Missouri spoke of the destruction of the hemp industry in his State. Farmers of Missouri, he said, would be glad to return to hemp raising, and would do so if protection were afforded. From experience he was convinced that the manufacturers got more than their share of protection, while the producers of raw material did not get enough.

Free Burlaps Wanted.

J. N. Bemis of Boston, representing the burlap bag manufacturers of this country, claimed that there was no burlap industry here to compete with that abroad, and, therefore, no industry to protect. He requested a duty on burlap bags sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad. He wanted free burlaps and free burlap cloth the proper width for bagmaking. Jute, he held, could not be grown here under any conditions. In case a high duty was imposed on jute and burlap cloth the Indian Government would meet it by giving an export bounty on the products. If it was necessary to obtain some duty from burlap cloth he asked that it not exceed half a cent per pound, and that the return of second-hand bags made here be prohibited, as it would lead to fraud.

E. R. Biddle of New York said that the samples submitted by Mr. Rutherford of California, as coming in free of duty at San Francisco were paying duty at New York, and suggested that the attention of the Treasury Department be called to the fraud.

C. E. Pearce of St. Louis, representing the manufacturers of cotton bagging and cordage, asked for the restoration of the duty on these articles provided in the McKinley bill.

If he had the formation of a tariff bill he would protect all vegetable fibres grown in this country. Japan was making great strides in manufacturing. She was now making extensively matches, brushes of all kinds, watches, clocks, cotton, silk, steel vessels, engines, matting, wire nails, straw hats, carpets, laces, shoes, trunks, leather goods, glass, bamboo goods, &c. He exhibited a box of matches purchased in Japan which he said he could import laid down in this country at 1 1-16 cents per dozen. He also showed a silver watch bought in the same country and which experts here pronounced perfect and valued it at from $26 to $28. It cost him at a retail shop $10.90. He could import the same watch at $9, duty paid.

Under the Gresham treaty any American could take his plant to Japan and do business. Labor there would cost from 5 to 18 cents per day, and this was the condition Americans had to contend against.

He said that the free importation of jute and other fibres had displaced annually 2,000,000 bales of American cotton. In his opinion cordage could stand a reduction (under the McKinley rate) from 1½ cents to 1 cent, and binding twine from seven-eighths of a cent to about one-half of a cent.

R. W. McCreary of Frankfort, Ky., said that he was President of a company which had been making hemp binding twine for a number of years. He wanted to say that the product was an excellent one and could be successfully made here.

Mr. Pearce, replying to a question, said that jute or ramee could be grown any place south of Lexington.

J. W. Bell of Andover, Mass., said that his mill did not use American flax. He had used some from Canada, but most of their product came from abroad. He had tested a sample of flax grown, he thought, in Minnesota which had promised well. It was only a sample, however, and had not been manufactured. American flax, he said, was grown more for the seed than the fibre.

The committee adjourned to Monday, when the tobacco interest will be heard.

MUSICAL ARTISTS ARRIVE.

Mmes. Teresa Carreno and Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch to Reappear Here.

Mme. Teresa Carreño, the piano virtuoso, and Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, the German opera singer, arrived in this country on the steamship Aller early yesterday morning.

Mme. Carreño was met by several members of the Manuscript Society and some old friends. She appeared in perfect health and spirits despite the rough weather of the first four days. She will make her American reappearance in concert with Anton Seidl's Philharmonic Society on Jan. 8. She has not been in this country since her successful appearance with Leopold Damrosch's Orchestra, seven years ago. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Hotel Netherland yesterday afternoon she declared that she was very happy to find herself here again. She speaks English fluently.

She is a woman of striking personality, with a cordial and sympathetic manner. Her work on shipboard in getting up a concert on New Year's eve for the benefit of the Sailors' Home, in which she and Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch rendered the principal numbers on the programme, evidences her charitable disposition.

Mme. Carreño was born in Caracas, Venezuela, and was the daughter of the Finance Minister of that State. Her European début was made in Berlin in 1889, with the Philharmonic Society. The first of her recitals will be given at the Hotel Waldorf on the afternoon of Jan. 14, when she will play several compositions by the American composer McDowell. Her other engagements in this country will be with Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Society on Jan. 29 and 30; Theodore Thomas's Orchestra at Chicago Feb. 19 and 20, Cincinnati Symphony Society March 1 and 2, and with the Boston Symphony Orchestra as follows: Philadelphia, Feb. 22; Washington, Feb. 23; Baltimore, Feb. 24; New York, Feb. 25; Brooklyn, Feb. 26, and Providence, March 10.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, the famous German opera singer, when seen in her apartments at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, declared that she was fatigued from the voyage, but happy to be in America again after an absence of five years. Her sister, Martha Lehmann, accompanied her. She said she expected her husband next week, which would make her more contented.

Her return is an interesting event to the lovers and supporters of Wagnerian opera, as she won her first laurels in interpreting Wagner in this country upon her former appearance.

Through illness she was compelled to retire temporarily from all operatic work for some time. She has now entirely regained her health and strength, and after a sensational success as Brunnhilde at Baireuth and Munich last Summer, she has returned to renew her triumphs as Isolde, Fidelio, and Brunnhilde in the Nibelungen trilogy.

Her first reappearance in this country will be at a song recital on the afternoon of Jan. 12 at Carnegie Hall. Among her selections will be Wagner's "Schmerzen Traume" and groups of songs by Schubert, including the "Erl King" and Robert Franz.

She will join Mr. Damrosch's company in Philadelphia and will appear in "Die Walküre" on Jan. 20. She has recently returned from a concert tour in Dresden, Hanover, Leipzig, Berlin, and other German towns.

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A YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE

BIG EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS BY THIS COUNTRY.

Greater Balance of Trade on the Export Side than Has Been Known Since 1881—Large Dealings in Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The record of the year 1896, when fully made up by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, will be in many respects a gratifying one. Already during the eleven months of the year, for which some of the returns are nearly complete, the combined exports and imports are in excess of those of 1895 and 1894, and the completed reports may bring them close up to the great figures of 1892, when the exports and imports amounted to $1,857,680,610. The whole trade of the United States in 1895 was $1,539,508,130. This was for the fiscal year, however.

The attempt is made in this review of the commerce of the Nation to show what has been done in the calendar year. The task is a difficult one, and the results cannot be offered as having the virtue of absolute accuracy. For ten months of the year the figures are trustworthy, and are as presented by the publications of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. Some advance reports are made up for November, so that in a measure the figures for eleven months are ascertainable for the uses of the newspaper review. The preliminary reports on exports are not usually ready until the 15th of the month after their date, and it has been necessary, in order to make a report reasonably complete, to rely on estimates to produce a twelve-month statement.

An Enormous Export Business.

It appears that the exports and imports of the United States for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1896, were not far from $1,625,000,000, that the exports were approximately $932,616,439, and the imports $687,066,716, showing an advantage in exports of more than $245,000,000 in the year. This is a greater balance of trade than has been secured before since 1881, when the balance was near $260,000,000, and is not far behind the greatest year—that of 1879, when the trade in the United States' favor was $264,661,666.

But the Bureau of Statistics lacks the figures to show what have been the imports of gold and silver in November and December. As those figures go into the calculations to make out the balance, and as the excess of gold and silver imports was considerable in those months, they may affect the report suggested by estimate to the extent, perhaps, of $25,000,000, although the deduction of that amount from the excess would still leave the balance of trade very high and comparatively satisfactory.

Comparison with 1895.

In the tables which follow, the figures in the first and second columns are taken from the official records. They show the imports and exports for the calendar year 1895, and for the ten months of 1896 ending with Oct. 31. The figures in the third column include those obtained by the Government for eleven months ending Nov. 30, and also an estimate of the imports and exports for December, made with regard to the tendencies indicated by the November figures. In the gold and silver table there has been no attempt made to estimate the imports and exports for the last two months of the year.

IMPORTS.

	1895. Twelve Months. (Official.)	1896. Ten Months. (Official.)	1896. 12 Months. December. Estimated.
Free of duty.	$384,810,163	$262,233,173	$314,679,807
Dutiable	416,853,327	310,322,425	372,386,909
Free and dutiable	$801,663,490	$572,555,598	$687,066,716

EXPORTS.

Domestic—Products of Agriculture .	$545,714,375	$497,998,888	$589,598,662
Manufactures.	201,152,771	208,286,285	249,943,541
Mining	19,820,505	17,326,338	21,404,007
Forestry ...	30,662,003	30,292,300	36,350,760
Fisheries ...	6,232,224	5,276,674	6,332,008
Miscellaneous.	4,158,048	3,248,616	3,898,374
Total	$807,740,016	$762,931,100	$907,617,647
Foreign—Free of duty.	$8,474,579	$8,949,735	$10,749,681
Domestic	8,647,880	7,707,597	9,249,115
Total	$17,122,459	$16,657,332	$19,998,796

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1895.	10 m'ths 1896.	
Gold—Imports	$32,538,736	$92,849,939	
Exports	104,606,023	55,913,587	
Silver—Imports ...	11,286,007	9,448,077	
Exports	53,833,153	51,235,389	

Loss of Trade with Cuba.

The showing in 1896 is affected to a considerable extent by the loss of the trade with Cuba, which in 1895 exported $52,000,000 of her products to the United States, and took in return more than $12,000,000 of this country's products. This wiping out almost of a trade of over $60,000,000 makes its impression on the trade reports, and has its effect in contributing to the depression of which complaint is made in many quarters. With continued peace in Cuba it is probable the trade with that Spanish colony would have increased steadily, and would have developed much in the direction in which our trade statistics are most encouraging—in an increased demand, not only for breadstuffs, but for the machinery for which American manufacturers have during the last year secured an extended market.

For the year ended June 30—the fiscal year—the exports of American manufactures reached the high figure of $228,000,000. There had been a gain in exports of farm products of $17,000,000 over 1895, but there was a relative decrease in the exportation of products of the farms, the jump of $44,000,000 in manufactures carrying the figures touching manufactures far above any that had ever been shown for this country. Accepting the reports for the eleven months as guiding, and an estimate based upon the maintenance of the exports as approximately correct, it seems that the advance in the exportation of manufactures has been well maintained throughout the calendar year, and that the total will be near $250,000,000, an increase upon the highest figures yet obtained of $21,000,000.

The Largest Customers.

In the absence of the complete figures that are desirable to be shown in order to guide judgment as to future prospects, it may be proper to show, from figures already obtained, where the manufactures of largest amounts went and of what character they were. There was sent of agricultural implements, mowers, reapers, plows and cultivators about half a million to each of the countries of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, and $1,000,000 to all other countries in Europe. To the United Kingdom was sent $700,000 of books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter, about $500,000 to British North America, and $180,000 to Cuba, although that island was torn by a revolution.

Of carriages, cars and street cars there was sent to the United Kingdom about $500,000; to Mexico more than $500,000; to British Australasia about $250,000, and to Africa about $350,000. Of the enormous exportation of copper ingots and bars, valued at $25,000,000, more than $20,000,000 was sent to Europe. About $10,000,000 of this manufacture went to countries of Europe out of the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. This was an enormous increase as compared with the fiscal year 1894-95.

Of cotton cloths there was sent to British North America something like $2,000,000 during the year, showing that there is a good customer for those goods on our very border. The exportation to the United Kingdom was increased, and to the Central American States, British Honduras, and other West Indian ports very large shipments were made of cotton cloth. Brazil took more than $600,000 of cotton cloths in the year. China continued to be a good customer for the goods of coarse and heavy character, taking more than $5,000,000 during the year. Of other cotton goods, except cotton cloths, British North America was the best single customer, taking about $1,200,000 of such goods.

Bicycles in Big Demand.

Bicycles form a new article of exportation, and of these there was exported during the year upward of $3,000,000. Of this amount $1,200,000 went to the United Kingdom, $220,000 to Germany, $120,000 to France, more than $400,000 to the rest of Europe, more than $515,000 to British North America, and $350,000 to British Australasia. Bicycles worth $35,000 were sent to Africa. Cuba was not so immersed in war as to escape the business, and she took $5,000 of bicycles.

The best customer for manufactures of iron and steel, as for most other products of the fields and furnaces, was the United Kingdom. It took of builders' hardware more than $1,000,000, Germany took $425,000, and Mexico about $600,000. British Australasia bought the pretty little bill of $740,000 or more, while the amount sent to British North America was not far from $500,000. Of sewing machines the United Kingdom took about $810,000, and British Australasia received about $200,000. Of other machinery there was sent about $4,000,000 to the United Kingdom, $4,000,000 to Europe outside of the United Kingdom and Germany and France, and $1,500,000 to Africa.

Exports of sole leather to the United Kingdom were about $5,000,000 during the calendar year. Yet the United Kingdom also took about $7,000,000 of other sorts of leather, and British North America took about $500,000 of finished leather.

Large Shipments of Lumber.

Many countries wanted lumber. The United Kingdom took during the calendar year $2,500,000; Germany, $380,000; British North America, full of lumber, took $600,000; the West Indies more than $600,000; Argentina, nearly $1,000,000; Brazil, about $800,000; British Australasia, about $500,000, and Africa about $550,000. But these exportations do not include those of shingles, shooks, and staves, of which a large amount were sent to many countries, nor household furniture, of which there was exported more than $3,000,000, and other manufactures of wood amounting in all to about $32,000,000, when added to wood unmanufactured.

The Government does not attempt to explain the development of the exports of manufactured articles. The province of the statistician is not to deduce, but to supply the material from which deductions can be made. Unofficially, however, the figure maker knows that the demand for certain breadstuffs was prompted by a deficiency in foreign crops.

Good Market for Machinery.

He learns that increased exportations of manufactured goods, especially of machinery, have been promoted by the production of superior work, by the application of greater enterprise in the cultivation of foreign markets, in the acceptance of suggestions thrown out from year to year by consular officers as to the methods to be adopted to promote foreign trade, and in a great measure by the important fact that American manufacturers, suffering from temporary trade depression at home, and desiring to keep on with small profits rather than suspend operations, have met competition in foreign countries with rates so low that they have been able to secure customers where other sellers hitherto have monopolized the market.

The statistician does not venture to say what the future will bring forth. What he does is to point to the figures, showing that the demand for our manufactures is increasing. The tendency any one may interpret. The assumption is that with adherence to present prices and newer methods the exportations will increase. Should taxes be increased upon materials of which some exported articles are made, the tendency would be to interfere in a measure with the favorable tendency of exports.

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FIRE IN LIBERTY HALL.

Several Persons Injured—Ball Room, Lodge Rooms, and Cafe Damaged.

A fire in Liberty Hall, East Houston and Essex Streets, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, was the cause of injury to several persons and $10,000 damage to the building.

The injured are:

DAVIS, Fireman, Engine No. 25, cut on the head by falling glass.

EBERT, ADAM, thirty-one years, ribs fractured in jumping.

LISSAUER, SIGMUND, thirty years, right leg and ribs fractured.

O'BRIEN, FREDERICK, 140 Seventh Avenue, burned on head and body.

STAHL, FREDERICK L., policeman, face and hands burned.

WHITE, GEORGE, 74 Stanton Street, burned on head and body.

The injured were taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They are mostly more painful than serious.

Liberty Hall is a five-story building owned by Max Schwartz. On the ground floor is a saloon and office for the wholesale business and also a big café. Up stairs the building is divided into small lodge rooms and ball rooms. L. J. Baraban has a dancing academy on the second floor. There are also ten sleeping rooms, to meet the requirements of the Raines law.

The fire started near the kitchen stove in the basement, and a sheet of flame coming up through a shaft startled Mr. Schwartz, who was in the café. There was a slight explosion also. The servants came running up and a rush was made for the street.

The fire spread rapidly, and shot up through the floors to the roof. Adam Ebert was asleep on the top floor, and was driven back from the stairway. He went to a window and jumped to an extension. White and O'Brien were caught on the stairways, and were burned about the head and body. Lissauer, who is a schoolteacher at 254 Stanton Street, was on the third floor. He went out on the fire escape, but became excited and fell when about half way down.

Policeman Stahl was on his way home when he discovered the fire. He immediately turned in an alarm, and then started into the building. He was burned while making his way up stairs.

Three fire alarms were sent in. The firemen dragged hose up the fire escapes on the front of the building, and, after a hard fight, managed to confine the flames to the centre and rear portions of the building. The lodge rooms on every floor were damaged, however, and water caused some loss in the café. Every room had been engaged for last night, and there was to have been a wedding in the ball room. The building was partially insured. Mr. Schwartz, the proprietor, while not knowing the cause of the fire, did not believe it was of incendiary origin. The firemen were of the opinion that a gas meter had exploded in the basement.

During the fire Charles Hall and William H. Werner of 21 Clinton Street were caught in a tailor's store, next door, rolling up cloth, and were arrested for attempted larceny.

President Dwight's Return.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale University, with Mrs. Dwight and their daughter, arrived here yesterday on the steamship St. Louis, after a six months' tour of Europe. He said that his trip abroad had been purely for pleasure, and he had profited much in health. He said he traveled over much of the Continent, and had enjoyed a stay at Oxford, where his son Winthrop will remain for study until next Fall. President Dwight said he was going direct to New Haven, and would resume his duties at Yale after the holidays.

The Lucky Man

is the one who sees a good thing and takes it. Thousands of such men are buying our

DO WOMEN HATE WOMEN?

A MAN SAYS THAT THEY DO, BUT THREE WOMEN SAY NOT.

It Is a Question of Temperament, Says Elizabeth Cady Stanton —Dr. Hall-Brown and Mrs. Burns Emphatic.

"How you women hate each other!" said a man to the woman who was objecting to having the feminine half of the world put off always in a corner and marked, "This corner of the world reserved for women."

The meaning of Goethe's Eternal Feminine should be revised with the times. The eternal feminine has come to mean the eternal twaddle about things pertaining to the feminine half of the workaday world. There is a good deal of the twaddle which comes from the woman who seems to have made a discovery. "I am a woman," she says. "Behold me. I am thus and so." But there is also a good deal of talk which comes from the man. He makes a discovery. "Behold her," he says. "She is a woman. She is thus and so."

And she is right and he is right. Behold them all, they are men and women, they are all thus and so. It was in this way they were born. They grow more thus and more so, and no one cares.

But the particular thus and the peculiar so about woman is said to be that she is jealous—jealous of every other woman, and she hates her. It has been a joke petrified years ago. If it has not been discovered among the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt it is because there have not been unlimited discoveries in that country, and it has not yet been unearthed. But if it has become ancient history, women do not believe it. It is like waving a red flag before an angry bull to suggest it to them.

"Do women hate each other?" That was to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the sweet-faced, white-haired veteran of woman suffrage.

"Women hate each other? Who said such a thing?" she asked quickly. "I have worked fifty years of my life for women. I have done all I could to uplift them. Do I hate women? Would I have done that if I hated them? Men and women are associated too closely together. You cannot hate one without hating the other. I have sons and daughters. Don't I love them both?

"I think all women are proud of a successful woman and glory in her work. I think women are very loyal to each other. Look at the beautiful birthday celebration that was given me. It touched me to the very soul. Does that look as if women hated each other? It is not a question of sex; it is a question of temperament. Men are jealous of each other.

"Take two doctors in a country town. Frequently they will not speak to each other. Lawyers are jealous of each other. It comes because we are not elevated yet to the plane where we can realize that every one who is successful is benefiting each of us as well as himself. I glory in the good work of every woman, from a reporter to a Queen on her throne. When a woman does anything degrading, does it not reflect on us? And when a woman does anything well, it reflects upon the rest of us also. Every woman must feel that. Look at the women's clubs. They are a step in the right direction. There they talk about things, not about themselves.

"You find jealousy everywhere. Cats and dogs are very jealous. We had a beautiful dog, Bruno. I took a little child into my lap when he was near one day and he came up and bit it on the leg. Animals and children are jealous. Monkeys are very jealous. Yes," and Mrs. Stanton laughed a little as if she were hitting back at the man who said women hated each other, "you will find them all jealous, from men to apes."

"Do women hate each other?"

"No," said Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown of Brooklyn. She said it almost explosively.

Dr. Hall-Brown is one of the prominent physicians of Brooklyn and, incidentally it may be said that she is a member of the Brooklyn Woman's Club.

"Some of the most ennobling friendships I have ever had have been with women," she added. "You could ask Maria Mitchel about it if she was alive. You know about Vassar. Maria Mitchel said she had never believed in women as she did after she went to Vassar."

That was the great Maria Mitchel, the Professor of Astronomy, who was at Vassar so many years.

"Clara Barton would be another woman to speak well of the feeling of women for each other. The Grand Duchess of Baden told me that outside of her own family there was no one who had been so near to her as Clara Barton." Miss Barton is one of Dr. Hall-Brown's women friends.

"Then take the women at the reformatory at Sherbourne. There was nothing they would not do for each other. It would bring the tears to your eyes to see the sacrifices they would make for each other."

That is another case where Dr. Hall-Brown is well informed, for she was the physician in charge at the well-known woman's reformatory at Sherbourne, Mass., for some time.

Mrs. Clarence Burns is an illustration. She is the President of the West End Republican Club of New York. The club is in its third year. It came into being at the time the reform government came into being in the city. The women who formed it were the women who had been interested and working for the reform. They organized to do what lay in their power to continue it. Their officers, so the constitution said, should hold office for two consecutive years, and no longer. When the two years were up Mrs. Burns, who was their first and only President, and who was liked as a woman and admired as an officer, was their choice for a third term. To have her there was nothing to do but to change the constitution, and they did it, and now Mrs. Burns is the nominee for President for the third year.

"I love women," says Mrs. Burns, "and I am a thoroughly woman's woman. I feel proud of everything that women do. I don't think women ever hated women, but I think they are broader now. The women's clubs have done a great deal in that way. You meet a woman at a club and you do not know anything about her except as you see her there, and you do not ask. All you care to know is what kind of a woman she is to meet. You meet her as a man meets the men at his club, and this is making women broader, and I think the feeling is becoming general. In the discussions at the clubs I have seen two women opposed to each other and grow very warm over the subject I say to myself: 'Well, I am afraid you are getting into trouble.' But in a few moments they are sitting down chatting together upon other subjects, and perhaps ride home together. I have seen women even criticise each other's bonnets and gowns; say that they think this is becoming and that is not. The woman criticised receives it all in good part, and even makes some change in either her hat or gown to agree with the criticisms that have been made.

"There is a great deal of cordiality in the clubs. Some of them I know from being a member, and others from attending their meetings, and I know there is always a cordial grasp of the hand for every one. Clubs are doing women a great deal of good, though there may be some women who carry them too far and neglect their homes for them.

"To show what women will do for each other, see what the women among the poorer classes will do." Mrs. Burns is a famous housekeeper, one of the kind who revel in cooking course dinners and feats of that kind, but she found time during the late campaign to conduct the work of educating the people in the tenement house districts in sound-money principles. "I knew those women were good to each other," she continued, "but I had no idea how good. They will do everything for one another. They take care of each other's children when one has to go to work by day; they take care of each other when they are sick. There are no nurses hired in that part of the city, and when a poor woman is ill her neighbors will take the entire charge of her, and cook and carry in everything she eats, and do the cooking for her family, and take care of the children and the few rooms she lives in. I have seen all that. Then, when a family is very poor, the neighbors will almost or entirely feed them if need be. They will call a half-fed child into their own rooms to have its breakfast, dinner, or supper, and do it over and over again. They will divide with each other until there is nothing left to divide. I have seen them do it. That does not look as if women hated women."

These are three women who might be supposed to look at the subject from an entirely different standpoint. If their views can be taken as indicative of the feelings of women for women, there is a good deal of that virtue that hopeth and believeth all things in them.

DENVER WOMEN'S CLUBS.

They Are Doing Practical and Valuable Work.

A résumé of the work of the woman's clubs of the city for the past year has just been published by The Denver (Col.) Daily News. From this little history it appears that an immense amount of practical work is being done by the women of Denver, and if they continue in the way they have begun, the city will have occasion, if it has not already, to rise up and call them blessed.

The Denver clubs can give a practical lesson in well doing to women's clubs all over the country. Considering that New York is a veteran among the cities of the United States and that Denver itself is not twice as old as Sorosis, New York's oldest club, the number of women's clubs in the city and the progress they have made is remarkable. It will be interesting to give a slight outline of some of the work done.

The Woman's Club of Denver, which has had an increase of over 200 in the past year, now numbers 639 members. Its strength is shown, in the first place, by the fact that it has $3,000 in the bank for a clubhouse of its own, and only gave up the idea of starting one immediately because of the hard times.

The club has a philanthropic department which is actually philanthropic. Last Summer this department was practically interested in the "Pingree potato patches." The expense, which was shared by the department with the county and the Charity Organization, was $473.90. The Superintendent's value of the crop was $2,175. Fifty families were represented among the gardeners, one-third of the workers being women. The department also had a cutting school, where seventeen girls took lessons. The material left over was given to the Charity Organization. Another good work was the introduction of the penny provident fund among cash boys and girls in the stores and in the mission schools. There are now seventy depositors.

The home department of the club has voted to have a course in kitchen gardening, the members taking lessons to qualify themselves, with the idea of teaching the children in the poorer districts of Denver.

There is a department of science and philosophy, which has been doing "superior literary work," and devoted its time last season to studying "cosmic philosophy" as outlined by Fiske. Last Fall it took for a general subject for the year "The Evolution of Society." But there is practical work here as well, and the department has voted sufficient money to carry on a traveling library, and clubs in small towns are taking advantage of it to secure needed books of reference. The educational and reform department endowed a scholarship for a girl at the Denver University. The art and literature department is said to be the most popular. This department, with the aid of books and stereopticon views, has been traveling in foreign lands and holding club meetings. It did not forget, however, in studying Holland, to invite the children of the city orphan asylums to see the views at one meeting. One of eight committees is a Picture Committee. It has given the public schools a circulating picture gallery of twenty-three pictures, and has recently held an entertainment and raised sufficient money to add a number of Braun photographs to the collection.

That is a part of the work of the club. It has a parliamentary auxiliary, a class in voice culture, and a club chorus. The club gave $50 for a dinner to poor women Christmas and relays of 100 women to help serve it. Such efforts command respect.

There are some nineteen clubs mentioned, many of them having a similar practical working side. One side of woman's life in Colorado is noted in an account of the club of North Side women, whose motto is "Progress and Charity." "The club is proud," it is stated, "that its President, Mrs. J. M. Conine, was elected to the Legislature, where they feel that she will ably represent the representative women of the community."

The Clio Club is interested in club extension work, and already has a young lady Clio Club, Junior Clio, &c. The review of the Denver women's clubs, taken as a whole, is extremely interesting and instructive. Many women's clubs in other parts of the country might read, mark, and learn to advantage.

GETTING TO BE A MAN.

From the Cleveland Leader.

(Little John Henry loquitur.)

I'm glad my hair ain't yallow,
And all curled up and long;
I'm glad my cheeks ain't dimpled,
And that I'm gittin' strong!
I wish my voice was hoarser,
To talk like Uncle Dan,
Because I want to hurry
And git to be a man!

I'm glad the women never
Come up to me and say:
"Oh, what a purty little boy!"
In that soft kind of way!
I wear big shoes, and always
Make all the noise I can,
Because I want to hurry
And git to be a man!

Onct tried to chew tobacker,
But couldn't do it quite.
It made me awful dizzy—
They said I was a sight.
But some time, when I'm older
I bet you that I can—
I won't give up that easy,
'Cause I want to be a man!

I've got on pa's suspenders—
Wisht I had whiskers, too,
And that my feet was bigger
And schoolin' was all through!
Wisht Edison or some one
Would come out with a plan
To help a boy to hurry
And git to be a man!

—S. E. KISER.

FELICIA AND HER MAMMA.

"I know exactly the kind of a man I shall marry, mamma," said Felicia.

Felicia was only eighteen, and had dimples.

"Yes?" said mamma, with an interrogation mark in her voice.

When one has a mamma who is young and clever, and has eyes that are always laughing, it is difficult sometimes to know exactly what she means.

"Yes," said Felicia, decidedly, "I know just the kind of a man I shall marry." And she took up the golf stocking she was knitting and gave the needles an emphatic little click.

It was a very beautiful golf stocking, as golf stockings go, of many and varied hues, wonderfully woven together. Felicia was knitting a pair of them. She was doing it all herself—except, perhaps, the narrowing and the toes, and the heels. But mamma was knitting golf stockings, too, and if she did a little more or less it was all the same.

"You will be surprised, mamma," said Felicia, meditatively, swinging the golf stocking back and forth—"you will be very much surprised when you see him."

"Yes?" said mamma.

"Yes," said Felicia. "He will be old, oh, very old—thirty-five, perhaps, or even forty. He will be very dignified. I am not sure whether he will be a professor or a minister. But he will dress in black, anyway. I think I should like a minister best.

"Mamma, don't you just love those smooth black vests the ministers wear? Those without any buttons, like that blue frock of mine I look so nice in?

"Do you know, mamma, when Dr. Divine dined with us the other day I hardly heard a word he said, because I was thinking of his vest. Mamma, dear, maybe you will think I am very foolish, but you don't think he could slip it on over his head as the boys do their sweaters? I know, of course, a minister could never do hooks and eyes. I can't do mine in my gown, myself, you know, mamma.

"The minister I marry will be very serious and read Latin and Greek books. And I shall be very serious, too, and we shall spend all our time visiting poor people.

"When we are not doing that I shall be embroidering sacks for poor little babies, and when people are sick I shall take them nice things to eat—candy to make the poor little children happy and nice salads for the sick people. I can make very nice salads, can't I, mamma?"

"Yes," said mamma.

"And we shall be very happy, and all the people will think a great deal of us, and I shall always wear plain frocks and teach in the Sunday school. I think it is a woman's duty to do a great deal of good, don't you, mamma?"

"Yes," said mamma.

"And oh, mamma, I have dropped one little stitch in this stocking. It didn't seem to make any difference at first, for it slipped right out of sight. But it is so funny. It has climbed way, way down the stocking on the dearest little ladder—and I think I won't knit any more just now."

Felicia was only eighteen and had dimples.

CHURCH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

St. Bartholomew's Assists Housewives and Housemaids.

A medium of growing importance in bringing together the supply and demand of the city's labor market is the St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau. It is situated in the Mission House of St. Bartholomew's Church, on Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, and in October completed the third year of its existence.

The bureau is one of the many philanthropic works of the church—the word philanthropic being used in the large sense which the word charity does not seem to cover. It was organized to supply a means of relief to the people who apply to the church for assistance, and a method of doing them a permanent good.

The bureau is for men and women of all classes, for professional, mercantile, and domestic work, but its greatest work is done in the domestic department. During the past year 1,582 positions for domestic servants were filled, for cooks, laundresses, gardeners, coachmen, caretakers, and day workers in any and all of the different lines.

During the whole three years of its work this department has been particularly active, and now besides a large number of servants of all grades on its registers, it has a large clientèle of employers from among the best part of the population of New York, members of the parish and others. These employers have been supplied with servants with much satisfaction to all concerned. The workers in the bureau believe the employers are beginning to look upon their employment of helpers of various kinds as a practical method of benevolence.

"It is that method," they say, "whereby the helper approaches the applicant for help, recognizing that the applicant has certain inherent rights which must be carefully guarded, certain elements of character which must be in no case endangered; and, recognizing that these finer elements of character constitute, after all, man's best possession, the helper is careful and solicitous to observe how help can be extended without offending, without embarrassing, without dulling the sense of honor or of self-reliance, without enervating or without pauperizing, as the case may be. To accomplish this end, and in co-operation with other agencies working upon the same general plan, St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau is doing its work."

Although the highly paid cook and the little woulds-be factory girl are both registered at the bureau, it is the latter of which the bureau is most proud when she gives up her ideas of business life for domestic service. She is not the educated girl ready for a good mercantile position, but the young girl who would take an elementary position in a store or a factory. When she has been persuaded to enter a family as a domestic and learn household duties, the bureau believes it has done one thing which alone would be its excuse for being.

Another work which is particularly of a philanthropic nature is the finding of positions for Armenian refugees. Many of them are sent to the country and put where they can learn the languages and perform duties with which they are not entirely unfamiliar. The special work done among the Armenians by St. Bartholomew's Church and its services for them bring the church workers in touch with them in a way in which they can be helped.

Through the Swedish mission in the church and its pastor, who is Secretary of the employment bureau, many Swedish servants are brought into the bureau and positions found for them.

One of the most difficult fields of endeavor of the bureau is that of finding suitable work for gentlewomen who are in need and at the same time without any practical knowledge of any kind of work. Many of them, however, can fill positions with great satisfaction that could be undertaken by no one else in the market generally known as domestics.

Positions for such people are always the most difficult to find, and the bureau is always on the outlook for them. The bureau particularly asks for patronage from people out of town desiring shopping done, and it can always provide chaperons for young ladies or guides around the city for them. There are also men who will guide men from out of town and foreigners around the city.

A specialty of the bureau is "stopgaps." It has from 50 to 100 people on its lists, many of them women connected with the parish, who are ready at a short notice to go out by the day for washing, ironing, cooking, or cleaning. These are most of them women with families, whose neighbors will look after their children for a day or so, to enable them to earn a few extra dollars. They are classified and registered, ready for any demand made upon them. Many of them go out to families in the suburbs of the city.

The general ability of the bureau to supply the demands made upon it can be judged when it is known that there are 500 people visiting it daily. No one is sent from the bureau without a reference which has been obtained by the bureau from former employers or responsible people. The work of the domestic department has been so satisfactory that the returns from it have put the whole employment bureau on a self-supporting basis. The professional and mercantile departments are also doing good work in their respective lines.

The domestic department requires a fee of 25 cents, which is returnable in two months if a position is not found. If one is obtained for the applicant an additional fee of 10 per cent. of the wages of one month is charged. The employer is also charged 10 per cent. of the wages of the worker for one month. An absolute lack of funds when persons are of good character will not prevent the bureau from aiding them to obtain a position. The work of the bureau has increased to such an extent that seven persons are now employed to carry it on, exclusive of the President and Secretary, clergymen of the church.

He Did Not Care.

He was young. There was a tender, thoughtful look in his big dark eyes, and a melancholy droop to the tawny mustache which parted over his full red lips.

Clasped closely to his breast was a shapely little head, and his slender fingers played in and out among the golden curls which covered it.

It was broad daylight. He sat before an unshaded window. The unsympathetic gaze of the waiting passengers on the nearby elevated station enveloped him like a cold mist—penetrating to his very soul.

But he did not move. He did not care. He was the most expert wig-maker on the block plying his daily trade.

Meeting of Brooklyn Froebel Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Froebel Society, Brooklyn, will be held at the Froebel Academy, to-morrow, Monday, Jan. 4, at 2:45 P. M. The programme will be in charge of the Education Committee. A paper upon the "Consolidation of the Public School System of Greater New York" will be read by Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick, and shorter papers upon the same subject by Mrs. T. J. Caruth and Miss F. J. Wood.

Rainy Day Club of Brooklyn.

The Rainy Day Club will hold a meeting for the installation of officers and to transact business of importance on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 2 o'clock, at the Hotel Andrew, corner Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The meeting will begin promptly at the appointed time. The club pin will be ready for delivery to members.

WISDOM OF TWO CHEFS

OSCAR OF THE WALDORF AND GALLIER OF THE MAJESTIC TALK.

Lore from Two Cook Books Just Out—Extracts, Simple and Elaborate, from the Collection of Receipts Given.

There are no cooks, and there is no cooking anywhere in the world, so people of experience say, such as are to be found in New York. This refers to the best cooks and the best cooking to be found in the city, with second bests and third bests following, and so on down the scale. There are two new cook books just out, which, if followed, will make the rank and file of the city cooks so expert in the art of cooking that two American ills will be dispensed with—dyspepsia and wastefulness. A good cook never wastes, and well cooked food should not be indigestible.

The first of the new cook books is a mammoth affair, "The Cook Book," prepared by "Oscar —Tschirky—of the Waldorf," the maitre d'hôtel, who was formerly Oscar of Delmonico's. The second is "The Majestic Family Cook Book," by Adolphe Gallier.

"Oscar" of the Waldorf begins his large book with a discussion on kitchen furniture, the necessity for a good range, convenient kitchen table with many drawers, and satisfactory ventilation in the kitchen. There should be no waste in a well-ordered kitchen, he says, and a pair of scales and set of weights are invaluable. Every article ordered for the kitchen should be noted in a kitchen order book, and an invoice received from the grocer or butcher when the goods arrive. The invoice and order book should be compared, and every article brought into the kitchen weighed and measured. There should be a good storeroom in each house, which the housekeeper should keep locked, and where goods which should be bought in quantity at the seasons of the year when they are cheapest can be kept.

A few receipts have been taken from this book at random:

BREAKFAST COFFEE.—Allow one tablespoonful of coffee to each person. The coffee, when ground, should be measured, put in the pot, and boiling water poured over it in the proportion of three-quarters of a pint to each tablespoonful. The instant it boils, take the pot off, uncover, and let it stand for a minute or two; then cover, put it back on the fire, and boil again. Let it stand for five minutes to settle; it is then ready to pour out.

BLACK COFFEE.—Grind six tablespoonfuls of coffee beans in a mill. Put the coffee on the filter with the strainer over and pour on three cupfuls of boiling water. Put on the cover and let it infuse, but do not let it boil again. 2. Put three pints of cold water in an earthen pot on the range, and when it boils add four and a half ounces of ground coffee, then place the pot on the corner of the stove and let it boil for three minutes. Take a small piece of charcoal, hot, and put it in the coffee. Let this stand for three minutes, and then skim the skimmer from the top of the coffee. 3. Pour one quart of boiling water on one cupful of coffee, stir, and let stand in a warm place for fifteen minutes or boil for five.

TEA.—Black, green, or oolong tea is prepared as follows: First, never allow the teapot or other utensils kept for the preparation of tea to be used for any other purpose, and they should be kept scrupulously clean. Place one ounce of tea in a teapot with two gills of boiling water, and infuse for ten minutes, then add eight gills of boiling water, and after the lapse of a few minutes stir with a teaspoon and allow it to stand. It should be served with cream and sugar.

RUSSIAN TEA.—Pour a little water over three heaping teaspoonfuls of English breakfast tea in a teapot. The water should be boiling and just sufficient to cover the tea, let it stand for a minute or two, then draw off the water. Next pour in half a pony of Jamaica rum, together with three pints of boiling water. Infuse for a few minutes and serve in a cup with a decanter of old Jamaica rum separately, with thin slices of lemon and some powdered sugar.

BISCUITS FOR COFFEE.—Use a level teaspoonful of baking powder with each half-pound of flour requisite and a little sugar and butter, making a stiff paste by adding some egg beaten up in a little milk. Work it well until quite smooth and then roll out thin. Cut it into biscuits three inches long by half an inch wide, perforate the tops with a docker and bake in a moderately quick oven until yellow. Serve when cold.

CHEESE FONDU.—Place five or six eggs in a saucepan, mix in a third of their weight of grated Parmesan cheese and half the quantity of butter. Stir well over a slack fire until the eggs are set. Pour the mixture into a dish and serve very hot. Slices of toast should go with this.

VENISON STEAKS, HUNTER'S STYLE.—Procure from a newly killed deer a fine leg of about five pounds weight. Remove the bone, cut off half a dozen slices, pare and flatten them, put them on a plate, and season with one pinch each of salt and pepper, one-third of a pinch of nutmeg, and one tablespoonful of oil, rolling them well. Broil them for five minutes over a brisk, clear fire. Dress on a hot dish, and serve with one gill of maitre d'hôtel butter, with a small quantity of water cress.

MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER.—Put a quarter of a pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, a little salt and pepper, together with the juice of two lemons, in a basin and mix them well together. Keep in a cool place.

SALTED AND DEVILED ALMONDS.—Blanch and dry in a cloth as many Jordan almonds as may be required. Put them into a frying pan with a little butter, and fry them until they are a delicate fawn color. Then pour them into a colander and sprinkle them over immediately with fine table salt, tossing them as they are sprinkled. Serve hot or cold in little trays with cheese. To devil them, mix with the salt twice the quantity of cayenne pepper and sprinkle as before.

In the Majestic book are a number of dishes for luncheons and suppers which may be made on the chafing dish. One of these is:

EGGS FOR EPICURES.—Pour about a pint of rich cream into a sauté dish, with the addition of a little salt, pepper, and nutmeg, and a few drops of tabasco sauce. Boil up once, then break in eight eggs to poach, basting the tops with a spoon. Lay eight slices of toast in a deep dish, arrange the poached eggs on these, quickly add two ounces of butter to the hot cream, pour the whole over the eggs, and serve at once.

SOFT CLAMS A LA NEWBURG.—For eight persons put two ounces of butter into a sauteuse and set it on the fire; add thirty-two soft clams without their juice and stew quickly, seasoning with salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and a little cayenne. When nearly done pour in a good glassful of sherry wine; reduce, then add half a glassful of raw cream, and boil again rapidly. When prepared to serve, blend the clams with four egg yolks mixed in a little cream and let it thicken slowly without allowing it to boil and not ceasing to stir. Then add an ounce of butter. Serve very hot in a chafing dish, covering the clams with four slices of thin bacon.

FRESH MUSHROOMS STEWED WITH MADEIRA.—Cut off the earthy ends from a pound of mushrooms, wash them well, and dry properly on a cloth. Put two ounces of butter in a stewpan; when very hot add the mushrooms and toss them about after seasoning with salt and pepper. Drain off the butter and replace it by a large glassful of sherry wine. Simmer this for a few moments; add a cupful of broth, and boil. Prepare a little well-dissolved flour and water; stir it into the mushroom gravy till quite smooth. Simmer again for five or six minutes, skimming all the fat from the surface, and serve in a deep dish.

TERRAPIN, MARYLAND STYLE.—Skin the head and feet of a terrapin, plunge it in boiling hot water to scald, peel with a cloth, and when very clean proceed to cook it as follows: Prepare a good mirepoix with all sorts of vegetables and savory herbs, wet it with two quarts of salted water, and boil the terrapin in this. The touch of the finger will indicate when it is sufficiently done. Take it out and leave till cold, then remove the meats from the shell, and cut them up into small pieces. Be careful not to break the gall bag on the liver, which is also to be cut up. Peel the eggs and lay them by separately. Put an ounce of butter in a saucepan or chafing dish, then the terrapin, and season with salt, pepper, a small bit of cayenne, and a pinch of powdered sugar. Cook on the fire, adding a large glassful of sherry wine. Reduce this somewhat, then put in a cupful of cream, and let boil. Pound two hard-boiled eggs' yolks with two ounces of butter, rub this through a sieve, and add it to the terrapin, also its own eggs, and simmer the whole gently. Dilute two raw eggs' yolks with three or four spoonfuls of cream, using it to thicken the terrapin without letting it come to a boil. Serve in a chafing dish, if desired; wash out the saucepan with a glassful of sherry wine and pour it over the terrapin.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Have eight egg dishes the same as when serving eggs on the dish and lay a toast in each one; keep them in a very warm part of the range. Mince two pounds of ordinary American cheese and put it into a large stewpan on the fire. Stand a whisk in the pan and when the cheese is all dissolved add a good glassful of ale; set the pan on the open fire and whip the composition well till it is smooth and quite compact, and when it begins to boil pour it quickly over the toast in the dishes. They must be served at once and still boiling when sent to the table.

GOLDEN BUCK RAREBIT.—Make a plain Welsh rarebit as in the former receipt, but add to it two coffeespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce and a few drops of tabasco. Serve it the same on the toasts, only dropping a poached egg onto each, and serve at once.

YORKSHIRE BUCK RAREBIT.—Have eight little Yorkshire puddings made in small pans and put each one in a separate egg dish to keep very warm. Pour the golden buck preparation over and a poached egg on top. Serve immediately.

These receipts are all given to be prepared in the kitchen, but it is said they can be prepared on a chafing dish as well.

A SUBJECT.

Lillian W. Rountree in "What to Eat."

Would I were Shylocked of a pound of flesh,
The pound where dyspepsia reigns supreme!
The pound which hath so many penny's weight
That it doth often seem to weigh a ton!
When I have dared offend its implous King
By nibbling but the edge of some small bit
Of toothsome pastry, or some sweet! Indeed
Did I but whistle to a rabbit—Welsh—
King 'Spepsia growled so fierce a growl, and scowled
So ominous and Zeus-like a scowl,
And hurled such thunderbolts of blazing blue,
That rabbits, Welsh or otherwise, would flee
In trepidation! ears turned back, and legs
Crouched for a spring of so great magnitude
That I would pause in terror 'twixt the two!
King 'Spepsia hastes to come and it to go!
Wherefore, I say, good Shylock, whet thy knife,
Surround King 'Spepsia's country! Run him through!

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual report of ex-Inspector General Frederick C. McLewee, which has been followed by the summary removal of the Inspector General, has been, the past week, the one great topic in military circles. It is no exaggeration to state that fully 75 per cent. of the officers not only fully indorse the report of Gen. McLewee, but consider his removal very unjust.

Under Section 34 of the Military Code the Inspector General is ordered to report to the Commander in Chief on the condition, discipline, &c., of every branch of the service, and all matters pertaining to his department. This is plainly set forth, and Section 61 of the Regulations directs that "a report be submitted to the commander of the troops on all irregularities, all violations of the law, regulations, or orders." The violations of law and regulations, it is said by many officers, have been so flagrant that, if Gen. McLewee had passed them by, he would have certainly neglected his duty.

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The report of Gen. McLewee, if it ever reaches officers of the Guard as he made it, will be eagerly read, and shows, without fear or favor, in plain print, abuses that would have put to shame even the old "cornstalk Milish." Some of the matter in the General's report which gave affront to "General Headquarters" has not yet been published, and here is a sample:

"As under the law the Commander in Chief is dependent upon the Inspector General 'for information * * * equipment and requirements of organization, their preparation for active service, and the condition of public property in their charge,' it seems to me that the best interests of the service require that all requisitions for property should be referred to the Inspector General for his recommendations, as was the custom under previous administrations. I do not refer to this subject in a captious spirit by any means; I do it simply because I think the best interests of all concerned will be better subserved by observing the intent as well as the letter of the law. While the Military Code expressly states that the Inspector General alone is authorized to condemn property, there have been cases where officers have been relieved from responsibility therefor without the knowledge of the Inspector General, and few requisitions for property have been referred to him for his recommendation during the past two years.

"It is too evident to any one that sees the Guard as I do, that men have been commissioned who are totally unfitted and incapable; and while it is not always possible to determine by an oral examination alone that a candidate will make a good officer, yet in the cases to which I refer, it must have been patent that these men were not qualified to be put in command of troops and the sorry exhibition made by some of them at the camp of instruction was a reflection on the several examining boards that passed them.

"The officers comprising Brigade Boards should be of well-known and acknowledged ability, and should exercise their duties as such without fear or favor; and it is more than a surprising fact to learn that one Brigade Board has as a member an officer who was placed there for the purpose of learning something himself. As long as such a policy is continued we cannot hope for a correction of the abuses that now exist. The National Guard has reached a point where it is a high honor to hold a commission in it, and there should be no place for the incompetent and useless; and if it be shown that such cannot gain the coveted prize, there will be no trouble in obtaining men of the highest class of intelligence and standing to take their places, to the still further improvement of the service which, in a few years, will attain the highest degree of efficiency possible for citizen soldiery.

"In the selection of an army officer for duty with our troops, experience has proved that those from the infantry arm of the service are of greater benefit to us than are others, and as the great preponderance of our troops is of that branch it is easy to see why it should be so. An army officer who takes an interest in his duty in this State can accomplish an immense amount of good, as was shown in the case of Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh United States Infantry, whose labors for several years are still gratefully remembered and appreciated; and it is unfortunate that this department and the service generally were deprived of the benefit of a continuance of his able work with the different organizations both at their home stations and the camp of instruction. This officer not alone performed his duty in a masterly manner, but won the respect and affection of the troops at the same time; and it is a subject of universal regret that he was obliged to sever his connection with the National Guard of New York; and this department feels the loss most keenly, as the character of his work was in line with that of Col. Greene, Assistant Inspector General, which is so necessary to the improvement of the service."

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The last paragraph officers will readily recognize as a hit in part at Major J. B. Burbank, United States Army, who, although on duty for two years on the Governor's staff, has done practically nothing for the benefit of the guard. It is a matter of record that Capt. Hardin visited nearly every company in the State, while Major Burbank has not done so. Even when the troops were on duty in Brooklyn, on riot duty for twelve days, Gen. McLewee states the Major was only on the scene "one day," and did not see even a quarter of the organizations on duty, and yet he sent in a report to the War Department saying he had made "extensive observation."

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Another severe slap at Gen. McAlpin, who was in command of the camp, and who was responsible for orders issued, will be seen in the following, from Gen. McLewee's report, and which incidentally hits Major Burbank, who was present. The General refers to the artillery march to camp and says:

"It would seem to me that much more satisfactory results would have been obtained had the march been made upon the completion of the tour rather than before, for the reason that both men and horses would then have been seasoned for their work. As it was, both men and horses marched into camp in an exhausted condition, two horses having died on the route, while another died a couple of days after reaching camp. As no orders had been promulgated assigning the batteries to stables and quarters upon their arrival, they were kept waiting in the mid-day sun for three-quarters of an hour by reason of this omission, which was much to be regretted. Neither were other necessary orders issued until thirty-six hours after this time.

"Accompanying the batteries was Light Battery K, First United States Artillery, Capt. John W. Dillenback. This battery has been in camp with our troops on previous occasions, and has always been a source of valuable instruction to our artillery force—like Troop F to our Troop C—and why the means of instruction at hand were not made use of as on former occasions is incomprehensible. Under the circumstances the presence of this battery was a useless and heavy expense to the State without any recompense in the way of instruction, either theoretical or practical. For this Capt. Dillenback and his officers are in no way to blame, as they were not only ready, but desirous, of following the plan that governed their previous service at the post, and which they fully expected to be called upon to do. It surely could not have been believed that our batteries did not need the valuable services of such eminent officers as are these professional soldiers, for while the week showed improvement during the week, there can be no doubt that under the systematic and thorough course of theoretical instruction, augmented by careful supervision on the drill field that prevailed with the infantry and cavalry arms of the service while in camp, the artillery would have made still greater strides toward betterment with with Capt. Dillenback and his officers as instructors and inspectors."

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Admirers of Squadron A will be pleased to learn that it is preparing to give a mounted tournament early in February. Troop 1 has elected First Sergt. J. W. Cleland a Second Lieutenant, and Troop 2 has also elected a Second Lieutenant in the person of First Sergt. L. M. Grear. Other promotions in Troop 2, commanded by Capt. Badgley, are as follows: Sergt. George P. Robbins, to be First Sergeant; Corporal A. R. Moen, to be Sergeant, and Privates Smith, Huntington, and Haight to be Corporals. The Tuesday evening division of Troop 1 will give a dance at the armory after drill on Jan. 12. Troop 3, which was recently organized, is making excellent progress, and Capt. Reed is highly pleased with his new command.

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Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, has presented its former commandant, Major N. B. Thurston, with a very handsome solid gold hunting-case watch, suitably inscribed, as a token of its esteem, and Lieut. Kenny of the same company has been presented with a sword and equipments. The officers of the company, both commissioned and non-commissioned, will visit Philadelphia Jan. 26. Company G, Capt. Dayton, will soon arrange for a dance.

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A number of armory shooting competitions have been arranged by the Twelfth Regiment, as follows: The Jones Trophy will be shot for on Jan. 18 and 19; the Rifle Association Trophy, on Feb. 3 and 4; the Riker Trophy, on Feb. 26, and the second competition for the Jones Trophy, on March 23 and 24. The Schleffelin Trophy will be competed for from April 12 to 16 next. Capt. Blake of Company K, who recently sent in his resignation, has been requested by the members of his company to reconsider it, and he will probably do so.

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In the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, the following civil officers and committees have been elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Capt. Louis Wendel; Recording Secretary, Corp. William Muller; Financial Secretary, First Sergt. John G. Janssen; Treasurer, Lieut. F. L. Luchs; Recording Secretaries, Lance Corp. Wendel and Private Paschke; Finance Committee, Lieut. T. F. Schmitt, Commissary Sergt. George Schauberger, and Sergt. H. Ringlemann; Discipline Committee, Lieut. R. M. Lineman, Sergt. M. Keller, Corp. Jost, Corp. Friedrich, and Private Munger; Recruiting Committee, Lieut. Luchs, Lieut. A. W. Dingleman, Sergt. Connell, and Corp. Seyfried; House Committee, Lieut. Hathaway, Corp. Clayton, and Private Digglemann. Capt. Wendel will represent the Battery at the National Guard Convention, with Lieut. Schmidt, as alternate.

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In the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company C, Capt. O'Connell has completed all arrangements for holding its annual dinner on Jan. 11. Among the invited guests are Judge Fitzgerald, Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Duffy, and others. Company G, Capt. Duffy, has appointed the following committees to take charge of a vaudeville entertainment and reception, to be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, on Friday evening, Jan. 29: The Committee of Arrangements is: Private F. J. Cronin, Chairman; Sergt. O'Donnell, Corp. Costigan, Privates Cassady, Keenan, Carberry, and Pallister; Entertainment Committee—Q. M. Sergt. Glynn, Corporals Hanlan and Clarke, Privates O'Connor, Scanlan, McNally, Lambert, and H. P. Kelly.

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The resignation of Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, due to internal troubles, has been received. The details have already been published in THE TIMES. The First Battalion of the regiment, under Major Francis, will hold a review at the armory and a reception on the evening of Jan. 18 next. Battalion drills have been ordered for Jan. 8 and 15 in this battalion. Private Halsey of Company G has been unanimously elected Second Lieutenant.

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Company G of the Twenty-third Regiment will have a theatre party early in January. Corp. Willard of this company has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice. Honorable discharges have been received by Capt. H. P. Fowler, Capt. R. E. Whitney, and Lieut. W. B. Krietler, all of the Twenty-third Regiment, who resigned recently through troubles in the regiment. It is understood a court of inquiry will be ordered unless the troubles in the regiment cease.

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All the arrangements in connection with the annual grand ball of the Old Guard at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday have been completed, and the indications point to the most successful ball in the history of the organization. Army, Navy, and National Guard officers and distinguished persons from many quarters will be present, including Major Gen. Tillinghast, the new Adjutant General of New York, and other members of Gov. Black's staff. Major Sloan directs his staff, honorary staff and line officers, together with Sergts. Heyzer Clement, Gerard, Jenkins and Whetmore, and Privates White, Stadler, Wynn, Briggs, Farre, Bennan, Berg

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

COVELL TROPHY AND TEAM OF FIVE MATCHES.

Company I Made the Biggest Score in the Former—Company F Won the Latter—Shooting was Good, Despite Some Drawbacks.

There were two important matches shot by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club last night at the armory. They were the Covell Trophy competition and the team of five match.

In each contest every company in the regiment was represented, and the field and non-commissioned staff also had a try at the targets.

The shooting was excellent in spite of the fact that many of the contestants had colds and were such sufferers with catarrh that the targets seemed situated in a mist. The old Remingtons that have seen years of service were used.

Company F captured the team of five match. If it can do it at the next competition, the prize will becomes its permanent property.

In the Conell Trophy Match, Company I was most familiar with the bulls'-eyes.

The Covell Trophy match is open to teams of six from each company, three of which shall not be armory sharpshooters, four competitions, no man to shoot in more than one competition; competitors to be chosen as each Captain may select, and the names sent to the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice at the armory five days before each match. Five shots are fired standing and five prone.

Company I made the best score last night, with Company A only one point behind.

The scores were as follows:

Company I.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Corp. B. B. McAlpin	23	23	46
Sergt. T. B. Taylor	22	24	46
L. Corp. A. B. Ashforth	20	25	45
Private W. A. O'Connor	22	22	44
Private N. C. Robbins	19	23	42
Private A. Cappell	19	21	40
Total	125	138	263

Company A.

Sergt. T. S. Conroy	23	25	48
L. Corp. W. H. Ford	22	24	46
Capt. H. W. Janssen	22	23	45
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	19	23	42
Private J. K. Morgan	19	22	41
Private H. L. Naisawald	19	21	40
Total	124	138	262

Company B.

Private L. P. Weber	25	22	47
Private C. W. Wood	24	22	46
Corp. E. P. Fowler	23	23	46
Private H. M. Shrady	22	21	43
Private C. M. Kerwan	20	23	43
Private C. M. Kerwan	20	23	43
Total	133	128	261

Company F.

Sergt. C. L. Comfort	22	25	47
Private B. F. Goodspeed	22	25	47
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	22	22	44
Corp. H. H. Smith	20	22	42
Private H. L. Dederer	19	22	41
Corp. H. J. Bates	20	19	39
Totals	125	135	260

Company K.

Private I. McKesson	22	24	46
Private E. Lincoln	21	24	45
Private W. P. Wainwright	22	21	43
Corp. O. Smith	20	23	43
Private T. W. Lloyd	19	23	42
Second Lieut. J. J. White	18	23	41
Total	128	138	260

Company G.

Private H. B. Burroughs	23	24	47
Lieut. A. G. Todd	23	23	46
Private P. G. Robinson	20	25	45
Private G. A. Fischer	23	17	40
Private W. A. Dixon	18	22	40
Private H. C. Mable	17	23	40
Total	124	134	258

Company C.

Private D. C. Meyer	22	24	46
Private F. H. Kennedy	20	25	45
Private F. Wessel	23	21	44
Private G. A. Sacchi	21	23	44
Private W. B. Greeley	21	18	39
Private H. Dunkark	20	19	39
Total	127	130	257

Company D.

L. Corp. E. S. Coy	22	24	46
Corporal B. Kipp	21	22	43
Corporal R. K. MacLea	16	25	41
Corporal F. Heuer	19	23	42
Private O. T. Wenige	22	17	39
Private R. N. Finck	18	18	36
Total	118	129	247

Company E.

Private G. E. Buckenham	21	24	45
Private C. W. Dean	22	22	44
Private J. Hopkins	23	20	43
Private G. W. Laughlin	18	21	39
Private C. E. Gleason	19	20	39
Total	103	107	210

Company H.

Private M. K. Miller	23	23	46
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	21	24	45
L. Corp. G. R. Martin	23	20	43
Private A. E. Drake	20	19	39
Private S. N. Richardson	18	20	38
Total	105	106	211

The team of five matches is open to teams from each company, one from the veterans and one from the field staff and non-commissioned officers. Members of the teams must be members of the Rifle Club. The prize was a trophy valued at $250, and is awarded to the team making the highest aggregeate score in the two competitions, and becomes the property of the team winning it three times. Seven shots are fired standing and seven prone.

The results were:

Company F.

Corp. A. Stevens	32	35	67
Corp. C. Drake	32	34	66
Corp. F. W. Perkins	31	35	66
Private B. F. Goodspeed	32	33	65
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	30	35	65
Total	157	172	329

Company G.

Private J. N. Emley	33	34	67
Lieut. A. G. Todd	32	35	67
Sergt. J. M. Moe	33	31	64
Corp. H. E. Crall	30	34	64
Sergt. J. A. Olsen	28	34	62
Total	156	168	324

Company A.

Sergt. F. J. Conroy	32	35	67
Private R. Darling	33	32	65
Capt. H. W. Janssen	30	35	65
Private L. J. F. Rooney	31	33	64
L. Corp. W. H. Ford	28	32	60
Total	154	167	321

Company E.

Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	32	34	66
Private H. N. Tiemann	31	34	65
Private A. E. Wells	30	34	64
Sergt. P. I. White	32	31	63
Sergt. W. H. Brown	30	33	63
Total	155	166	321

Company B.

Private L. P. Weber	34	34	68
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	31	33	64
Corp. E. P. Fowler	30	34	64
Corp. E. P. Sands	31	32	63
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	30	31	61
Total	156	164	320

Company I.

Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr.	33	35	68
Sergt. T. B. Taylor	31	35	66
Corp. O. H. Keep, Jr.	32	30	62
Corp. B. B. McAlpin	29	33	62
Lance Corp. A. B. Ashforth	28	30	58
Total	153	163	316

F. S. & N. C. S.

Capt. W. H. Palmer	31	35	66
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	29	35	64
Major A. W. Conover	31	31	62
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan	30	32	62
Sergt. H. A. Bostwick	27	28	55
Total	148	161	309

Company K.

Capt. R. McLean	32	35	67
Private E. Lincoln	31	34	65
Private G. L. Stebbins	31	33	64
Lance Corp. P. Jay	29	28	57
Private H. M. Kirkland	26	30	56
Total	149	160	309

Company C.

Private J. W. Halstead	32	34	66
Private W. N. Bovier	31	33	64
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	29	34	63
Private C. J. Austin	27	30	57
Private W. H. Hanley	29	27	56
Total	148	158	306

Company H.

Corp. E. W. Lancaster	33	33	66
Sergt. L. J. Jocelyn	32	33	65
Sergt. J. Wotherspoon	30	32	62
Private M. A. Miller	29	29	58
L. Corp. G. R. Martin	26	28	54
Total	150	155	305

Company D.

Private O. T. Wenige	30	34	64
Private E. M. Leask	30	33	63
Corp. E. S. Coy	29	32	61
Corp. B. Kipp	25	24	59
Private H. B. Snyder	29	28	57
Total	143	161	304

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

Name.	Company.	Standing.	Pr.	Agg.
Private H. N. Tiemann	E	31	34	65
Private B. F. Goodspeed	F	32	33	65
Capt. H. W. Janssen	A	30	35	65

RECEIVER FOR A LOAN CONCERN

The Iowa Mortgage Company of Hartford in Trouble.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Judge W. K. Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, has appointed William F. Fuller of this city receiver of the Iowa Mortgage Company, in which Mr. Fuller is a Director. This action was taken on petition of Harry C. Ryan and Julius Lischer of Davenport, Iowa, creditors of the company. Receiver Fuller has qualified in $50,000 bonds, and has taken possession. Arthur L. Shipman of this city has gone West to secure the appointment of Mr. Fuller as ancillary receiver in the States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota, in all of which are situated farms on which the company has mortgages.

The creditors of the company are chiefly in Central Connecticut. They number fewer than 200, chiefly investors in the guaranteed loans. The holders of certificates of deposit will not exceed fifty in number. The heaviest individual creditors are the stockholders of the company, who have been investors to a large extent in the company's securities.

The liabilities of the company, including the paid-up capital of $100,000, are $218,129. The sum of $318,755 is due the company on guaranteed loans and $614,800 on loans unguaranteed. It is understood that the guaranteed loans are in good shape, but principal and interest payments are very slow. It is estimated that the appraised values of the properties back of the guaranteed loans will aggregate $950,000, and back of the unguaranteed loans $1,500,000.

The company was organized in 1883. Its officers are: President—Jeffrey O. Phelps of Simsbury; Vice President—George W. Bowden of Muscatine, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer—Jeffrey O. Phelps, Jr., of Hartford. The company has a Western office at Muscatine, Iowa.

COLLISION ON THE CENTRAL.

Pawling Express Ran Into a Local Train at Unionville.

UNIONVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—There was a collision at the Unionville Station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at 6:11 this evening. The trains that ran into each other were the local, which left Pawling at 4:45, and was due here at 6:11 and in New York City at 7:08, and the Pawling express, which left New York at 5:20, and was due here at 6:11 and at Pawling at 7:36.

As both trains were scheduled to pass this village at the same time, it was understood that the express was to have the right of way, and that the local was to go on a siding until the express had passed.

Engineer Reilly of the express thought the local train was already on the siding, and continued at a good rate of speed. The local train was about to go on the side track when the accident occurred. It was almost a head-on collision.

Both engines were wrecked. One was overturned. A car was forced off the rails. For a time there was much excitement among the passengers. There were rumors flying about that a number of people had been killed. Most of the passengers were New York business men returning home.

Word of the accident was sent to White Plains, and a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene. At an early hour this morning it succeeded in clearing the tracks. The passengers were transferred to other trains, and proceeded on their journey, after a delay of about an hour.

The officials of the company will hold an investigation. It is alleged that Engineer Reilly was careless, and he did not look to see if he had a clear track. Had the express come a few seconds later it would have plowed into the centre of the local train.

The engineer of the local train was injured. He was sent to his home.

AN ADULT INFANTS' PARTY.

J. Carroll Beckwith Gave a Novel Entertainment Last Night.

A decided novelty in the way of an entertainment was provided last night by J. Carroll Beckwith, the artist, for about sixty of his friends at his studio, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The invitations to the affair read: "You are invited to attend a children's party. Only infants and children under ten expected. Costume de rigeur." Whatever this last term might imply, the costumes were not rigorous. Some, indeed, were unconventional.

It was, paradoxically, an adult children's party, for adults set themselves back all the way from twenty to forty years and acted accordingly. The party proper was preceded by an amateur vaudeville performance. R. W. Boskerck sang Irish songs. James Barnes did stunts. William A. Coffin sang the "Memoriale de St. Helena." Clyde Fitch gave an impersonation of Yvette Guilbert, and Olive Herford did a vaudeville sketch. Immediately after the vaudeville performance a kinder symphonie led by Edgar Kingsley was rendered, and then came the children's party.

Most of the costumes were taken from popular subjects. Mrs. Henry W. Poor impersonated a Spanish infanta, from Velasques's portrait, with self-arranged modifications and amplications. Miss Breese, a sister of James Breese, the artist, was attired in an imitation of one of Baby Breese's Summer costumes. Mr. Poor was a French ecolier. Stanford White appeared as a very young infant. Samuel E. Isham was "Sweet-Little Boy Blue." Mr. Beckwith got his idea of a boy from an old daguerreotype.

Others who represented children very much under ten were Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Le Montaigne, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Belle Nelson, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Lena Mills, "Tom" Hastings, Francis Lathrop, Mr. Twachtman, Frank Henry, Mr. Bettine, and Herbert Satterlee. A number of well-known clubmen also were present.

The party was given in honor of Mrs. John E. Cowdin, who sails for Europe next Tuesday.

Philippine Rebels Defeated.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—A dispatch from Manila says that the rebels have been signally defeated at Balacan. According to the dispatch 1,100 insurgents were killed, including Gen. Ensebro. Seven cannon were captured. The Spanish loss is placed at 23 killed and 68 wounded. The date on which the engagement occurred is not given.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Two Wagner Operas and a Symphony Society Concert Well Attended.

There were three interesting musical entertainments in this town yesterday. Two of them took place at the Metropolitan Opera House, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, and those may be dismissed without very extended comment. In the afternoon the second performance of "Siegfried" was given before a numerous and highly demonstrative audience. The cast was not the same as it was at the first performance. Owing, it was announced, to the indisposition of Mme. Melba, Mme. Livinne was the Brünnhide. This change was distinctly to the advantage of the representation as a whole, for while Mme. Litvinne is not an ideal Walkyr, her voice and style are much better suited to such a dramatic rôle than those of Mme. Melba. The result of her presence was that the final duo was more effective than it was at the first performance, and it did not require the aid of M. Jean de Reszke's final high C to bring it to a brilliant close.

M. de Reszke's performance of the young hero showed a pleasing gain in point of freedom and elasticity. Vocally and intellectually it showed the same admirable qualities as it did on Wednesday night. It is a glorious achievement, and will probably be still more glorious as the great artist grows into the part. M. Edward de Reszke repeated his imposing impersonation of Wotan, and Messrs. Bispham and Von Hubbenet were again excellent as Alberich and Mime. Miss Mina Schilling was the forest bird, but the bird sang flat. The work of the orchestra was better than at the first performance. Mr. Seidl conducted the work, as he always does, like a master.

Last night "Tannhäuser" was given, with M. Gogny in the title rôle. M. Gogny's performance was not inspiring. Mme. Eames repeated her admirable impersonation of Elizabeth. M. Plançon was the Landgrave and Signor Ancona the Wolfram. Miss Traubmann was tolerably good as Venus. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The concert of the Symphony Society, at Carnegie Hall, was the other entertainment of the day. The programme consisted of Beethoven's fifth symphony, Liszt's E flat piano concerto, and the prelude to "Parsifal." Mr. Damrosch's reading of the symphony was like Touchstone's Audrey, a poor thing, but his own. It is a pity that this talented young conductor labors under the conviction that he must always do something original. Beethoven's music is not, as Byron said of the Troad, "a fine field for conjecture," but rather a domain for conservatism. The established tempi may be well enough let alone, and it is not wise to force the tone of the orchestra until all suavity is lost and all possibility of reposeful effect gone. It sometimes seems as if Mr. Damrosch were trying to bring all the tone of his orchestra to the level of his remarkably powerful horns.

Miss Aus der Ohe must be credited with a very brilliant performance of the piano part of the concerto. Her work was distinguished for breadth and power, for clearness of enunciation, for fine phrasing, and for the distribution of its dynamic effects. The scherzo was played with delicious delicacy and crispness, while the finale was a fine piece of virtuoso work. In its emotional quality the performance was deficient. The composition is not on a high emotional level, it is true, but it is possible to read it with more feeling than Miss Aus der Ohe displayed.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Judge Samuel E. Williamson of Cleveland is at the Waldorf.

—Senator George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Col. George W. Gile, United States Army, is at the Normandie.

—Ex-Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina is at the Albemarle.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey is at the Marlborough.

—Col. J. A. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., and ex-Judge John F. Dillon are at the Plaza.

—Edward P. Howe of Saratoga and James A. Sternberger of Memphis are at the Savoy.

—H. N. Barry, C. E. Watson, and B. H. King of Boston and William A. Strong of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—E. A. Wright of Washington, R. T. Armstrong of Philadelphia, and H. L. Davis of Baltimore are at the Gilsey.

—M. R. Kimball, George J. Farnsworth, and Matt Moloney of Chicago and Andrew Squire of Cleveland are at the Windsor.

—Mme. Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch, Mme. Teresa Carreno, and Capt. C. A. Stedman of the Ninth Cavalry are at the Netherland.

—Francis H. Doane of Boston, D. H. Lever, and E. L. Rains of Philadelphia, and T. H. Schofield of Portland, Me., are at the Astor.

—Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, and ex-Congressman Thomas L. Flood of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—John G. Quimby and G. E. Warren of Boston, C. W. Beck of Chicago, and Jesse M. Smith and C. E. Lothrop of Detroit are at the Holland.

—M. B. Johnson of Cleveland, R. S. Thomas of St. Louis, and J. F. Vincent, D. G. Brinton, and Reuben M. Head of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—C. W. Emerson and J. W. Hazen of Boston, F. A. Goodyear of Buffalo, Charles Brooks of Philadelphia, and Edward L. Davis of Portland, Me., are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Burnstein & Co., Easton, Penn.; H. Burnstein, millinery; H. A. Latham, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Fettmann, Bloom & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. Bloom, woolens; Continental Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Jenkins, silks, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Grotzan, Lobe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. I. Lobe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Harburger Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; L. Harburger, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Kaufmann & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufmann, notions, 746 Broadway; Savoy Hotel.

—King & McLeod, Newport, R. I.; P. King, dry goods, 338 Broadway; Everett House.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. E. Birs, silks, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White Plains Election Contest.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The recent election of Trustees of this village is being contested. Justice Keogh, holding a special term of the Supreme Court, here today, granted an order, returnable on Jan. 9, to review the vetoed and protested ballots in the Second District. The contestants are John J. Thompson, who was defeated by five votes, and J. Irving Carpenter, who was beaten by twelve. There were sixty protested ballots, which were marked for identification. The election was not on party lines.

Woman Struck by a Train.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 2.—Mrs. John Holloway of this village was struck by the 4:50 eastbound train on the Long Island Railroad this afternoon. She was attempting to cross the tracks and did not see the train until too late. Her left leg was broken and her nose, hands, and arms were cut. She also suffered internal injuries, and will probably die.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A—

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
A COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS
BY
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS,
to be sold by auction to close accounts,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7TH,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Exhibition Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Emeline Dore.

Mrs. Emeline Dore, widow of John Dore, died at her residence, 148 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, at the age of ninety-one. Mrs. Dore was one of the oldest native-born New York residents. She was the daughter of Stephen Whiting, one of the most prominent merchants of the city half a century ago, and at one time divided honors with John Jacob Astor as to wealth. Her mother was Harriet Suidam, a member of one of the best-known early Dutch families on Manhattan Island. Mrs. Dore was born in Whitehall Street, which at that time was the centre of wealth and fashion of New York, and afterward resided for many years at 7 Bowling Green, where her father died in 1860. She was a leader in the social world in her younger days, but has long lived a retired life. She was, however, a remarkably active woman up to a year ago, and last Winter attended all the matinées at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her Summers for many years were spent at Newport. She was a very charitable woman, but preferred to dispense her bounties in her own quiet way, and took little part in organized work of that character. She leaves a large fortune, but no children. She was an aunt of Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. Charles Dickey, Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Mr. Stephen Whiting.

Capt. Frederick Cocheu.

Capt. Frederick Cocheu died Friday at his home, 210 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was ill for some weeks, and ten days ago was pronounced convalescent. Despite the instructions of his physician, he exposed himself to the inclement weather and suffered the relapse which caused his death. He was sixty-five years old, and was one of the best-known residents of Williamsburg, where he had lived nearly all his life. Capt. Cocheu was twice married. A widow and four children, two by his first wife, survive him. He will be buried this afternoon from Christ Episcopal Church, on Bedford Avenue.

At the time of his death, Capt. Cocheu was commander of Gen. Slocum Post, G. A. R., and Past Commander of Henry Miller Post. He was one of the first volunteers from Brooklyn at the outbreak of the civil war, and was Captain of Company I. of the Sixty-first Regiment. At the close of the war, he served as an internal revenue agent.

In the early seventies, Capt. Cocheu was sent to the Legislature from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of Brooklyn, defeating at the polls the present Mayor of Long Island City, P. J. Gleason.

Capt. Cocheu lost a large fortune in the Grand Street and Newtown Railroad, which he built, and of which he was President for some years.

Arthur Dexter.

Arthur Dexter was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his home, 37½ Beacon Street, Boston. He was born in Boston Oct. 18, 1830. His father was Franklin Dexter, an eminent lawyer, and his mother was a granddaughter of Col. William Prescott.

Soon after leaving Harvard, Mr. Dexter went abroad. He lived in Paris, Rome, and a number of other Continental capitals. Having an independent fortune, he devoted himself to the study of art and architecture. He drew and painted with considerable skill, though never doing full justice to the talent his classmates are sure was his.

He became a great friend of W. W. Story, the sculptor. Years added to Mr. Dexter's acquirements. He was an art amateur of established tastes. His linguistic accomplishments were notable. He was a bachelor.

Charles Fox Guild.

Charles Fox Guild of Jamaica Plain, United States Naval Pay Inspector, (retired,) died at the Boston City Hospital Friday. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1843, and was the son of Charles M. Guild, Paymaster during the civil war. He began active service in 1863 as Secretary to Admiral David D. Porter, and the following year was Acting Assistant Paymaster. In 1865 he was appointed Assistant Paymaster in the regular service, and was promoted to Paymaster.

From 1871 to 1874 he had charge of the United States Naval Department, at Hongkong, China. From 1874 to 1878 he was at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and then cruised in the Pacific on the Alaska, returning again in 1881 to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where he remained for a year.

He then was assigned to the receiving ship Wabash, at Charlestown. On July 16, 1886, he was promoted to Pay Inspector, and served until Sept. 14, 1894.

Lippman Toplitz.

Lippman Toplitz, importer of Scotch caps, died at his home, 47 East Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday morning from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Toplitz was a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and was well known in this city. He was born in Posen, Russia, in 1830. He came to this country at the age of seventeen, worked for ten years as a furrier, and then went into business for himself. He accumulated a fortune. He was married in 1858 to Miss Emma Schwartz, who is President of a prominent women's Jewish society. He leaves eight children. The funeral will take place Monday at 10 o'clock at his late residence.

Thomas McGreevy.

Thomas McGreevy, for many years one of Quebec's most prominent and influential citizens, died yesterday. He represented Quebec in the Canadian House of Commons for a long time. He was expelled in 1893 in consequence of revelations made in regard to his connection with the Quebec Harbor work scandal. On the death of John Hearn, who was elected to succeed him, McGreevy again returned to Parliament, but when he offered himself for re-election at the general elections of last June, he was defeated by T. B. Dobell.

Mrs. Hettie Lyman.

Mrs. Hettie Lyman died on Thursday at her home, 270 Gold Street, Brooklyn, of old age. She was in her ninety-second year. Her brother, Thomas Fox, one of the best-known truckmen in Brooklyn, died a few years ago, aged eighty-nine years. Mrs. Lyman was for fifty years a resident of the Fifth Ward. She was the mother of seventeen children, had forty-one grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at St. James's Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street, at 9:30 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

—Bushrod W. Adams, a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died Friday at his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Adams was seventy-six years of age, and was the second oldest member of the Exchange, having been elected in 1852. From 1889 until 1891 he was President of the organization.

—Samuel M. Young, one of the oldest and most prominent railroad men in the country, died in Chicago Friday, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Young was one of the promoters of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, now the Lake Shore. He was born in Lebanon, N. H. He leaves a large fortune to his three children.

—Homer Kingsley of Rochester, N. Y., a prominent business man and politician, died suddenly in Springwater, N. Y., Friday evening, where he went on Wednesday to attend his father's funeral. Mr. Kingsley was Secretary of the Western New York Fair, a Mason, and had been in the hardware business for twenty years.

—Prof. W. A. Loades, aged sixty-four, a prominent musician of Sandusky, Ohio, died Friday. When a lad he was a member of the royal Court at Windsor Castle, London. His musical education was received at the Royal Academies at London and Paris, and after completing his studies he was connected with her Majesty's orchestra. Prof. Loades traveled through England with Jenny Lind, and her success in this country induced him to locate here. Although he made much money he died a poor man.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St., opp. 5th Av. Hotel. Receptions and Dinners served at private residences or at the above establishment.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters restores the appetite.

E. & W. **Winamac.** E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

McMAHON—PARKS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1896, at Brooklyn, by Rev. E. J. Hopkins of Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Clementine Parks, youngest daughter of the late John I. Michaels, to Augustine R. McMahon of New York.

NAST—SHIELDS.—On Jan. 1, 1897, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Charles Shields, by the Rev. Richard Cobden, Ella B., to Thomas Nast, Jr.

DIED.

BRITTAIN.—At Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 1, Mrs. Ellen Brittain.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Monday, Jan. 4, at 11 A. M.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, Dec. 31, Marie Louise Thurston, widow of Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D.
Funeral services at her late residence, 30 West 59th St., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock.

BROKAW.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 2, at his late residence, No. 63 West 55th St., Joseph Brokaw, aged 81 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the First Baptist Church, corner Boulevard and 79th St., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 3 o'clock. Interment Tuesday at New Brunswick, N. J.

CUTLER.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 1, 1897, Augustus W. Cutler, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral at the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, Monday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock.

DORE.—At her residence, in this city, 143 Madison Av., on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1897, Emeline, widow of John Dore and daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

DORE.—On Friday, Jan. 1, 1897, at her residence, No. 143 Madison Av., Emeline, widow of John Dore, and daughter of the late Stephen Whitney, in the 91st year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEECH.—In Paris, France, on Nov. 19, 1896, Henry S. Leech, son of the late William F. Leech of Philadelphia, in the 52d year of his age.
Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday, the 4th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Station at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

ROBINSON.—Moncure, son of Moncure Robinson and Charlotte Randolph Taylor, Dec. 13, on board steamship Finance, en route from New York to Colon.
Funeral will take place from 1,623 Walnut St., Philadelphia, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 12:30 P. M.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Jan.
*BRADY, Rose M., 150 W. 123d St.		27	31
*BRADLEY, Charles, 2 Hall Place, Fordham		61	1
*BENSON, August, 316 E. 25th St.		36	29
BARBARETTA, Domenico, 330 E. 24th St.		40	31
*BURTON, Mary, 241 E. 108th St.		1	1
BUTLER, Elizabeth, 335 W. Houston St.		18	31
*BELL, William, 20 Broome St.		6	2
*BECHT, Mary, 345 Rivington St.		32	31
BLADINELLI, Teresa, Fordham		26	27
*BOND, James, 741 Columbus Av.		57	1
BYRON, Richard, 1,031 1st Av.		32	31
BENNETT, Mary E., Cottage Grove Av.		28	1
CARLSSON, Anna M., 437 W. 30th St.		1	1
*CLARK, Peter, 741 Greenwich St.		1	1
*COWLEY, Mathew, 334 W. 49th St.		33	31
CONNOR, James, 513 W. 59th St.		26	31
CRAKOW, Hiram L., 317 E. 116th St.		24	31
CONKLIN, Thomas, 442 Washington St.		53	2
*DOWLING, John, 207 W. 21st St.		44	1
DONADIO, Teresina, 72 Mott St.		33	31
*DE BENEDETTI, Antonio, 50 Mulberry St.		75	1
*DANTES, David, 144 E. 48th St.		22	31
*FREEL, Annie, 301 Mulberry St.		71	31
FALK, Flora M., 604 W. 46th St.		36	31
FAVARA, Catarina, 419 E. 18th St.		4	1
*FOIN, Louis V., 253 W. 32d St.		5	1
*FUSER, Andrew, 223 E. 79th St.		41	31
FLOOD, Katie, 329 E. 21st St.		35	31
GLICKMAN, Julius, 90 Essex St.		3	1
GREENAUGH, Naomie, 24 Mulberry St.		5	1
GEIB, Harry, 345 Willis Av.		66	2
*HOWELL, James B., 1,076 Brook Av.		11	1
*HA VUA, Lady Anne, 24 Mott St.		50	30
HEIDELMEIER, August, 527 W. 45th St.		28	31
*HOGAN, Hanora, 218 Bowery		5	1
*HATTERMAN, Dora, 1,020 Avenue A		27	31
HESS, George, 559 W. 30th St.		32	31
HENDERSON, Joel, 2,095 Lexington Av.		39	1
IZZO, Giusseppina, 325 7th Av.		29	1
JOHNSON, Mary, 124 Cherry St.		13	1
KNOWLES, Catherine, 365 E. 62d St.		52	1
*KELLY, Mary, 1,323 Avenue A.		75	2
KELLY, William A., 101 E. 122d St.		2	31
KISSEL, Joseph M., 1,358 Vanderbilt Av.		34	31
*KROHMER, Charles, 460 W. 52d St.		36	2
KANE, Sarah, 611 5th Av.		63	31
KENNELY, Patrick, 421 W. 16th St.		50	1
LARKIN, Annie, 506 9th Av.		63	1
LYNCH, Margaret, 176 E. 81st St.		47	1
LEHMAN, Frank, 410 E. 59th St.		23	1
*LEBOWITZ, Kate, 234 E. 2d St.		34	1
MOODY, Arthur O., 203 W. 116th St.		34	31
*MOORE, William H., 238 E. 86th St.		35	31
*MALONEY, Andrew, 50 Vestry St.		60	31
*MARTIN, Micnael, 527 E. 16th St.		56	31
MURPHY, Mary E., 437 W. 41st St.		4	1
MENZER, Nathan, 119 Sheriff St.		58	1
MORTIMER, Sarah A., 149 W. 66th St		44	1
*MOBERG, Ida, 208 W. 80th St.		25	31
McCAULEY, Alice H., 416 Ple

RACING SEASON OF 1897

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR A GRAND YEAR'S SPORT.

Light-Harness Horsemen Want a Law to Permit Poolselling in This State —A Clever Allotment of Dates, and New Rules to Improve the Sport.

Although the thoroughbred racing season is nearly four months away, a vast amount of preliminary work necessary to it has been done during the past six weeks. The outlook for the year is promising, unless there shall be some unwise attempts made at Albany to tinker with the existing racing law. Under that law, the sport has taken on a new and better lease of life. The poolroom has been practically wiped out of existence, and the betting abuse as completely got under control as it can well be.

Trotting horse men are not satisfied, however, as they wish to find a way in which they may indulge in the old-time poolselling without which, they claim, harness racing cannot be made to pay. They point to the fact that most of the profitable meetings formerly held in this State have been abandoned because the projectors were deprived of the poolselling income which they had relied on for profits. Even the Messrs. Hamlin have decided not to rebuild the recently burned buildings of their Buffalo track, but will go across the State line into Canada, and hold a meeting at the new track at Fort Erie, where poolselling is permitted.

With poolselling prohibited, men whose interests are with the light-harness horse say that not only are their race meetings rendered profitless, but their interests as breeders are threatened with destruction. Openly they confess that unless they have the privilege of "driving for the pool box" and "laying up heats," so as to catch the gudgeons, there is no salvation for their sport. They refuse in their National conventions to strike at the root of these evils, which are the three reasons for the decline of the sport, and are now preparing to go to the Legislature and ask that a statute law shall be passed for the benefit of the race-track gamblers, so that they may "beat" the Constitutional prohibition against poolselling.

***

Dr. J. W. Day, from somewhere in the interior of the State, President of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, is at the head of a movement in which he asks all horsemen to join. Under his management, meetings have been held in different harness racing centres of the State, and one is to be held at the Murray Hill Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday evening next. Dr. Day's plan is to secure signatures to a monster petition to the Legislature setting forth that the harness-horse industry of the State is being ruined "by adverse legislation," and asking practically that poolselling shall be permitted by statute law, even though the Constitution especially provides that it "shall not be allowed within the State."

Of course, the proposition is not made in exactly that bald fashion. A little more diplomacy is used. The harness-horse men will ask that the present racing law be so amended that the violation of the law against the selling of pools shall be made a misdemeanor, instead of a felony, as it is at present. They will ask that the fine to be imposed for such misdemeanor shall be made a merely nominal one; that, in other words, it shall be the sort of law that is made to be broken, and one that will in effect impose on proprietors of race tracks a nominal license fee, in return for the privilege of violating the fundamental law of the State. A statute of the kind asked for would, in other quarters, arouse the liveliest opposition, and may in the end result in wiping out the present racing law, under which honest racing, whether under the saddle or in harness, can be conducted safely, profitably, and without becoming a nuisance to the public.

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The law which Dr. Day proposes would not stand for an instant, and it is rather an insult to the judiciary and prosecuting officers of the State to suppose that they would consent to allow such a plainly unconstitutional law to stand for an instant, even to gratify the desires of the very excellent and reputable gentlemen who wish to see a revival of the interest in harness racing.

If harness racing cannot exist without the pulling and stopping of horses in heats for the benefit of the sharpers who work the poolbox, it would seem to be time that the whole business was stopped. The racing interest is so very small, as compared with the breeding interest, that many engaged in raising carriage horses, roadsters, and other useful animals other than racers are protesting against being used as a catspaw by the few men who admit in effect that they cannot make racing pay unless the State will allow the manipulation of the poolbox, which has been the curse of the sport and the reason for the falling off of interest in it. If Dr. Day and his associates would ask for the passage of a law which would make it a penal offense for the driver or jockey of a horse to "lay up a heat" or "pull" a horse in a race, they would be doing far more in the interest of the sport. Such a change would make unnecessary the income from the poolseller and the manipulation of the poolbox to make harness racing popular again.

A ready remedy for the evil of which Dr. Day and his associates complain lies with the National associations, if their members will pass the necessary rules to prohibit "laying up heats," in other words, "pulling" a horse in the interest of gambling, and with race track Secretaries, if they will make programmes which do away with the tedious heat races and substitute dashes and long-distance races, which shall equally well test the speed and stamina of the harness horse.

***

In Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Missouri efforts are to be made at the coming legislative sessions to secure the passage of laws governing racing modeled on a combination of those now in vogue here, and the old Ives law of this State, with poolselling permitted. If these are adopted there will be a "boom" for thoroughbred racing in the Western States and for harness racing in Pennsylvania, where the latter sport has almost died out because of laws which prohibit betting on races in any form. In all the States a "rational" racing law is to asked for, with such limitations as to season and the number of days on which racing may be had on any track. A prohibition of Winter and electric light racing, with the abolition of city poolrooms and "foreign books" at the tracks, which together have reduced racing in the West to the level of the Guttenberg and Gloucester "sport" of the past and that at the Iron Hill and other Maryland tracks of the present.

A meeting of the Philadelphia Turf Club to frame a racing law for Pennsylvania, which all men interested in the horse in any way have been invited to attend, is to be held next Thursday. The purpose is to have a law fashioned after that in this State, with a Racing Commission like ours, to be made up of well-known horsemen who have also an established business reputation. A. J. Cassatt, W. M. Singerly, Jr., Louden Snowden, and Col. E. V. Morrell have been suggested as men to form the Racing Commission at the outset.

***

Plans for the thoroughbred racing season in the East are all perfected. The sport will begin in Washington in April, to be followed by a short meeting at Baltimore before the horses start in this vicinity. The Queens County Club, racing from April 28 to May 7, will begin the fun here. Then will follow a meeting at Morris Park, lasting until May 29, with a provision for plenty of steeple chasing and hurdling. Brooklyn, opening its track on Memorial Day, will follow to June 19, and give way to The Coney Island Club, which will race until July 10. Then Brighton Beach will have its chance, racing on alternate days with The Coney Island Club between July 6 and 12, after which it will have clear dates to July 24, when the Aqueduct people will be given a short meeting of seven days, terminating on July 31. In the meantime, on July 28 racing will begin at Saratoga, and continue until Aug. 21, with daily racing and the old Guttenberg crowd in control.

The Autumn season will begin at the Brighton track Aug. 9, racing continuing there until Aug. 24, when the Coney Island meeting will begin. This will be followed by the Brooklyn meeting, opening Sept. 14, and lasting until Oct. 2, when the horses go to Aqueduct again from Oct. 4 to Oct. 14. The season in this immediate vicinity will wind up with the racing at Morris Park from Oct. 14 to Nov. 2. After that there will be races at Baltimore possibly, and at Washington certainly. The arrangement seems to be a most admirable one for both the horsemen and the public, and they are, after all, the ones that are to be suited.

With the dates so cleverly adjusted, there is left only the appointment of the racing officials, a matter that will be left until later in the season, and about which there should be no trouble. Mr. Vosburg will be the handicapper, and Clarence McDowell one of the judges, but the rest are not decided on.

***

This week the stakes begin to close, and the entries to those announced by The Coney Island Jockey Club, which must be made by to-morrow midnight, will give a good hint as to the character of the racing to be expected. Those already closed for the Westchester track show liberal entries, and, as The Coney Island Club has reduced both the entrance to stakes and the amount of the declaration fees, there is no reason why they should not have a most liberal lot of nominations for the twenty-one stakes that close on Monday. The Brooklyn Jockey Club closes nineteen stakes, all for its Spring meeting, on Jan. 13. Westchester, Brighton Beach, and Saratoga will each have good lists of stakes to close during February, and Washington may make a bit of a venture in the game direction when Mr. Howland and his associates decide what is best to be done for the year.

***

Steeplechasing and hurdle racing will come in for special attention this year, and there will be plenty of opportunities for those who wish to go in for the jumping game, as Westchester, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Brighton, and Saratoga will all do something for this class of horses. Races for jumpers, with gentlemen jockeys only to ride, will be a special feature at some of the courses. Foxhall Keene has also suggested welter stake races, with amateur jockeys only to ride, a suggestion that will pretty certainly be carried out. If the gentlemen riders will only get into the sport again actively, it will give it such a social boom as no other one thing can, for Society will turn out on race days when men who are of it and in it are to become active participants in the sport.

***

Raising the scale of the weights by four pounds is a movement that should be of considerable benefit, as it will enable owners to put up a better class of jockeys than they have been able to ride heretofore. The plan of raising the top weight in all handicaps to 126 pounds, and of raising all lower weights correspondingly when the top weights declare, is an experiment the value of which can only be determined by actual trial. It is a plan that has worked well for years in England, but trainers here are almost frightened to death at the suggestion of even steadying weight for their horses. They are arrant cowards on this weight question, and how they will stand the change proposed is a question.

The new rule which limits fields of horses in over-night races, so that there shall be no crowding of the track, is without doubt a good one, as big fields and narrow tracks are sure to produce untrue races, even if they do not bring about accidents.

Best of all the plans of The Jockey Club for the year is perhaps the determination to increase the number of races over a distance of ground. These are races which the public enjoy, though the layers of the odds of course prefer the short dashes, where there is more uncertainty, with a better opportunity for "beating the favorite" through a straggling start or the natural accidents and incidents of a race.

Taken all in all the newly revised rules seem to about fill the bill and approach as nearly to perfection as experience suggests. They will not only tend to raise the general tone of the sport, but encourage the breeding of a higher type of horse, one that can carry weight and stay, instead of showing a tremendous burst of speed over a very short distance. We want more horses like Lexington and Harry Bassett, Salvator and Henry of Navarre, and fewer of the Correction and Domino, Minnehaha and Canvas types.

TRACY BRONSON.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Heavy Track Which the "Mud" Horses Turned to Good Account.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Warm, threatening weather and 5,000 people at the track marked to-day's racing. The going was very heavy, and only mud horses won. Four out of the six favorites were beaten.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Pitfall, 104 pounds, (Scherrer,) 8 to 1, won by half a length; Meddler, 104, (Scott,) second; Hillsboro, 99, (Hough,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Judge Steadman, Domingo, Mortell, R. Q. Ban, Atalanta, and Sligo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Tom Anderson, 103 pounds, (Morse,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Elkin, 101, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, second; Pommery Sec, 106, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:35¾. Brescia, Harry B., Parrott Mouthed, Briggs, and Mamie Callan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and twenty yards; selling. Dave Pulsifer, 116 pounds, (Wilbur,) 12 to 5, won by three lengths; Van Brunt, 116, (Hirsch,) 4 to 5, second by a length; Brakeman, 116, (Fach,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:57¾. Sister Ione, Plutus, and Paskola also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap. Six furlongs. Paladin, 108 pounds, (Turbiville,) 5 to 1, won by half a length; John Corr, 96, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, second; Pelleas, 109, (Walker,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:19¾. Bloomer, Sir John, Aristocrat, and Nazaro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Newhouse, 101 pounds, (Clay,) 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Jamboree, 113, (Morse,) 2 to 1, second; Little Tom, 106, (Songer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. C. C. Rumrill, Ban Johnson, Partner, Little Billy, and Laura Cotta also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. J. H. Grafton, 103 pounds, (Morse,) 5 to 2, won by a length; Albert S., 106, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1, second; Elano, 106, (Ross,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:34½. Pearson, Annie Sweet, Carver, and Austin also ran.

CLOTHING OF NAVAL CADETS.

Every Article Is Ordered by the Government Officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 2.—The care that Uncle Sam takes of his naval cadets extends to every article of clothing, and it is a grave offense even to have "non-regulation clothing" on hand. The naval cadets have their several uniforms prescribed for them by the commandant of cadets. These are made known to the cadets by general orders, and on special occasions, as a funeral or a visit of setions of the first class to the foundry and shops at the navy yard, Washington. There is a regular dress for drills, for quarters, for dress parade, and there is a fatigue uniform. When these are to be worn, it is a demerit to be found clothed in any other manner. The cadets have learned to do this work of changing clothes in a hurry, and five minutes is ample time to make a shift from the working clothes of practice drills to the trim garments of fatigue dress. Sometimes when the orders call for gum shoes a cadet may not have time to make this change for formation. It is better to be at formation without gum shoes than absent altogether. If discovered, this dereliction costs the culprit three demerits. The delinquent is apt to be "spotted" by the keen-eyed officers. On such occasions the orderly dressed cadet tries to shield the disorderly dressed classmate, and if the former has place in the second rank he will shift places to put the delinquent in the rear rank to cover his feet up by the front rank. This ruse does not always succeed.

Quinlvan Was Held for Arson.

George M. B. Quinlvan of 240 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was held in default of $3,000 bonds by Justice Potts yesterday for setting fire to the stables of the United States Express Company New Year's Day, on the testimony of Samuel Moore, Albert Gildersleeve, George Whitnack, and James Overlin, employes of the company, who said he had made threats. Quinlvan charged that Moore had been stealing things from the company, and that Moore had boasted of an ability to prove that Superintendent Van Duyn had robbed the company.

WOLCOTT'S SILVER MISSION

BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY REGARD IT AS UNTIMELY.

They Think the Money Question Should be Let Alone, and Doubt That Mr. McKinley Has Taken Any Stand.

The part that may have been taken by the incoming Administration in Senator Wolcott's bimetallic enterprise in Europe was the subject of general speculation yesterday after the publication of the Senator's interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The opinions of business men vary widely as to the scope of Major McKinley's intentions, as expressed by Senator Wolcott, when he said that the President-elect fully approved his project to promote international bimetallism.

"While opinions disagree on this point, they are practically unanimous in pronouncing the mission of Senator Wolcott untimely.

"Without going into the merits of bimetallism at all," said Charles Lanier of Winslow, Lanier & Co., yesterday, "I should say that it is most unwise to agitate a question involving the currency system of the country at this time."

This, in brief, is the view taken by thirty or more Democrats and Republican business men who were seen by reporters for THE TIMES yesterday.

Senator Wolcott's remarks as to the obligations of his party are not concurred in by the business men interviewed, who maintain generally that the final and unquestioned establishment of the gold standard was the issue upon which the campaign was won.

"It is not to be denied," said a Republican of wide influence, "that McKinley owes his election to the votes of gold Democrats who do not favor international bimetallism, and are not in any way committed to the plank of the Republican platform which is quoted by Senator Wolcott as the sole monetary obligation of the Administration. The gold Democrats, however, will not be alone in opposing the rejuvenation of this dead issue. Republican business men will strenuously object to any disturbing agitation of the money question, if it appears in President McKinley's inaugural address that he seriously contemplates such a policy."

Republicans Somewhat Incredulous.

The suggestions of Senator Wolcott's interview are taken with considerable allowance by the Republican followers of Mr. McKinley, who propose to wait for the inaugural address before publicly committing themselves in discussion of the subject.

They point to the fact that McKinley is not yet President, and that as a private citizen it would be neither expedient nor safe for him to indicate his intentions as a future President, to the European friends of international bimetallism. The argument follows that in "approving" Senator Wolcott's mission, the President-elect has merely concurred in the project of a friend for academic study of the question abroad. If this is the real situation, they assert, the incident is of no political significance.

Ex-Postmaster General James.

This is the view held by former Postmaster General Thomas L. James, who said yesterday:

"Senator Wolcott had the same right to visit Canton that any other Republican has. But, I am sure, nothing he could say or do would in any way cause Major McKinley even to consider anything that would affect our finances. That question has been settled by the people of this country, and it will be a long time before it becomes again a menace to business. The proper time for the President-elect to reiterate his principles will be in his inaugural address. I am sure at that time his declarations will be so plain that all financial agitation will be silked during his term of office at least. The people are sick of monetary discussion. They have expressed their opinion; there let the matter rest."

Augustus G. Paine.

Augustus G. Paine of the firm of A. G. Paine & Co., paper dealers, said:

"I do not think Major McKinley will countenance any more financial agitation. The question was settled, and such suggestion is not only untimely but unnecessary as well. The theory of international agreement is all well enough, but the time has not yet come for it. In the meantime any such discussion is out of place."

William Brookfield.

Former Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield said:

"I have too much confidence in the judgment and ability of Major McKinley to believe for a moment he would do anything hurtful to the best interests of our country. His opinion on financial matters is well known, and I am sure nothing has occurred to change it. However, that is a matter for his own consideration, and whatever he does do will, I am sure, be for the best."

Henry W. Cannon.

"In my opinion," said Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, "nothing can be done for international bimetallism unless Great Britain is willing to take the initiative. And I do not think any harm can come to us from Senator Wolcott's visit to London. I do not understand that he visits England as a silver monometallist, or that his visit can be interpreted as an action on our part in favor of the free coinage of silver. If he can obtain any information as to the condition of affairs abroad, it will be of use to his colleagues in the Senate. His visit cannot be construed as committing this country in any manner."

James D. Layng.

James D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore Railroad, and Vice President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, had this to say:

"It is very clear that there can be but one standard, and that is gold. Silver at its present value can never be used, except as a repudiation money. If the intrinsic value was equal, it could be used the same as gold. I am clearly of the opinion that the true business policy is to let the question rest. Let this country catch its breath for a while.

"There is no question that Mr. McKinley, like other politicians of both parties, when the metals were more on a parity, desired to give silver the greatest possible use consistent with the maintenance of the parity. The rapid fall in the value of silver, forced that view of the case out of the question, hence the issue in the recent campaign. Everybody would probably desire to see Senator Wolcott succeed in making some arrangement by which the parity of silver might be restored, in view of our large silver-producing interests, but it is impossible to accomplish this."

James Stillman.

"The people have settled the financial question," said James Stillman, President of the City National Bank. "Any further agitation of the subject would be both useless and unwise."

Daniel A. Davis.

Daniel A. Davis of the firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., wholesale dry goods, said:

"There can be but one standard, and that is gold. I am a Democrat, but I voted for McKinley as the lesser of two evils, and I now believe that the subject should be settled at once and for all time. I do not think McKinley has got sufficient backbone to declare himself on the matter, but he ought to. Mr. McKinley was elected by the votes of the gold Democrats and on a gold platform, and he owes it to the business interests of the country to let the subject rest as it is."

J. Seaver Page.

"If such a thing as that could be done," said J. Seaver Page, the manufacturer, "if an international bimetallic agreement can be reached it will be the best thing possible for our country. I hardly think it possible at this time to arrive at such an agreement, but there is certainly no harm in Senator Wolcott investigating to what extent foreign nations are considering the plan today. No one will be injured by it, and the success of the plan would benefit all of us."

Cornelius N. Bliss, who is mentioned for a place in President McKinley's Cabinet, declined to discuss Senator Wolcott's mission in the absence of any direct declaration on the subject from McKinley. J. Pierpont Morgan and George F. Baker were among the bankers who were averse to talking on the money question in any form at this time. The heads of the large financial institutions generally discountenance the reopening of the silver question, and refuse to be quoted in any discussion of it.

The Senator Starts.

Almost the last man to board the steamer Campania yesterday was Senator Wolcott. He drove down to the pier in a carriage, and had hardly reached the deck of the steamer, followed by one other passenger, when the gang-plank was removed and the vessel started.

CHESS CUP GOES TO CAMBRIDGE.

Harvard Men Easily Win the Tournament—Yale Last.

The intercollegiate chess tournament was finished yesterday shortly before 6 P. M., in an overwhelming victory for Harvard.

Yesterday's games were not of special interest. Young of Princeton beat Gordon Parker of Columbia in a Scotch gambit, in thirty-three moves. Both the Harvard players tried Evans gambits, and succeeded in winning them. Ryder beat Murdoch of Yale in forty-six moves, and Southard beat Lehlbach of Yale in thirty-nine moves. Seymour of Princton and Price of Columbia drew a Ruy Lupez in thirty-five moves.

From first to last, the games of the tourney have been rather full of simple errors, showing that the collegians do not take pains to practice for the match. A little "cramming" does no good at chess, as the moment the other player plunges out of the usual lines of play, the boy who has packed his mind full of openings finds himself beyond his depth. Even if the "book" moves are followed, it is too much to expect of a college boy that he will remember the proper continuation of play against every variation. Coaching undoubtedly improved the play of the Columbia team, and the policy will doubtless be continued, but, critics say, it should begin earlier; the contesting players should be selected sooner, and a good amount of actual practice with superior players should be given them.

It would also be better for them to ground themselves thoroughly in two or three openings, the critics insist, than to try to master a dozen. In the tournament just closed, there were played Scotch gambits, king's gambits, Evans gambits, French defenses, Dutch defenses, queen's gambits declined, Ruy Lopezes, and even the Ponziani. If a player like Seymour or Price had, before going into the tourney, mastered, as far as possible, the queen's pawn game, both attack and defense; the French defense, and the Ruy Lopez, and played them, he would probably have won against any player he would have met. As it was, there was too much experiment at play.

At the conclusion of the tourney, and after Harvard had been declared the winner, Principal William Freeland of the Harvard Grammar School presented to the Harvard team the Challenge Cup for which the universities had competed. He made a short speech, which was responded to by Elmer E. Southard for Harvard. Mr. Southard's remarks were modest, and expressed good fellowship in the contest of the university boys.

Edward A. Caswell, who has taken so great an interest in the intercollegiate tournaments, presented handsome silver medals to Ryder and Southard of Harvard.

The complete score of the tournament, by players and by colleges, follows:

Harvard—Players.	Players' Won.	Score. Lost.	College Won.	Score. Lost.
Southard	6	0		
Ryder	4	2	10	2
Princeton—				
Seymour	3	3		
Young	2½	3½	5½	6½
Columbia—				
Price	3½	2½		
Parker	1	5	4½	7½
Yale—				
Murdoch	2½	...		
Lehlbach	1½	...	4	8

BOXER DANGEROUSLY HURT.

His Opponent and Thomas O'Rourke and Richard Roche Locked Up.

During one of the boxing bouts at the Broadway Athletic Club, at 728 and 730 Broadway, last night, one of the principals was so severely punished that he collapsed while being assisted to his dressing room, and had to be removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The doctors there said he was suffering from hemorrhage of the brain, and expected that he would die. The injured boxer is known as "Johnny" Duffy of Boston. His opponent was George Justice, a member of the Nonpareil Club. The police placed Justice under arrest and locked him up in the Mercer Street Station.

Thomas O'Rourke, manager and principal stockholder of the Broadway Athletic Club, was also locked up, as well as "Dick" Roche, who was referee in the fight.

The bout, which will probably have a fatal ending, was the second of a series of four which were "put on" last night at the club. Justice and Duffy were matched to fight at 118 pounds. Their bout came off about 9 o'clock and lasted ten rounds.

Dr. Bryant and Dr. Stewart performed an operation on Duffy at 1 o'clock this morning. They said he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and they thought his injuries were not the result of a blow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

—Col. James L. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, is relieved from duty at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in New York City, and will proceed to San Francisco for assignment as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California. He will transfer his duties and responsibilities in New York temporarily to Major William S. Patton, Assistant Quartermaster, who will assume them in addition to his present duties.

—Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee, Deputy Quartermaster General, is relieved at San Francisco, and will proceed to Chicago for assignment as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, to relieve Col. M. I. Ludington. He will transfer his duties at San Francisco temporarily to Capt. Oscar F. Long, Assistant Quartermaster. Col. Ludington, upon being relieved by Col. Lee, will proceed to New York City, and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city.

—The following changes are ordered in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Major William H. Comegys, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for assignment there; Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment there; Major Allan H. Jackson, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, and will proceed to Denver, Col., for assignment at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

—Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, will be relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Texas, to relieve Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General. Lieut. Col. Smith, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to St. Louis, and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department in that city, and relieve Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Forsyth, Deputy Quartermaster General. Lieut. Col. Forsyth, upon being relieved, will settle his accounts, and retain station at St. Louis.

Navy.

—Commander Joshua Bishop and Assistant Engineer R. E. Carney have been placed on the retired list of the navy on account of physical disability incurred in the service.

—Passed Assistant Surgeons have orders as follows: M. S. Guest, from the Massachusetts to the Vesuvius; L. W. Atlee, from the Richmond to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia; W. F. Arnold, from the Enterprise to the Richmond; R. P. Crandall, from the St. Mary's to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

—The following officers have qualified for promotion to the next higher grade: Commander James Coghlan, Lieut. Commanders E. H. Loutze and W. W. Kimball, Ensigns R. D. Tisdale and W. H. Faust, Passed Assistant Engineer William Little, Assistant Engineer C. Offley, and Assistant Surgeon Lewis Morris.

WITH CUBAN INSURGENTS

NEW YORKERS MEMBERS OF A BAND IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

Skirmishes with the Spaniards Matters of Almost Daily Occurrence —Strict Discipline Maintained in the Camp.

From a Correspondent in the Field.

CUBA, TWENTY-THREE MILES WEST OF HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1896.—I have accomplished that for which I have been trying for over three weeks, and at last I am among the insurgents, but I do not know how or when I shall get back to Havana. I am writing by the light from a burning stick, which the Cubans call a candle.

If I am so fortunate as to find means by which to send you this letter I beg of you to excuse soot marks, grease, and finger prints, for paper is scarce and ink impossible to obtain.

Just in front of our quickly constructed huts of palmetto branches burns the indispensable campfire which has answered the double purpose of keeping off swarms of mosquitoes and the means by which we roasted our supper, consisting of potatoes, plantains, and a stew of wild beans, together with some guinea eggs. One of our mess was fortunate enough to find a nest of these birds, which here are found wild in great numbers.

In the place of coffee we refreshed ourselves with milk of green cocoanuts, which I found to be both delicious and invigorating, and for dessert we scraped from the interior of the green nuts a kind of jelly, and on the whole we do not fare so badly as some may think. The flickering light of the fire casts around fantastic shadows, made more grotesque by assistance of the imagination. A peculiarly lonely whispering comes from amid the huge fanlike branches of the cocoanut trees high above our heads, while over all glitters the grandeur of a cloudless tropical night. Lying around, wrapped in their blankets, with the ever-ready machete and rifle by their sides, are groups of insurgents. Their faces, spectral in the uncertain light as some are turned uncovered to the sky, appear to have been scoured by death, and this their camp appears a gruesome morgue. In the background from where I sit I can just make out the faint outlines of the horses, tethered around the low, spreading palmetto bushes, and I can distinctly hear them munching the wild corn cut for them from the valley far below us.

Strict Discipline Maintained.

The band of insurgents among whom it is my fortune to be numbers now forty-three, and is a part of what is known as the Army of Havana Province, and is under the command of Lieut. Suarrez. It originally numbered sixty-two, but by death and sickness its ranks have been reduced.

Discipline is very strict, and I do not wonder, for among us are some of the toughest-looking characters I ever saw, and while the atrocities committed by the Spanish Army are horrible, I am convinced they would be equaled if not surpassed by some of these roving bands were the penalty for brutality not death.

However, there are among them many noble and honorable characters, patriots of the finest type, men who for the same love of liberty and the grand principles that characterized those who fought for American independence have offered themselves a sacrifice for "Cuba Libre."

Among the insurgents are a good sprinkling of Americans. In his command are five—two from New York, one from Kansas, one from Tennessee, one from Florida, and one from Georgia. The white Cubans among us predominate three to one. Among them are also three Spaniards, two Puerto Ricans, two Mexicans, one Englishman, and one Canadian. My opinion of Lieut. Suarrez is that he is a perfect gentleman, a good disciplinarian, a brave soldier, and a man of honor. Once every week, on an average, he receives instructions from those in higher authority, yet these petty chiefs use, to a large degree, their own discretion about where they go, and in this way manage to evade larger columns of Spanish troops.

A Life of Uncertainty.

None of us knows what a day may bring forth. To-day, while foraging, we were chased by a column of Spanish cavalry, who turned back as soon as we passed in among the hills, for they had learned by experience that to follow the insurgents into the mountains means certain death to many of their number. So they were contented, I suppose, in reporting: "We attacked the enemy, who retreated, after a hot skirmish, carrying off with them their wounded and leaving many killed upon the field."

Another time the insurgents will find a small detachment of Spaniards, and, being superior in numbers, the fun is on their side, and the Spaniards will run helter-skelter back to their fortifications. So it goes. Either one side or the other plays for safety—the insurgents to the hills and the valiant Spaniards to their invincible trocha. As this game of hide and seek continues and the devastation and depopulation of the country goes on, magnificent plantation after plantation is totally destroyed by the Spaniards as well as the insurgents, and the once happy homes become the abode of desolation.

When will it end?

When I listen to these stories: "The Spaniards killed my father!" or "They robbed me of my children!" or "They confiscated my property." I say from the bottom of my heart, God pity Cuba!

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From now on I will keep a diary, and whenever an opportunity presents itself I will forward it to THE TIMES.

Dec. 16—One of our number will run the blockade into Havana to-day and very kindly volunteers to mail this for me in Key West if he gets there.

TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING.

Increased Vigilance in Patrolling the Florida Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Increased vigilance in the filibuster patrol along the Florida coast is to be exhibited by the Government, and no effort is to be spared to prevent the violation of neutrality. Not only have the orders for the return north of the cruiser Newark at Key West been countermanded, but orders have been issued for the dispatch boat Dolphin, heretofore utilized wholly as an Executive yacht, to proceed to the Florida coast at once, and she is expected to leave the Washington Navy Yard to-night for her new duty. As soon as she can be made ready the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius will be sent to supplement the naval and revenue cutter force, and, if necessary, the torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson will speedily follow them. All these vessels are admirably adaptable for the work, particularly the torpedo vessels, which can enter all the lagoons and cruise among the keys.

A BROOKLYN MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Served Under Jose Maceo, but Took Part in No Engagement.

C. Boitel, a cigar dealer of Brooklyn, has received a letter from a brother in Cuba, who until recently was a soldier in Maceo's army. The letter was written about a month ago. It gives many details of the actual state of the interior of Cuba. It was written from Maybuya del Medio, Jurisdiction of Trinidad, Province of Villa Clara, and reads, in part, as follows:

"Our landing in the southeastern coast, in the Province of Santiago, you know through other members of the expedition, was attended without any eventful occurrence. After having had all of our cargo packed and ready for transportation into the interior, we had to guard it on the beach for seven days before a force from the command of General José Maceo came to help us take it to his headquarters. And then and there our troubles began, (I mean the expeditionists',) for, as soon as we were incorporated into his main force, he began to march north, east, south, and west; in fact, in every direction. I thought he was making a tour of his domain and incidentally searching for intruders. My comrades of the expedition began to drop off from the second day, some of them thoroughly tired and others sick from fever. I followed him for about six weeks, when I, too, fell ill with fever. By this time there were very few of the expeditionary force that had not dropped off, either sick or completely fatigued.

"You have no idea how hardy are these eastern mountaineers. They tramp up and down hill, through ravines and gorges, with the resistance and perseverance of the camel on the desert. In the six weeks that I was with Maceo in the Province of Santiago, as I have said, marching in all directions, looking for Spaniards, I am sorry to say that we did not encounter any. And, therefore, my first effort for free Cuba was to be relegated to a prefectura without having fired my Springfield at the hated Spaniards.

"The prefectura is a unique and very useful institution, and the like of it, I do not believe, could be found the world over. It is presided over by a man appointed by the civil Governor of the province. His title is Prefector; his tenure of office is not, I think, limited to any particular term. I believe it is good until Cuba shall be free and during his good behavior. He is a most useful functionary. He is Mayor, Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster; in fact, he is a general factotum and an all-around executioner in his district. He has to provide for sick and wounded soldiers, to tie the marriage knot between those of our men and women who do not think marriage a failure, to look after the estates and farms and see that they are properly cultivated, to provide schools and see that the children attend them in accordance with a law made by Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Governor of the province. In the presence of insurgents he has to provide for their wants, to furnish them with guides and all the information in his possession about the enemy; he is also expected to spread the alarm when the enemy hovers in sight. This is a fair sample of the duties of the Prefector from Point Maise to the Cape of San Antonio.

"I remained in this prefectura, which is called La Seiba, and is about three miles from the City of San Luis, until I succeeded in getting a transfer to the command of Gen. Carillo in Villa Clara.

"Now I had five or six hundred miles to tramp through the interior and the length of the island. I therefore began to drift from prefectura to prefectura, westward through Cuba Libre (and when I say Cuba Libre I mean it.) It took me nearly a month to walk from La Seiba to the Prefectura of La Guacimos de Agramonte in the Province of Porto Prince; and throughout all this territory the people have not seen or heard of the Spaniards within the last twelve or fifteen months. In this province is the seat of the Cuban Government, and where also was Gen. Cabrera, who had recently landed an expedition in this part of the island. I soon joined his command and we began our march westward to Cienfuegos toward the trocha of Juacaro and Morna, which we had to pass on our way. Gen. Sanchez joined us and we struck the famous trocha about 7 o'clock in the evening. We were, all told, about 700 strong, and went over this military line without even being challenged by the so-called defenders of Spain. We went on without meeting any Spaniards until early this month, when about six miles from the city of Manicaragua appeared a column of Spaniards numbering about 3,000. We had about 500 men and our commander sent just 75 of them to fire on the Spaniards. The fight was kept up about an hour and our side lost three killed and nine wounded. It took place about six miles away from the main body of our force.

"When we arrived in Gen. Carillo's camp we found that he was away at the mouth of the San Juan, where he had gone to recapture five hundred rifles and a cannon captured by the Spaniards from an expedition lately landed there by Betancourt Vincente Carillo, the General's brother. We are soon to begin a cavalry march toward Remedios. We have plenty to eat and we are all provided with cartridges. The men are well drilled and in excellent health and spirits.

"I have walked, partly with the mail carriers and partly with the insurgent force, two-thirds the whole length of the island, in broad daylight and on the open highways, without seeing any of the Spanish force. My only real regret, after five months' service, is that I have not had one opportunity to fire my gun in the defense of Cuba Libre."

FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Contributions Received for the General and the Woman's Funds.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Stret, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

From Churches.

St. Thomas's, Episcopal	$1,101.39
Incarnation, Episcopal	956.91
Brick Presbyterian	596.00
St. James's, Episcopal	500.00
Fifth Avenue Baptist	500.00
Holy Trinity, Harlem, Episcopal	270.38
All Souls', Episcopal	143.27
French Evangelical	58.95
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, Episcopal	43.42
Union Reformed, High Bridge	31.16
St. Mary's, Manhattanville, Episcopal	30.34
Ascension Memorial Chapel, Episcopal	10.00

From Miscellaneous Sources.

W. M. Evarts	$50	Susarte & Whitney	$15
C. de Rham	50	J. Schultz & Co.	15
G. E. Kissell	50	Howson & Howson	10
J. B. Locke & Potts, and employes	34	Kaskel & Kaskel	10
Mt. Neboh Lodge, F. & A. M.	25	Employes of N. Y. Electric Equipment Co.	10
P. C. Costello	25	Charles Scribner's Sons	10
S. R. Stone	25		
M., Jr.	25		
T. Prosser & Son	25		

The Woman's Fund.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ATTEMPT TO STOP MANHATTAN DIVIDENDS FAILS.

Attorney General Will Not Bring Action in the Name of the State, Though He Believes the Petitioner Acted in Good Faith.

Attorney General Hancock yesterday dismissed the application of Mortimer Hendricks, asking him to bring an action in the name of the State against the Manhattan Railway Directors, to prohibit the latter from declaring the next dividend, and compelling them to refund certain moneys heretofore paid as dividends.

The hearing on the application was had at the New York office of the Attorney General, at 31 Pine Street. Edward L. Cole appeared for the petitioner, Hendricks, and Judge John Dillon and Julian T. Davies represented the elevated railroad corporation.

At the opening of the case the Attorney General announced that he would allow each side half an hour to present its argument. Mr. Cole read the petition of the applicant, which set forth that the petitioner was the owner of seven consolidated bonds of the Manhattan Elevated Company of the face value of $7,000. The entire issue of these bonds authorized is $40,000,000, but only about $24,000,000 have actually been issued. First mortgage bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 are outstanding, which makes the total bonded indebtedness of the company about $39,000,000.

Mr. Cole endeavored to show that the company had been for several years paying a portion of their regular dividends out of the alleged surplus of the company, which, in fact, had no existence, and that the company actually borrowed money to meet such dividend payments. He claimed that this was not only a menace to the bondholders, but against the interest of the people, and that the money thus distributed should have been used for betterments and improvements, which would benefit the great traveling public. He read a mass of figures, culled from the annual reports of the road for several years.

Mr. Davies subsequently characterized the petition as a "preposterous jumble of figures," and intimated that the petitioner had misapprehended the whole matter. He explained the apparent discrepancies in the company's reports to the Tax Commissioners and to the State Railroad Commissioners, by stating that in the former only the visible and tangible property if the company was mentioned, while to the State Board the item of the franchise and its cost was included. He declared further that the petitioner stood alone with his petty holding against the interests of all others, who were apparently perfectly satisfied with the present management of the company.

The Attorney General interrupted Mr. Davies with the remark that he did not care to hear him any further, and forthwith rendered his decision in the matter. He said that the substance that he did not believe the public interests would be subserved by the bringing of an action on the part of the State. He believed the petitioner had acted in good faith, but he still had his remedy of a personal action against the Directors. He declared he would bring the action without hesitancy if he thought it was for the public good, but he could not see it in that light, and therefore denied the application.

Pacific Short Line Project.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—It is reported from O'Neill, Neb., that articles of incorporation have been filed by Donald McLean for a corporation which, he claims, is prepared to complete the Pacific Short Line, or Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad, to the coast—its original destination. The incorporators are James Boege, S. F. Wakefield, L. A. Seaman, Donald McLean, and M. F. Harrington. The amount of capital stock is $5,900,000, divided into 59,000 shares of $100 each. The proposed line will run through the Counties of Holt, Rock, Brown, Cherry, Sheridan, Boxbutte, Dawes, and Sioux. Mr. McLean came here accompanied by Receiver Hills of the Short Line and other railway officials and capitalists from Sioux City. He says he comes to fulfill his promise of building the Short Line to the West, backed up by $32,000,000, which he has interested.

A $60,000,000 Mortgage Satisfied.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 2.—An obligation for $60,000,000 was canceled here today, when a mortgage given by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on July 1, 1874, for this amount to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, and formally recorded in Montgomery County, was marked satisfied by the trust company. The obligation was given to secure 60,000 one-thousand-dollar general mortgage bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent, and payable in 1908. Counsel for the Fidelity Trust Co. also placed on record a deed from Messrs. Coster & Stetson of New York, the purchasers of the Reading Railroad under foreclosure proceedings, to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, conveying the property to the new organization. At the same time a mortgage for $3,000,000 from the railroad company to the Central Trust Company of New York was recorded.

West Jersey and Seashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The statement of operations of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company for November, 1896, shows gross earnings of $145,902, a decrease of $9,303, compared with November, 1895; operating expenses, $138,618, a decrease of $9,948; net earnings, $7,284, a decrease of $645. From May to November, inclusive, the gross earnings were $1,783,443, a decrease of $52,214, compared with the corresponding period of 1895; operating expenses, $1,256,863, a decrease of $11,407; net earnings, $526,580, a decrease of $40,807. the figures for 1895 are those of the various companies subsequently consolidated as the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company.

New Railway in Guatemala.

Railway construction is making rapid strides in Guatemala. The branch of the Northern Railway running out to Ixtapa is twelve miles from San José, the principal seaport on the Pacific coast of the Republic of Guatemala. It is planned to begin work immediately on some harbor improvements in the port so that all kinds of ships may find safe harbors there. At present, at the port of San José, ships and steamers load and discharge their cargoes in the open seaway, but a breakwater is contemplated at a cost of $1,500,000 that will make it a good harbor for all kinds of vessels.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—General Manager J. B. Parsons of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company has gone to Philadelphia as General Manager of the Philadelphia Traction Company.

—The Boston Aldermen, without a dissenting vote, have adopted a resolution which asks the consent of the Massachusetts Legislature to the purchase of the West End Street Railway by the city.

—W. D. Trump succeeds W. F. Potter as General Superintendent of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad. Mr. Potter resigned to succeed W. H. Blood as General Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad.

—Frederick Rogers is the new General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Washington and Columbia River Railway, with headquarters at Walla Walla, Washington. Mr. Rogers came from the general freight department of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota.

—In 1896, thirty-four railroads were placed in the hands of receivers. Their mileage was 5,441, and their bonds and stock stood at $275,567,000. The railroads sold under foreclosure last year numbered fifty-eight, with a mileage of 13,730 and bonds and stock amounting to $1,150,377,000.

—New railroads incorporated in the West are the St. Joseph, Hanover and Western, capitalized at $10,000,000, to run from Northeastern Kansas to Grand Island, Neb., 130 miles, and the Kennett and Osceola, capitalized at $200,000, to run from Kennett, Mo., to the Arkansas line, twenty miles.

—The statement of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for October shows net earnings of $214,543, an increase of $7,370 over October, 1895. For the four months ended Oct. 31 the net earnings were $707,534, a decrease of $142,377, compared with the corresponding period of 1895.

—In order to meet the semi-annual interest payment of its bonds, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company has ordered the lay-off of all men who can possibly be spared from every department. The entire shop force at Marquette, Mich., will be let out. The order affects 200 men.

—A traffic arrangement has been entered into between the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whereby the former company is to enter Cleveland over the latter line. The new arrangement, which goes into effect immediately, will give the Wheling and Lake Erie the shortest route from Wheeling to the lakes, the distance being 140 miles.

"BUFFALO BILL'S" SCHEMES.

He Wishes to Establish a Game Preserve and to Irrigate Land.

William H. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," has come to this city from his new home in the wilds of Wyoming to look after two big schemes. One of these projects is the irrigation of a tract of arid land in Northwest Wyoming, comprising from 300,000 to 500,000 acres, and the other is the establishment of a great game reserve of from 50,000 to 100,000 acres.

Mr. Cody is staying at the Hoffman House with his associate in the irrigation plan, George T. Beck of Cody, Wyoming. Edward Stokes, proprietor of the Hoffman, is one of the directors in the enterprise. The famous trapper, hunter, prospector, and chief of the Wild West Show was seen in his room as he was finishing an elaborate toilet for the evening. He has shorn some of his frontier locks, and, but for his slouch hat, would look like an elegant gentleman of Fifth Avenue.

Under an act of the last Congress, known as the Carey bill, each of the arid States is allowed 1,000,000 acres of the public domain for the purpose of having these States offer inducements to settlers to take up the waste lands. The company of which Mr. Cody is president has secured from Wyoming 600,000 acres. The State will get 50 cents an acre for it.

The project involves the irrigation of about 300,000 acres of sage-brush land, the digging of canals that will divert the Shoshone River from its course, the construction of miles of flumes and aqueducts and latteral ditches, the building of houses for emigrants, and the laying out of towns. The Shoshone River is a tributary of the Big Horn, which flows into the Yellowstone, which, in turn, empties into the Missouri. Its volume of water is greater by 2,000 cubic feet a second than that of all the streams in the eastern or arid part of Colorado. In two descents the canals will develop about 80,000 horse power, which will be available for manufacturing.

About 300,000 acres are level and suited for agriculture, and can be easily irrigated. Of the remainder, 200,000 acres are more or less available for agriculture, and 100,000 are to be used in the great game reservation. Settlers can get the land in condition for irrigation by paying $10 an acre for the water privilege and 50 cents an acre to the State for the land. Much of the irrigation work has already been done.

The officers of the company are: William H. Cody, President; George T. Beck, General Manager; Bronson Rumsey of Buffalo Vice President, and H. C. Alger Treasurer.

In the establishment of a big game reserve, Mr. Cody has interested several rich New York sportsmen, who met with him last night to discuss the matter and arrange some of the details. The plan is to inclose 50,000 to 100,000 acres of land adjoining Yellowstone National Park with a wire fence eight feet nigh, and stock it with elk, deer, bear, &c., and have extensive hunts there in season, as the noble sportsmen of Europe have on their great preserves. This land adjoins the tract to be irrigated, and embraces Mr. Cody's present home in Big Horn County.

Mr. Cody and Mr. Beck will remain in this city for about a week to perfect their plans.

Mrs. James Carden Very Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Mrs. James Carden, once known as an actress, under the name of Marston Leigh, is dangerously ill at her home, 1,431 Lenox Avenue, this city. She has dwelt in Philadelphia with her husband, also an actor, many years. Mrs. Carden is about sixty years old, and began her stage career at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, when Samuel Phelps managed that theatre, with memorable artistic results. She is a daughter of the late John A. Heraud, a London journalist of some repute in his day.

Hanna Will Visit Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Mark Hanna will attend the banquet to be tendered by the State League of Republican Clubs to the United States Senator-elect on the evening of Jan. 26. In a letter Mr. Hanna says: "It would give me great pleasure to be present, and I think I can arrange my affairs to do so. I expect to be able to attend, as I would like especially to meet so large a body of influential New York Republicans."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

NEW ENGLAND, partly cloudy weather, local showers in extreme northern portions, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, increasing cloudiness during the day, probably followed by light showers Sunday evening or night, warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening in the morning, clearing during the day, probably light showers at night, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, partly cloudy weather, probably light local showers on the coast, warmer in North Carolina, easterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, increasing cloudiness and probably local rains; southerly winds, warmer in Northern Georgia. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, threatening weather and rain, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, colder Sunday night. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, followed by fair weather, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW MEXICO, fair, continued cold, northerly to westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather and snow in the morning, clearing in western portion, continued cold northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain, probably snow in western portion, much colder, northwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, threatening weather and rain, colder in western portion Sunday night, southerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, probably local showers Sunday, with warm and brisk southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by local showers Sunday or Sunday night, brisk southerly winds, slightly colder Sunday night. ILLINOIS and INDIANA, threatening weather and rain, probably snow in extreme northern portion, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder in northern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and rain, fresh and brisk variable winds, colder Sunday night. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow, with colder and brisk southerly winds. WISCONSIN, snow, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, rain in southeast and snow in northwest portions, winds shifting to northerly, colder. IOWA, threatening weather and heavy snow, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion. MINNESOTA, fair, except in extreme eastern portion, local snow, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, snow, clearing in western portion, continued cold, northerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slowly rising temperature Sunday, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, rising temperature, westerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair and warmer, southerly to westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan at all open ports.

CHARITY MONEY DIVERTED

CITY MAY HAVE TO PAY UNDER AN OLD LAW.

Old Charter of Mr. Comstock's Society Provided Fines Should Have Been Paid to American Female Guardian Society and Prison Association, but They Were Not.

The attorneys of the American Female Guardian Society and the Prison Association are endeavoring to solve the mystery of the disappearance of $15,000 or $20,000, which should have been paid jointly to them, by the city under the operation of an old law. The whereabouts of the money is now unknown, although it is believed to have been turned into some city fund in small amounts, during the period from 1873 to 1882.

W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the Prison Association, read in the charter of the Society for the Suppression of Vice the other day a clause providing that the fines collected by the city in cases brought into court by the society were to be evenly distributed between the Prison Association and the Female Guardian Society. The charter was granted by special act of the Legislature in 1873. Since there was nothing on the records of the Prison Association to show the receipt of such money, Mr. Rounds resolved to investigate. He laid the case first before Hugh Porter, counsel for the Female Guardian Society, and afterward before Anthony Comstock.

Mr. Comstock prepared a record of the convictions and fines during the period between 1873 and 1882, when the formation of the Penal Code annulled the charter of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. When Mr. Comstock's society was incorporated, in 1873, the charter gave it one-half of the fines collected in its cases. Mr. Comstock had it changed, on behalf of the Prison Association and the Female Guardian Society, and paid no further attention to the matter.

The city officials have not yet taken a hand in the search for the missing funds, but will probably do so on the request of Attorney Porter, who will see them tomorrow. In speaking of the case last night Mr. Porter said:

"There is no suspicion against the former city officials who have handled the Comstock fines. I expect an investigation will show that the fines went into the same funds that other fines were applied to, from ignorance of the provisions of the society's charter. But the discovery of the disposition of the money will not help us much, since the statute of limitations has already invalidated the claims of the Prison Association and the Female Guardian Society.

"The amount of the loss is not yet definitely known. The estimate may be very greatly changed by examination of the records. The fines varied in amount from $100 to $5,000—I remember one of the latter amount. We do not know whether all the fines were paid, or whether some of the persons sentenced to fine or imprisonment failed to pay their fines, and served their terms in prison.

"In order to get the money, we shall be obliged to ask the Legislature to pass a special act. We realize that this will be a difficult concession to secure, but we shall make the effort. Both societies have need of the missing money just now."

SUIT GROWING OUT OF MURDER.

Murderer Sued for Damages to Premises Where His Crime was Committed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—A novel feature developed to-day in the Allen murder case. Edward Flanagan, the murderer, has some money in cash in bank, about $1,300 in all. All of this was attached to-day on a suit brought by Mrs. Catherine Ware, who owns the house where the tragedy occurred.

Mrs. Ware says that the property has been ruined by the murder and the blood which was scattered all about. The surviving Allens have moved away and she cannot get any tenant to take the cottage. Therefore she sues Flanagan for $1,625 damages, which she says is the amount of the loss she has sustained through the crimes which he committed.

W. C. Glenn, Flanagan's attorney, received a check for a retainer yesterday, but the bank was not open, and it may take a suit to determine whether the check is good or not. If Flanagan should be convicted of murder his attorney would insist on staying execution until the damage suit could be tried, as the prisoner would be needed as a witness in the suit for damages.

Brooklyn Court Calendars—Monday, Jan. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Bradley, JJ. Non-enumerated.—Nos. 6, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Part III.—Keogh, J. Part IV.—Maddox, J. Part V.—Smith, J.

Nos. 2629, 6443, 5900, 3239½, 1034, 5931, 4638, 5877, 6363, 5200, 3411, 3454, 3422, 3423, 3434, 3451, 3455, 3458, 3467, 2877, 3193, 2447, 3244, 2213, 4352, 5559, 4686, 3204, 3194, 5570, 3290, 3259, 5817, 6448, 6405, 6428, 6355, 6317, 6407, 2134, 2317, 3157, 6389, 2702, 4022, 3314, 4861, 3329, 2795, 8213, 2881, 164, 919, 920, 921, 3377, 484, 3340, 2978, 4967, 3270, 3153, 1730, 2637, 2612, 5374, 3468, 3469, 3473, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 2033, 3005, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3492, 3493, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3505, 3506, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3521 3522.

Highest number reached on regular call is 3522.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 873, 906¾, 906¾, 907, 908, 908¼. General Calendar.—Nos. 886, 862, 711, 845, 863, 892, 905, 843, 759, 737, 823, 534, 861, 855, 850, 815, 972, 888, 889, 672, 856, 688, 909, 910.

Highest number reached on regular call is 910.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 644, 197, 642, 662, 667, 676, 207, 614, 578, 574½, 622, 661, 117, 626, 588, 49, 681, 687, 688, 133, 850¼, 570½, 741 673, 725, 624, 809, 810, 811, 872.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—General calendar at 10 A. M. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID.—A lady leaving town wishes to place two excellent servants; one to do chamberork and assist in laundry or at table, and a young girl to wait on lady or children and sew or do chamberwork. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 255 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best city reference from last employer. 536 9th Av., near 40th St.; ring Campbell's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a chambermaid or waitress who has been in her town house during the Summer; personal references. 9 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain washing; very obliging; best city reference; no cards. 274 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing; several years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 161 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; four years' best references. 798 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; good references. 105 West 56th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class cook in private family; willing and obliging; city reference from last employer. 208 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good cook; will do washing and ironing in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; good references. 155 West 33d St., one flight up; call Monday.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; city or country; present employer can be seen. 109 East 60th St.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook; wages, $30. 300 East 32d St., care Martin.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; best personal reference. 486 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook and housekeeper; thoroughly understands taking entire charge of lunches, dinners, &c.; personal reference. C. Taylor, 81 West 50th St., care of Mrs. Cross.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, with or without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon; has first-class personal reference. In care Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; thoroughly capable; desserts; good baker, &c.; understands marketing, if necessary; city reference. Call, Monday, 244 East 44th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class young woman by day; fine cooking; lunches, dinners, or permanent; large family; best city reference. Mrs. B., 219 East 88th St., second flat.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference; wages, $35. 820 3d Av., janitor's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook who has been in her town house through the Summer; personal references. 9 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of dishes; best city reference. B. J. M., 217 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, in private family; well recommended. 669 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best city reference; wages, $25. E. B., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; no washing; reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. 798 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By young trained cook; Protestant; best references; city or country. Annie, 753 6th Av., above 42d St.

Companions.

COMPANION or CLERICAL POSITION.—Educated German lady offers her services to lady or gentleman; able to teach German thoroughly, or help children in their studies; would take charge of household, residing or visiting, forenoon or afternoon. K., 108 10th St., Hoboken.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker who understands her business; would like to make engagements for Spring work; perfect fitting and artistic trimming; at home or $2.50 per day out. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more customers home or by day; all the newest designs, styles; fit and finish guaranteed at half regular price during January; orders finished in short notice. 72 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Darcet and Felix; evening and reception dresses; wants engagements by week or month in family; references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; good taste as designer; select personal references; at home or out by the day. Dressmaker, 149 East 47th St.

FITTER.—First-class fitter ladies' costumes, cloaks, wishes a few engagements by the day; latest Paris fashions. Address M. A., Box 259 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German as visiting governess; wishes more engagements for morning hours; experienced; patient; native lady; highest city reference. 125 East 24th St., fifth floor. R. R.

GOVERNESS. — Nursery governess; speaks French, German, and English; good in music. Ellen, Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant nursery governess; take entire charge of growing children and teach them French and music; best city references. H. H., care Mrs. Barrien, 239 West 32d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; graduate; very successful; morning engagements; all French school branches or conversation; first-class city references. Diplomée, Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as housekeeper in first-class private family; accustomed to the management of a large establishment; excellent references. L. W., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent English woman; capable of managing large or small establishment; best references; employer can be seen. A. W. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American woman as working housekeeper; good cook and laundress; with small family of adults, where there is no other help. M. E. Brown, Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady as housekeeper; thoroughly reliable; good references. S. M., 357 West 51st St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed to do general housework; city or country. 188 West 62d St., McDermott's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; good city reference. Top bell, 407 4th Av., 2 days.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle-aged; French; first-class seamstress or dressmaker; willing to travel; good packer; useful as maid; anxious to have place; best reference. Marie, 586 7th Av., dyeing store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; American family; best references. 309 West 43d St., Boyd's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced; good seamstress, dressmaker, packer, traveler. E. C., care of Lundberg, 2 West 134th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; also would travel. 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A Young Protestant as maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and shampooing; best city reference. Address Maid, Box 207, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a maid and seamstress; good knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist at chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. K. W., care of J. McCabe, 125 East 63d St.

MAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for her kitchen maid; can take position as chambermaid; can be seen 10 to 12, at 33 West 37th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress by the day; references. 169 East 33d St.; ring twice.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman, go out by day; first-class laundress; fine washer, ironer; shirts, cuffs, collars; best city reference. 308 East 28th St., 1st floor, back.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork; private family; reference. Call two days. McDonald, 405 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family or by day. Randall, 315 East 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family; best of references. Call, Monday, at 229 West 33d St. Wilson.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; private family; best city reference. 958 8d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS and HOUSEWORKER.—By a first-class laundress and houseworker by the day or week. Collins, 352 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city references. Call, Monday, 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse to 1 or 2 children by middle-aged, refined Swiss, speaking French, German, and English; best references. M. H., care of Mrs. Page, 2,450 Southern Boulevard, 184th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced girl as baby's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; understands bottling; best references from last employer. Call Monday, 204 East 37th St., Lee's bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; entire charge; understands sterilizing milk and the various kinds of artificial foods; best city reference. H. F. W., 217 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent and trustworthy young woman as infant's nurse for growing child; city, country, or travel; doctor's recommendations. 10 West 44th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a French girl as nurse or maid to growing children; good seamstress; can be seen at present employer's, 323 West 75th St.

NURSE.—To take care of baby or grown children; would assist with chamberwork or wait on young lady. M. M., Box 143, 1,242 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for a parlormaid or chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend in every particular. Call at 413 5th Av., Monday and Wednesday, between 11 and 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Seamstress by the day or month, or as chambermaid; good mender; reference. M. H., Box 286, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class waitress in private family; city reference. A. M., Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. C. C., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—Competent waitress; carves; makes salads; care of silver; good city references. 211 East 26th St.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER.—North German, diplomée, desires morning engagement or single private lessons; pure German, Parisian French; English branches; music. Berlin Hochschule. First-class references. 405 West 57th St.

MISS MINOR—Palmistry and card reader. 50 cents. 2,104 3d Av.

WORK by day by competent woman in private family; can be highly recommended. 311 East 38th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman in private family for four months; thoroughly understands all his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; eleven years' first-class references from last place. Call or address Louis, 388 6th av.

BUTLER.—Understands his business in all branches; dinner parties and receptions a specialty; take very good care of everything in his charge; highest city reference. E. W., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler by competent young man; thoroughly experienced in private family; care of parlor floor; useful, willing, and obliging; good city references. William, Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a steady Frenchman; first-class butler; well trained in French, English, and Russian service; make all kinds of salads; first-class man for receptions and dinner parties; city reference. V. De Monde, 207 West 41st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; wife as first-class cook; thorough servants; city or country; personal references. M. G., Box 257 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a single man; speaks French and English; very honest; strictly sober; neat and industrious; personal reference. 189 Madison Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—As butler or butler and valet by Englishman, 34 years of age; best city references, city or country. M., Box 290 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Swiss; where second man or parlormaid is kept; willing and sober; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. Butler, 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; understands every branch in service; good silver cleaner; willing and obliging; best city reference. Jules B., 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER, &c.—Butler or first-class second man and footman; excellent worker; best city reference. J. O. C., Box 293, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes a place for his butler, whom he can recommend very highly in every way. Apply at 413 5th Av. Monday and Wednesday, between 11 and 5.

BUTLER.—As I leave town I wish to recommend my butler in private family; he is honest, sober, and obliging; understands his duties. Call present employer, 103 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—By French-Swiss as butler; competent in every detail; clean and sober; first-class references. ARTHUR, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss-German; competent in his work; willing and obliging; city or country; good references. A. M., 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; best city reference; good valet and silver cleaner. Ressler. 150 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over 10 years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 43, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—French; competent; strictly sober; very tall; age, 34; lady give reference. Butler, 112 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. G. L., 1,026 3d Av., Times Agency.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; first-class city references. A. P., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; city references. A. B., 230 East 42d St.

BUTLER, VALET, USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly experienced; good references, &c.; English; age, 39. Care of Mr. Sells, 128 West 31st St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent recommended young Protestant French couple. Leon, 763 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. C. Bucher, 219 East 32d St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or butler and valet; English; age, 28; excellent city references. Barker, 156 East 59th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 27 years; understands general house; good references. Reski, 243 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—French; understands his duties; sober and honest; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman in private family; good pastry and candy maker; nine years' reference from last employer. B. L., Box 18, 1,921 3d Av.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Jan. 5 on account of family going abroad; single; ten years' excellent city reference; total abstainer; thoroughly understands his business in every detail; will be highly recommended by present employer. Coachman, 28 State St., third floor.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; honest, sober, and obliging; six years' best city references from last employer, and can be seen personally. I. Finneran, 319 West 43d St., care of J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful; best city references from last employer. Competent, Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Experienced city driver; married; honest, sober, intelligent; 12 years' reference from present employer, who is giving up horses; would go in country. Saxton, 136 Magnolia Av., Jersey City; or care of A. J. Post, 289 4th Av., New York.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By an Englishman as coachman or groom; sober; thoroughly understands his business; references last 7 years' present employer. Harry Beswick, 503 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; five years in last place; not afraid of work; last employer can be seen; country preferred. M. S., Rosebank Post Office, S. I.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, gardener, useful man; experienced in care of horses, carriages; understands steam heater; good references; single; Scotch. Crombie, 656 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; nine years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 884 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly competent; careful city driver; four years' city reference from last employer. 111 East 14th St., or J. F., 59 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—Leaves last employer on account of going to Europe; very highly recommended. E. M., care of Nestor, 119 East 53d St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 28; single; will be found willing and obliging. Address F. T., 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; strictly temperate; highly recommended; long experience; willing, obliging; city or country. 233 East 32d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; able worker in all branches; steady position or contract jobs; landscape work; greenhouse structures, crops, &c., done by him can be seen and reference as foreman from noted place. Gardener, Carmon Av., Patchogue, L. I.

GARDENER.—By an experienced grower of plants, grapes, roses, vegetables; Scotch; married; no children; references. L. D., 35 Cortlandt St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Disengaged after Jan. 2; thoroughly experienced; English; family going to Europe. A. A. C., 28 East 64th St., present employer's.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By competent English-Canadian of 24; first-class city references. D. Donovan, care of Bull, 31 West 47th St.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—Competent and obliging; disengaged 7th; excellent references. T. L., 76 Park Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful young man; employment of any kind; city or country; understands indoor and outdoor work; best city reference. Tuthill, 125 Pine St., Elizabeth, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—City or country; understands care of horses; six years' reference. Fraser, 427 Amsterdam Av.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE or ATTENDANT—To sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel; best city references. N. H., 129 East 60th St.

FORTY-FOURTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Importers and Makers of

FINE FURS

at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

for

BALANCE OF SEASON.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.

NOVELTIES IN

RUSSIAN SABLES, BLUE FOX, and CHINCHILLAS.

Everything in Furs.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED OF COST OF REPAIRING AND REMODELING INTO LATEST DESIGNS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.

Four doors below Grand St.

Grand St. Station. Telephone 388 Spring.

Catalogues Mailed on Application.

LEGISLATURES TO MEET

QUEER CONDITION OF THE COLORADO ADMINISTRATION.

The Democrats in Control of the Government, and What They Intend to Accomplish by New Laws.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—On Jan. 11 the Democratic Party will have assumed control of the executive and legislative departments of the State of Colorado for the first time in its history. The transfer of the latter department will take place on that day at noon, when the Eleventh General Assembly will be called to order. The inauguration of Governor-elect Alva Adams will take place one week later.

The combination will be as novel as heretofore it has been unheard of. A Democratic Governor will have as his Lieutenant and President of the Senate a lifelong Republican. He will receive his legal advice and salary from a Republican Attorney General and State Treasurer, and have his bills audited by an auditor of the same faith. He will, however, have some consolation in knowing that the State's records are in the keeping of a Democrat, that the schools will be presided over by a State Superintendent who comes from a Bourbon family of the old guards, and that it has been agreed that the power which shall control and govern all departments during the next two years shall come from a Democratic source.

The conditions which made it possible for the Democrats to come into power in 1897, when two years ago they were unable to be cast 2 per cent. of the total vote of the State for their candidate for Congress, were most unusual. At the commencement of the campaign the Republicans became hopelessly divided upon the question of the free coinage of silver. The followers of Senator Wolcott, numbering over 26,000, made their fight upon the principles embodied in the St. Louis platform. The balance of the party, or about 70,000 voters, followed Senator Teller into the Democratic camp and agreed upon a fusion, making it possible for the latter to elect Alva Adams Governor by a plurality of 22,000.

The credit for this masterpiece of political manipulation, of course, is claimed by several self-constituted politicians, but, in fact, the resurrection of the Democratic Party of Colorado from the tomb into which it was consigned two years ago is due solely to the brilliant work of C. S. Thomas, ex-member of the Democratic National Committee; Ralph Talbott, and the Governor-elect, aided by such prominent silver Republicans as Earl B. Coe, Senator Teller, and A. M. Stevenson.

The Senate upon all matters of domestic concern will stand: Democrat-Silver Republican, 20; Populists, 12; Republicans, 3.

The vote on the organization of the House will be: Democrat-Silver Republican, 44; Populists, 21; joint ballot, Democrat-Republican, 64; Populists, 33; Republicans, 3. Total, 100.

The Election of Senator.

The most important matter which will come before the Assembly will be the election of a United States Senator, and it is an absolute certainty that Henry M. Teller will be chosen to succeed himself. There is no possibility of more than two votes being cast against him—those of Senator A. R. Kennedy of El Paso County, and J. T. McNeeley, Senator from Custer County, two devout followers of Major McKinley. And it is probable they will feel so lonesome in their overwhelming minority that they will remain silent, and allow the vote to be recorded as unanimous.

Gov. Adams, upon taking charge of the Executive office, will in his message to the Assembly recommend the repeal of the law granting the City of Denver its metropolitan charter, and the adoption of a new charter having the principle of home rule for its foundation. Under the present system, the city's affairs have for six years been administered by an alien Governor, through the Fire and Police Board and the Board of Public Works, the members of which he appoints. This has proved very unsatisfactory for the reason that the power may be abused in the building up of powerful political machines in the interest of certain factions and corporations.

He will also recommend the strictest economy in all appropriations, and the abolishment of a hundred useless clerkships now in existence and the reduction of the salaries of all State officials and the remaining clerks from 10 to 25 per cent. This becomes necessary because of the abuse to which this appointing power has been put and the grave deficiency in the State's finances. The latter will be increased from $300,000 to $500,000 by the expense to the State in maintaining nearly 1,000 State troops at Leadville during the great miners' strike.

Extraordinary Salaries Paid.

The employment of female typewriters, stenographers, confidential clerks, and secretaries by State officials has grown to such proportions as to become a luxury enjoyed by no other State, and equaled only by the members of the notorious Seventh Assembly, when each and every member was given a clerk, who performed no duties for the State more laborious than signing her monthly pay roll. These favorites who receive the patronage of State officials for from four to six hours' work a day receive salaries ranging from $100 to $150 per month, while more competent persons employed by commercial houses and railway corporations ten to twelve hours daily are paid less than $100. The six stenographers of the two Appellate Courts draw during their term $12,000, while $4,800 is said to be ample compensation. The court reporters receive $3,000 per annum, or $500 more than the State Auditor. Nineteen District Judges draw $76,000 annually, the State Treasurer is paid $1,000 per annum more than the Treasurer of the great State of New York, and all other salaries are out of proportion to such an extent as to cause universal comment upon the extravagance.

It will be suggested that bills providing for the compulsory arbitration of all labor troubles, a corporation law just to both the people and the corporations; a revised mining law, and a measure similar to the White irrigation law now in force in California be passed. The Governor is heartily in favor of the creation of a new Cabinet portfolio, which will be designated Secretary of Mines and Mining, and will look with favor upon any action the Assembly may take in this direction.

The settlement of the miners' strike, which has been in force since May, and which Gov. McIntire has left as a legacy to the new Administration, will be the hardest proposition it will have to solve. There are 27,000 miners in this State, and it will require the greatest diplomacy upon the part of Gov. Adams to satisfy this army of voters and the wealthy mine owners at the same time.

MR. WANAMAKER'S PROSPECTS.

The Contest for the Senatorship in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—Many members of the Legislature arrived to-day and the political atmosphere is clearing somewhat. Those who have been regarded as doubtful are now announcing their preference on the Senatorship, and the lines are more distinctly drawn. At the Penrose headquarters the claim is made that the Wanamaker people will have less than 65 votes, but the managers of the ex-Postmaster General's campaign declare such a statement to be absurd. They denounce the stories of defections from their ranks as false and sent out for effect.

Senator Quay declares that Senator Penrose will have a large majority, and that nothing the other side can do will change the result. Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, one of the Wanamaker leaders, arrived this afternoon, and it is expected that Mr. Wanamaker will be here Monday. Senator Thomas, at the Penrose headquarters, said to-day that of the unpledged members, Penrose will get the most of them.

Lieut. Gov. Lyon and other prominent Western Pennsylvania politicians arrived this morning, and every train is adding to the throng. It is practically settled that the caucus on the Senatorship will be held Tuesday night. It is being told at Quay headquarters that one of the Southern Tier members called on Senator Quay to-day and told him that, while he had been lined up for Wanamaker, he recognized "that the jig was up" and wanted to go along with the winning side. He asked to be taken care of in the making up of the House committees. Rudolph Blankenburg issued the following statement this morning:

Mr. Quay's desperation is best shown by his statement that $5,000 has been offered for two votes. He knows that neither Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Dolan, nor myself would under any circumstances permit the illegitimate use of money. If I could secure Mr. Wanamaker's election to-day by the expenditure of one single dollar in an illegitimate manner, I would rather cut off my right hand than expend that money for such a purpose. If Mr. Quay has knowledge of such offers, he owes it to his State, his country, and, more than all, to his conscience to expose them at once, and we challenge him to expose them.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Senator Perkins a Candidate to Succeed Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The Legislature, which meets in Sacramento Monday, is largely Republican in complexion. The party has seventy-four in the two houses—forty-six in the Assembly and twenty-eight in the Senate.

United States Senator Perkins will be a candidate for re-election. He is considered strong, mainly because the opposition has not declared itself centred for any one man. Another strong candidate is Samuel M. Shortridge, a leading attorney, and brother of C. M. Shortridge of The San Francisco Call and San José Mercury. Others mentioned incidentally are Attorney General Fitzgerald, Irving M. Scott, and Col. C. F. Croker. Senator Perkins has been telegraphed to come home to attend to his fight.

The Legislature may organize on Monday, and if so will ballot on Tuesday of the following week; otherwise the balloting will go over for two weeks.

The Idaho Senatorship.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 2.—Members of the Idaho Legislature are now nearly all assembled, and the preliminary moves are in progress looking to the election of a United States Senator. Fred T. Dubois, silver Republican, the retiring Senator, is leaving no stone unturned to secure his re-election, but he has a strong Democratic-Populist combination against him. His followers are very confident, however, claiming they will go into the contest with twenty-nine votes, thirty-six being necessary to a choice.

The Populist candidates are Judge Claggett, Texas Angel, and C. W. Cooper, while the Democrats are urging R. Z. Johnson, claiming that the Populists will not be able to agree upon a man whom Democrats will support.

Funeral of Dr. William Newman.

Funeral services were held at 574 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, for Dr. William Newman, who died on Thursday of heart failure. Dr. Newman was seventy-six years old. He was born and educated in England, but came to New York with his wife when a young man. He practiced medicine for forty-five years in the Seventh Ward of this city, and six years ago moved to the Lafayette Avenue house, in Brooklyn. A widow and four children survive him. Dr. Newman was a charter member and one of the earliest Presidents of the New York Medical Union. At his death he was a member of the New York County Medical Society and of the State Medical Association.

Want Mr. Quigg for Mayor.

The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District formed a Quigg Club last night under the leadership of Jastrow Alexander. The purpose of the club is to "boom" Congressman Lemuel. Ely Quigg for Mayor of the Greater New York. Mr. Alexander says that similar clubs will be organized all over the city.

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Arnold Constable & Co.

EMBROIDERIES.

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric

Embroidered Alloyers, Bands and Edgings.

Openwork and Embroidered Cottons for Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Novelties specially prepared for Children's Dresses.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Broadway & 19th st.

Stern Bros.

Offer To-morrow in

Upholstery Departments

Third Floor

500 Pairs Lace Curtains

in limited quantities each

Irish Point	$4.50 to $9.00	pr.
Louis XIV.	$3.75 to $9.75	pr.
Marie Antoinette	$5.75 to $9.00	pr.
Brussels	$7.75 to $12.75	pr.

50 Pairs Silk Curtains, Assorted Colors, at $5.75

Formerly $10.50 Pair.

100 Pairs Tapestry Portieres, at $3.95

Formerly $7.50 Pair.

5000 Yards Cretonnes at 15c, 25c, 39c

West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION AFTER FORECLOSURE.—Dwight Braman, who holds $15,000 of the mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, brought suit in the Supreme Court to enjoin the removal of about $2,000,000 of the company's bonds, which were deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company of this city by the Reorganization Committee of the bondholders of the Railroad Company, pending proceedings for its reorganization. These bonds, with others, amounting in the aggregate to over $13,573,000, were appropriated toward the payment of the purchase money of the railroad property, under a foreclosure decree of the United State Circuit Court, in Missouri. The decree authorized their use for that purpose to the extent of what would be their pro rata share in the net proceeds of the sale, if the purchase money had been paid in cash. The plaintiff claims that the bonds in question were fraudulently issued in the first instance, and he seeks to prevent them from participating in any way in the distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale. Justice Beekman yesterday denied a motion to continue a preliminary injunction, on the ground that the securities are held by the Trust Company in the custody of the United States Court, and that plaintiff's remedy is by proper proceedings before that tribunal.

***

THE LAW OF BEQUESTS.—An interesting question as to the construction of the law of this State concerning the adoption of children, and of the act of 1893, which was passed to remove some of the restraints upon a donor giving for religious and educational uses, which resulted in the failure of the bequest of Samuel J. Tilden for the founding of a library in this city, has been decided by Justice Parker in the Supreme Court, in the Third District. Peter Donnelly, in his will, provided that after the death or remarriage of his wife, Ann, his entire estate should go to the priest then in charge of St. John's Catholic Church, in Greenbush, "to be used for charitable and religious purposes," without prescribing when, what, or who should be the beneficiaries. The testator and his wife had, in 1886, adopted Margaret Hess, under the act of 1873. This child died one year after the testator, under age and unmarried. The court holds that the bequest to the incumbent of St. John's Catholic Church was void for uncertainty of the beneficiaries to enjoy the bequest, and that as to this clause of his will the deceased died intestate; and upon his death the real estate descended to his adopted daughter, and upon her death, in 1895, it descended to Mrs. Donnelly, as mother and her sole heir at law, excluding the brothers and sisters of the testator.

***

APPEAL FOR NON-SERVICE OF SUMMONS.—Benjamin C. Smith appealed to the Appellate Term from a judgment secured against him by Peter Burkhard, in a District Court, by default, he claiming that the summons had never been served upon him. The judgment was reversed, Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion, holding that appeal lies to the Appellate Term from a judgment rendered upon default of appearance by the defendant where error of fact, in that the summons was not served, is assigned. The power of the Justices of the District Courts to open defaults does not afford a remedy exclusive of such appeal. Upon such an appeal the Appellate Court is to determine the question of fact relative to the service of the summons, and the failure of the respondent to support the judgment by an affidavit of the Marshal who was claimed to have made the service will be considered as an important factor in favor of the appeal where the defendant's allegations of non-service are not materially disproved.

***

A SOCIETY AS ADMINISTRATOR.—In a suit by Thomas Balmford against the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order United Workmen of the State of New York, to recover $2,000 as administrator of a deceased member named Fogerty, the Appellate Term, Justice Bischoff giving the opinion, reversed a judgment for the plaintiff for failure of proof, holding that where the answer is a general denial and a separate special defense which contains admissions of some of the essentials of plaintiff's cause of action, the plaintiff is put to his proof as to those essentials and a non-suit for failure to prove them is proper.

***

COVENANTS IN DEED AND PRIVITY OF ESTATE.—The much litigated case of Sarah Matilda Mygatt and others, as trustees, against George A. Coe, in which judgment was given for the plaintiffs on the last trial, has been again reversed by the Appellate Division. The case has been three times in the Court of Appeals, and from present indications may go there one or more times again. The action was to recover damages for an alleged breach of the covenants of warranty and quiet enjoyment contained in a deed of real estate in Brooklyn, made in 1867, by the defendant's wife, since deceased, to Nancy Fisher, and in which the defendant joined. The plaintiffs took title on foreclosure of a mortgage given by Mrs. Fisher. The main question was whether Mr. Coe, by joining in the deed with his wife of property she had held in her own name for ten years, made himself liable personally, it appearing afterward that the paramount title was in one Howell. The Court of Appeals were divided on the questions involved. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, says they fail to see that the additional evidence on the last trial in any respect alters the situation from that which existed when the case was last before the Court of Appeals.

Stern Brothers

Monday, January 4th,

Clearing Sale

in their

Cloak Departments

Ladies' Jackets

at $3.85, $6.25, $8.50, $9.75, $11.50 and $12.75

Such values have not been offered heretofore.

With the remainder of their

Imported Garments and Capes

at

Corresponding Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

ARCHITECTS ARE ANGERED

THEY SAY THEY WERE FOOLED IN A COMPETITION.

Invited to Send Designs for the New Passaic Courthouse, They Assert Certain Promises Were Broken—Will Try to Get Legal Redress.

A number of architects of this city are indignant at what they term a scheme on the part of the Freeholders of Passaic County, N. J., to get the best talent among the architects to compete in submitting plans for the proposed County Court House at Paterson, N. J., and then throw them over in favor of what they consider inferior work.

Some time last Spring it was decided by the Freeholders of Passaic County to build a new Court House, and the Supreme Court Justice, acting in accordance with New Jersey statutes, appointed three Commissioners to take charge of the building. These Commissioners were George Wurtz, Chairman; James Ingles, Jr., and Moses E. Worthen, and on June 1, 1896, they issued an invitation to the leading architects to submit designs, which reads in part as follows:

"They hereby invite all architects who are disposed to do so, to submit designs for this building under the following instructions and regulations, and they offer to give to the authors of the six designs which shall be selected by the commission the following prizes, viz.:

"To the author of the best plan shall be awarded the contract for the architectural work for said building, and to the authors of the five next best plans the sum of $300 each.

"The designs will be sent to Prof. Ware, who will proceed to examine them. All drawings or sets of drawings not conforming to the requirements will be thrown out. From the remainder he will select those which he finds the best among them, not less than twelve in number, which he will hand over to the commission with his comments and any recommendations he may have to make.

"If the commission finds itself unable to choose upon the evidence before it between two or more of the competitors, it will invite the competitors, among whom its choice then lies, to present, under the instructions of the commission, such further explanations or drawings as the nature of the questions at issue may require."

Acting upon this invitation and relying upon the impartiality of Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia College, an expert on architecture, a class of architects entered into competition that ordinarily takes no part in competitions of that kind. About forty-eight designs were submitted, and Prof. Ware selected twelve from which five were to be awarded prizes and one selected as the model. The twelve designs were those of Copeland & Dole, Olympia, Washington, and New York; Van De Bent & Boss, New York; Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, Providence, R. I.; F. Laussig, Brooklyn; Brunner & Tryon, New York; Howard & Cauldwell, New York; H. T. Stephens, Paterson, N. J.; Carrere & Hastings, New York; Walker & Morris, New York; Snelling & Potter, New York; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York, and Bruce Price, New York.

Upon receipt of these designs the committee sent in the following report:

"On examination of the twelve designs thus returned to the commission by Prof. Ware, it was found that, while several of them were architecturally beautiful, none met the ideas of the commission in its arrangements for the local requirements of our County House. The remaining thirty-six plans were therefore sent for, and carefully studied. Adhering faithfully to the terms of the instructions, the plans were inspected and their merits decided upon before the letters containing the names of competitors were opened, and in entire ignorance on the part of the Commissioners whose work they were examining. The unanimous decision of the commission is that the design found to be submitted by Mr. S. Burrage Reed of New York best met the requirements of the case, and he has been awarded the contract for the architectural work. Under the clause of the instructions which calls for an award of a prize of $300 each for the five best plans after the first, the commission have made awards as follows: C. B. Hopkins, Cohoes, N. Y.; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York City; A. J. Jackson, New York City; Charles Edwards, Paterson, N. J., and F. W. Wentworth, Paterson, N. J."

Prof. Ware's decision was thus entirely disregarded. The architects concerned have decided upon united action, and Mr. Brunner of Brunner & Tryon has been given charge of the matter. The law courts of New Jersey are to be invoked to show just what the rights of the injured parties are, and what compensation they are entitled to. There will be a meeting in two or three days at the office of Brunner & Tryon to decide upon the exact mode of procedure. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Brunner made the following statement on behalf of the others:

"Our legal adviser has informed us that we have a good cause of action against the Freeholders of Passaic County for breach of contract. We went into this competition with the distinct understanding that Prof. Ware was to have the final decision in regard to the award of the contract and the distribution of the prizes. Prof. Ware is an expert and has excellent judgment. He did not know who the competitors were when he saw the designs, and decided merely upon their merits. We all went to considerable expense, to say nothing of our time, in getting up those designs, expecting to get fair play, and we consider ourselves simply tricked. This is almost a parallel case to the Sherman Monument affair, which aroused so much indignation on the part of the competitors, but in that case they had no recourse, as the Grand Army of the Republic committee made no promises to abide by the decision of the judges, while we were given to understand in the invitation that the decision of Prof. Ware would be final. We are, therefore, going to see if we cannot protect our rights in this case.

"It is not the amount of pecuniary loss involved that we are after, but we simply want to have this case tested, so as to establish a precedent and prevent, if possible, future wrongs. If we lose, competition must necessarily result in chaos, and, in fact, will not be entered into by the leading members of our profession.

"Prof. Ware was under no obligations to send in the thirty-six rejected designs, as it was understood that the twelve selected were to be chosen from, but he did so at the express desire of Mr. Ingils, one of the Commissioners, and this in itself suffices to arouse suspicion. We are not charging the commission with intentional fraud, but merely claim that they have done us a gross injustice, and, naturally, we are entitled to a protest.

"Competition, when conducted on a fair basis, is always interesting, but when it is used to obtain services without compensation, it becomes a serious detriment."

Mr. Brunner further said that in his opinion this case has no precedent, and it is the first time the decision of Prof. Ware has been ignored. The cost of the Court House is not to exceed $275,000.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

A Meeting to be Held This Week to Try to Strengthen It.

There is reason to believe that a report will be submitted early this week by the special committee appointed at the recent meeting of the American Bessemer Steel Association, held at the Holland House in this city, to see what could be done toward smoothing over the serious differences of opinion among some of the big steel manufacturers. Dispatches from the West intimate that arrangements have practically been made for a continuation of the combination the dissolution of which was threatened by the withdrawal of the Bellaire Steel Company of Ohio.

The Carnegie, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Illinois Steel Companies were conspicuously interested in the recent meeting, and it is believed that through their efforts a harmonious arrangement has been made with the Bellaire Steel Company. Some important developments are expected at the meeting which has been called for this week by Secretary Griscom. Whether the meeting will be held in this city or in Pittsburg has not been made public.

Even though the breach in the ranks of the American Bessemer Steel Association be closed up, it is not considered likely that any attempt to advance the price of steel billets will be made. The present condition of the steel market is not favorable to high prices, and the existing price of $17 per ton for steel billets is about all that the market will stand. The makers of steel rails are putting down their prices in order to get orders.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION.

The Hindoo Strikes the Creole—Little Damage Done.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, which left her dock at Brooklyn for Hull at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was in collision with the Cromwell Line steamer Creole, at the entrance to the main ship channel, at 5:10 o'clock last evening. Both steamers were bound out. The Hindoo, which is a heavily laden cargo ship, was moving slowly when the Creole overtook her, passing to the westward.

The Creole blew two whistles and put her helm hard a starboard, intending to take the Swash Channel to sea. The Creole did not allow room enough to clear, and, although the Hindoo's engines were reversed at full speed, her stem struck the Creole almost amidships on the port side, and the Hindoo's anchor caught in the rails and davits of the Creole, carrying them away.

The accident seemed to be the result of an error of judgment on the part of the officer in charge of the Creole. The Hindoo was in charge of Pilot Edward Brown. He stated that he blew three whistles as soon as the Creole signaled, to show that the Hindoo was going astern, but both vessels had too much momentum. The Hindoo is leaking forward, but only in the forepeak.

The Creole went to anchor in the lower bay and the Hindoo returned to Quarantine.

OLDEST SIGNS OF MAN.

Dr. Brinton's Lecture at the Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania delivered a lecture last night at the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, on the "Oldest Signs of Man in America."

He did not fix the period when man first lived in America, but left it to the determination of his audience.

Dr. Brinton reviewed briefly the theory of evolution. He said that the earliest trace of the ancient man was found within a radius of a few miles of Paris and London. A large portion of the lecture was devoted to a consideration of the glacial period.

Dr. Brinton said that the age of man in Europe had been placed by some authorities at 230,000 years. After considering the glacial period and its remains in America, learned men differed greatly as to the number of years ago when the ice covered the continent of North America as far south as New York City. In regard to the age of man in America the lecturer said it had been placed at 3,000 years by the more conservative scientists.

Mail Contractors' Employes.

It is not unlikely that United States mail contractors will henceforth be required to exercise as rigid a scrutiny of the antecedents of their employes as is the case in the selection of mail service men employed directly by the Government. The need of such a requirement is suggested by the case of William H. Post, driver of a mail wagon for fifteen months, and now under arrest on the charge of having repeatedly robbed the mails. It is said that the Post Office Inspectors have discovered that Post is an ex-convict, and the question has arisen as to how many more men of such calibre may now be handling Government mail pouches.

Capt. Zalinski's Tour Abroad.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, inventor of the dynamite gun, returned from England on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday. He said that he had been at Woolwich, and that his gun had been subjected to experiment at the arsenal there, with great success. He would not say what the English Government proposed to do with the gun, if anything, but he said that the day when high explosives would take the place of gunpowder in warfare was not far distant, and in this connection he spoke of the use of dynamite by the Cubans as causing panic among the Spaniards.

Daniell & Sons.

We start the New Year with the GREATEST OF ALL

RIBBON SALES,

the product of two of the LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY.

All are pure silk of an excellent quality; they comprise

Satin Edge Gros Grain, Taffetas and Moires, Millinery and Fancy Ribbons.

1 1-2 to 3 inches wide, all Colors and Black.

PRICE 5 and 10 CENTS per yard.

No Discount Given.

Samples Cannot be Sent.

Sale Commences at 10 A. M. Monday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*The Broadway Cable Cars, via Columbus and Lexington Avenues, pass our stores continuously; also the crosstown line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.*

BROADWAY---8TH 9TH STREETS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual meeting of the New York Historical Society will be held at the library, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, Tuesday evening at 8:30.

—Thomas H. Gallaudet, bookkeeper, 155 West Forty-eighth Street, was yesterday examined in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital and declared to be of unsound mind.

—Mrs. Barbara Hulz, aged seventy, lost her balance while going down stairs at her home, 531 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, and fell to the floor below. She was killed.

—Morris Wertheim, a street car conductor of 511 West Fiftieth Street, died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning. Wertheim was crushed between two cars in the Eighth Avenue stables Friday.

—Dr. Newton M. Shaffer will give a course of lectures on orthopedic surgery at the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital, East Fifty-ninth Street, on Monday and Thursday afternoons, beginning to-morrow.

—Fire did $50 damages to the letter boxes of the flat house at 1,249 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon. A number of boys had been playing in the vestibule shortly before the fire, and it is thought one of them threw a lighted match into one of the boxes.

—Branch Station I of the New York Post Office, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, will be formally opened Jan. 15. This branch was to have been opened Friday, but the new building has not yet been completed.

—Surrogate Arnold yesterday appointed Gilbert M. Minor appraiser to assess the value of the estate left by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, including the legacy of $500,000 left to her by her husband. The appraiser was appointed to determine the inheritance tax to be paid.

—Mrs. Eva Weil, a widow, who lived with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenberg, at 159 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, died yesterday morning from the effects of paris green, taken with suicidal intent. Her relatives think Mrs. Weil was demented.

—The case of Richard T. Montfort, Justice of the Peace of Millbrook, Dutchess County, accused of having forged the indorsement of Pensioner Lawrence Doyle to a check for $36, was closed before Commissioner Shields yesterday. The Commissioner reserved decision.

—J. J. Delaney, counsel for Capt. Condon, Superintendent of Buildings of the Fire Department, yesterday summed up for the defense in the case charging the Captain with dereliction of duty. William L. Findley, for the department, also summed up for the prosecution. The Commissioners stated that they will render a decision Wednesday.

—It is said that several bills of interest to the police are being drafted for presentation to the Legislature. One of these is to make it a crime for any one to have "knock out" drops in his possession. Another is to make it compulsory upon Magistrates to remand prisoners upon request. The police say it is often necessary to have prisoners remanded in order to complete the evidence.

—The observations of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the past week show a mean barometer of 30.451 inches, a maximum at 2 A. M. Dec. 28 of 30.796, a minimum at 1 A. M. Dec. 31 of 30.106 and a mean thermometer of 33.2°, with a maximum at 4 P. M. Dec. 31 of 46°, and a minimum at 9 A. M. Dec. 27 of 14°. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 989 miles.

—The regular meeting of the Vassar Students' Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John F. Douglas, 211 West End Avenue. The business meeting was held at 2:30. At 3 o'clock an entertainment was given. Mrs. Charles Bassett delivered an address, "Yesterday and To-day"; Mrs. Lord and Master Lord furnished vocal solos, Mrs. Cromwell Smith recited, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro played a ballad from Chopin. Tea was served at 5 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

—After a consultation of physicians at his home, 21 Brevoort Place, it was decided yesterday that Anthony Barrett is out of danger. He is suffering from stomach trouble, and last week it was announced that he was mortally ill.

—William Raymond, who shot and mortally wounded Maria Clark, with whom he was in business in Gravesend, was captured in the swamps of the "Gut" of that section early yesterday morning. In the Flatlands Court Justice Nostrand held him for examination.

—Antonio Caracao, shoemaker, of 142 Gold Street, accused of knowing something of the death of Vito Lauzino of 211 York Street, who was found dying in the street Friday, was held in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company made public yesterday a statement of its earnings for 1896: Gross, $4,548,701, an increase of $561,465 over 1895, and net, $1,912,607, an increase of $746,812. The year shows a surplus of $89,605, as against a deficit of $706,758 in 1895.

—The Cantata Club will give its first concert Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in Association Hall, Brooklyn. Albert Gerard-Thiers is the director and Mrs. Emma Richardson Kuster the accompanist. The programme includes selections from Chaminade, Lefevre, Brahms, Bendl, Praetorius, and Carl Busch.

—The law forbidding employment of convicts in the prisons of the State went into effect yesterday in the Kings County Penitentiary. The only prisoners working are the eighty men making United States mail bags and those employed in the domestic work of the prison. Warden Hayes is preparing a plan to keep the prisoners busy.

—The Rev. Edward J. Duffy, acting rector of St. Peter's Church, corner of Warren and Hicks Streets, will hold special missionary services every night this week. The Rev. Father Ryan will make addresses in line with the Pope's recent encyclical letter, which held out a hope of a reunion of the Protestant churches with the Roman Catholic Church.

New Jersey.

—Mary Backman, seventy-five years old, of 400 Monroe Street, Hoboken, while adjusting a clothesline yesterday, fell from a second-story window. She was severely injured internally. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Robert Harcus, thirty-one years old, of 326 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with making collections for the Hudson Telephone Company without authority. It is not known how much he obtained. He was held for examination.

—George A. Frederick, a collector for William Peter's Brewing Company of Union Hill, on Thursday night dropped a pocket-book containing $1,000 in a North Hudson trolley car. It was found by Frank Reimann, the conductor, who left it at the office, where Mr. Frederick found it. He gave Reimann $10.

—The three-story brick building 570 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, occupied by James Schott as a dry goods store and residence, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was $5,000. Mr. Schott and his family were spending New Year's with relatives in New York. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new ferryboat Pittsburg was docked Friday night at the company's shops in Hoboken, where she will be fitted up. She is of 1,273 tons displacement, and will have detachable twin screws. The exposed woodwork will be of quartered oak, trimmed with mahogany. The cabin floors will be paved with hard rubber. The St. Louis, which is being fitted in the same way, is nearly completed.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

That Quiet Place, The Library.

What other room in the house is such a refuge? In what other room do you so like to luxuriate in comforts? Where else but here can you choose the comforts from a great floorful of library luxuries? Where else can you be so sure that every piece is well made? Where else will you find such bargains, (many now at half cost,) unless you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

HERRMANN'S SUCCESSOR HERE.

Leon, the Nephew of the Dead Magician, in New York.

M. Leon Herrmann, nephew of Alexander Herrmann, the famous magician, who recently died, arrived in New York yesterday on the American Line steamer St. Louis. Leon is destined to succeed his uncle, and will make his first appearance here next Sunday night, probably, at Hoyt's Theatre, when he will give a performance for the press and invited guests. His regular season, in conjunction with Mme. Herrmann, the widow of Alexander, will begin some time during the middle of the month.

Leon resembles his uncle very much, both in appearance and manner. He has the same quick eye, hair, mustache, and imperial of jet black, and his skill as a magician and sleight-of-hand artist is said to be wonderful. He will take the title of his uncle, as "The Great Herrmann." He was seen, at 248 West Seventy-second Street, where Mme. Herrmann is stopping, last evening. He has already had some dozen years' experience in his profession in Europe and South America, both with Alexander and the elder brother, Carl. Leon's father was not a magician. He speaks English sufficiently well to be understood without difficulty, and, besides, speaks Spanish, German, and French.

He gave some indications of his cleverness and skill last evening, when he juggled cards, coins, and a small apple, making them disappear and reappear at will, without the possibility of detection. Some of his feats were marvelous and new.

BLOWN TO HIS DEATH.

Charles H. Scranton Killed near New Brunswick, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 2.—A young man was blown from the platform of one of the cars of an east-bound express train while it was passing this place today and instantly killed. He appeared to be about nineteen years of age and was well dressed. From letters and papers found on his person, it is believed that his name was Charles Scranton, and that his home was in Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Charles H. Scranton was nineteen years old and resides at 11 Matthews Street, this city. He was one of the leading young men of Rochester, prominent in society and Young Men's Christian Association circles. He was also known as an amateur bicycle racer. He leaves a mother and two sisters. Young Scranton was en route to Venezuela, where a lucrative position awaited him.

Sovak's Contest at an End.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., yesterday, set aside an order granted several days ago to open the ballot boxes for an examination of the votes cast for Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth District. The original order was directed to the Police Commissioners and was obtained by Frank S. Sovak, the Republican candidate, who was defeated by Patrick J. Andrews, Democratic candidate.

Sunday
January 3-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

"Our American Homes
and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory, we have made material reductions in the prices of

SIDEBOARDS,
BEDROOM SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,

and on several hundred individual pieces throughout our warerooms.

Those desirous of securing first-class Furniture at specially advantageous prices should embrace this opportunity.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

MORTON'S ARRAY OF FACTS

THE SECRETARY REFUTES ALLERTON'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Proof that the Shipment of Canadian Cattle from Boston Has Not Injured Stockmen in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Morton has made a reply to Samuel W. Allerton's criticism of the Agricultural Department which is pronounced masterly by prominent persons here. Mr. Allerton alleged in letters to the Secretary and in newspaper articles that the exportation of cattle from the port of Boston was operating injuriously to stock raisers in the United States. Mr. Allerton in his complaint said:

"The shippers of export cattle from America have been regular shippers on the Corinthia, which takes 850 cattle and 560 sheep for a load, and the Sylvania, which takes 850 cattle and 560 sheep." This is what has been loaded on these chartered boats. The Peruvian, which goes to Glasgow, and which is another boat the Canadians took, carries 500 cattle. This makes 2,200 cattle spaces.

"I am informed that the Canadian shippers loaded on the Allan Line boat Peruvian 472 cattle, (capacity 650,) also on the Cunard Line boat Corinthia 650 cattle, (capacity 870.) In order to take these boats away from the American shipper, they paid a premium of ten shillings per head for the privilege of not taking the entire capacity of the boats. The steamship companies expect to get American shippers to fill the boats, but no American shipper would load these boats to come into contact with Canadian cattle.

"Now, you must see that this reduced the shipments of American cattle in one week 2,000 head."

Reviewed by the Secretary.

Secretary Morton, in a courteous reply to the Chicago man, says:

"I am pleased to acknowledge your letter. Evidently you intend it as a reply to my letter of the 4th. Therefore, you try to sustain the statement made over your signature Oct. 31, to the effect that the concession made to Canadian shippers deprives our American shippers of the exporting of at least 2,000 cattle per week.

"In your last letter you change your position and seem to be entirely satisfied with an effort to show that Canadian shipments prevented the exportation of at least 2,000 cattle in one week.

"Neither of your statements is correct. There were not 2,000 cattle deprived of shipment in any series of weeks, or in any one week, by the shipment of Canadian cattle. However, you declare positively that 2,000 American cattle were crowded out of steamers sailing from Boston by the Canadian shipments, and you attempt demonstration and verification of this mathematical impossibility by adding together the total carrying capacity of the steamers Corinthia, taking 850 cattle when fully loaded; the steamer Sylvania, taking 850 cattle when fully loaded, and the Peruvian, with a carrying capacity of 500 cattle, making in all 2,200 cattle spaces. But the old method of the 'Evener' computation for rail transit cannot be applied to the carrying capabilities of steamers. You, no doubt, remember the 'Evener Combination,' which terminated about 1878 or 1879. It was an attempt made by four distinguished friends of the farmers and cattle shippers of the Northwest and Southwest to control the cattle-carrying trade of the three great roads leading from Chicago to New York. It involved a shipment between the years 1871 and 1879 of 4,000,000 head of animals. Possibly you may faintly remember the 'Eveners'?

Allerton's Fallacies Exposed.

"When you wrote your former letter the Sylvania had not carried a single head of Canadian cattle. That ship had not carried any Canadian cattle when I answered your patriotic epistle. Therefore, the Sylvania must be left out of the estimates.

"And the Corinthia, Sylvania, and Peruvian never sailed with Canadian cattle from Boston the same week; neither did any two of them ever sail thence the same week. The fallacy and falsity of your statement that these three boats prevented the exportation of 2,000 American cattle in one week are thus exposed and you informed how absolutely absurd and sterile of truth your allegation appears.

"But you are informed that Canadian shippers 'loaded on the Allan Line boat Peruvian 472 cattle, (capacity 650,) also on the Cunard Line boat Corinthia, 650 cattle, (capacity 850,) in order to take those boats away from the American shipper, and they paid a premium of 10 shillings per head for the privilege of not taking the entire capacity of the boats. The steamship companies expect to get American shippers to fill the boats, but no American shipper would load these boats to come into contact with Canadian cattle.'

"The Peruvian on that trip was loaded with 326 Canadian cattle and 146 United States cattle which were purchased in Chicago. Does not this refute your statement that '10 shillings per head was paid for the privilege of not taking the entire capacity of the boat'? How does this fact look beside your statement that 'no American shipper would permit his cattle to come into contact with Canadian cattle'?

What the Records Actually Show.

"The steamer Peruvian sailed Sept. 13 with 326 cattle from Canada and 146 head from the United States. On her previous sailing (Aug. 3) she carried 237 United States cattle, or 91 more than when she carried the shipment in question. The steamer Corinthia on her previous sailings of Aug. 25 and July 28 carried only 550 United States cattle each trip. Therefore, admitting all that you claim, or can possibly claim, there could not have been more than 641 American cattle prevented shipment in two weeks. That would average 321 for each week.

"Really and truly, Mr. Allerton, do you think that any American cattle were ever crowded out by the shipments of Canadian cattle from American ports? If so, when and where? If so, how does it happen that the steamer Michigan sailed from Boston on Sept. 15 with only 650 head of American cattle when she has a capacity of 900 head? How is it that the Cestrian sailed from the same port Sept. 16 with 810 head, when she could have carried 60 more? How is it that the steamer Nomadic sailed from New York on Sept. 22 with only 600 head when she could have carried 750?

Facts as to Prices.

The Secretary proves conclusively that no break in prices resulted from shipping Canadian cattle from Boston. Prices ruled higher after Canadian shipments began than before. The market quotations prove this. Mr. Morton concludes:

"You will find that during the week ending Sept. 19 (the week of the first Canadian shipment), when you claim that there was no one to buy export cattle, there really were 7,042 United States cattle shipped from our ports to Europe, as compared with shipments of 6,293 and 6,850, respectively, in the two preceding weeks. This shows a gain of 749 head over the week ending Sept. 5, and of 192 head over the week ending Sept. 12, instead of a loss of 2,000 head, as you assert.

"Concluding, you pensively remark: 'Dr. Salmon states that there is a quarantine of ninety days on our cattle in Canada. Such cattle are not allowed to be exported from Montreal or any other Canadian port at present. So you see that the United States export shippers are not allowed to come into competition with steamers carrying cattle from Montreal or any other Canadian port.'

"An arrangement has just been completed by which United States cattle will be allowed, in the near future, admission to Canada and export from all Canadian ports without quarantine or other hindrance."

Passengers on the St. Louis.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis from Southampton were M. A. Alexander, J. S. Beeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Burr, H. B. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt, W. S. Thompson, Mrs. George N. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis, H. B. Cooper, President Timothy Dwight of Yale and Mrs. Dwight, Miss Dwight, C. E. Flint, John S. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris, George Ives, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Lippincott, George Sloan, G. S. Tait, George B. Velt, Mr. and Mrs. George E. McWilliams, and Capt. Zalinski.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

ANNUAL SALE OF ROYAL DRESDEN.

Owing to the late arrival of a large shipment of Royal Dresden direct from the **Royal Saxony Porcelain Factory** at **Meissen** our annual sale of this well-known China has been delayed, and will commence to-morrow, January 4th. Owing to the delay in receiving this shipment, we were able to secure a special discount which makes it possible for us to sell these goods at even less price than in years heretofore. We think this will be a very interesting sale, and commend the following for your consideration:

DRESDEN PLATES.

We will offer 100 dozen Royal Dresden Breakfast or entrée Plates with large Dresden flower in centre, and scattered flowers on edges, gold-edged, at.... 50 cts. each.
Same plate, tea size..38 cts. each.
Also another lot of Royal Dresden Plates with scattered flowers, and edges traced heavily in gold, as follows:
Dinner Plates....$14.40 per dozen.
Soup Plates.....$14.40 per dozen.
Breakfast Plates.$10.80 per dozen.
Tea Plates..... $8.40 per dozen.

5 O'CLOCK TEA TRAYS.

A useful and decorative Tea Tray, 15½ inches by 15½ inches square, open handles, large Dresden flower in centre, gold edge.....$3.00 each

CHOCOLATE CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Empire shape Chocolate Cups and Saucers, small flowers, and solid gold decorations extending one inch on the inside of the Cup, edges also traced in gold, price .....$1.50 each

BON BON BASKETS.

Open basket work edge, with Dresden flower in centre, gold traced throughout, 6 inches across, $2.40 each.
Similar basket, oval shape, $2.10 each.

FRUIT DISH.

Low Comport, or Fruit Dish, 9¾ inches across, Dresden flower in centre, embossed leaves on edge in solid and traced gold.....$2.75 each

INK WELL.

Ink Well on tray, scattered Dresden flowers, gold edge, price.....$1.70 each

COVERED BON BONS.

Small scattered Dresden flowers, gold edges, 3 inches across, 75 cts. each.
3½ inches.....$1.00 each.

ROYAL DRESDEN VASES.

We have a large collection of Royal Dresden Vases both in the flower decoration with flowers and gold, and also with the raised flowers in the Dresden colors. We mention one as an example of others:
A beautifully modeled Vase, with body very prettily decorated with flowers, neck and foot Cobalt under glazed blue with gold, height to top of handles 23 inches, price.....$60 each
There are many other articles included in this sale which cannot help but be of interest to you, and we firmly believe that it would be to your advantage and profit to give this your prompt attention.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass
50 and 52 West 22d St.
(Near 6th Avenue,) and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

The Old and The New.
1896——1897

The expiration of one year and the incoming of another are always productive of unusually interesting store doings with us. It is the time when the prices on the various stocks on hand are put under the knife to force a quick clearance, and when new stocks claim special attention by the simple reason of their newness and novelty.

These are the attractions our store presents to-day—the old and the new. A cataloguing of them would be mighty interesting reading—and grandly profitable withal. A visit to the store will prove equally so by bringing you in direct contact with them.

Annual January Sale of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
(Imported and Domestic).
PRESENTING VALUES THAT CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
Paris-Made Garments

An exquisite collection of hand-embroidered French Underwear in selected materials and trimmings, at very moderate prices.

Opening "Specials:"
Chemise de Jour,
Chemise de Nuit,
Cache Corsets,
Jupons, etc. 98c

Made in Percale, French Batiste and Linon, with trimmings of hand embroideries, linen and thread laces.

Domestic Underwear.

Adaptations from French Garments made in our own factories. Every piece worth double the price asked.

Umbrella Skirts,
Umbrella Drawers,
Nightgowns, Chemises, 69c
(Extra length.)

In Cambric, Lawn and Muslin, with trimmings of embroidery and laces.

Hubbard Gowns 29c
With tucked yoke.
Umbrella Drawers 25c
Corset Covers 17c
High and low neck, with embroidery and lace trimmings.
Outing Flannel Nightgowns . 49c
Princess and Hubbard Wrappers, in new patterns of Organdies and Lawns 98c

CORSET DEPARTMENT.
French Coutil Corsets . . $1.75
"S. C. & S." Coutil . . 89c

SPRING OPENING OF
Ladies' Shirt Waists
(imported and from our own factories).

The most distinctively fashionable stock of Waists in the country. Exclusive control of novel materials from best European manufacturers.

The assortment contains all that is newest and most desirable in French Organdies, Novel French Cottons, Canvas, Pique, and Fancy Printed Batiste——the garments from which make a gathering of beauty and utility that will well repay early selection while the lines are complete.

SHIRT WAISTS in Imported Batistes and embroidered French Nainsooks, with detachable collar and cuffs.....3.98
SHIRT WAISTS in imported Dimities, Embroidered Linens and Dotted Swisses, with newest effects in detachable linen collars, suitable for tailor-made gowns, or for fancy stock collars..1.39
SHIRT WAISTS in French Lawns, Organdies and Grass Linens (detachable collars and cuffs) 98c
SHIRT WAISTS in Irish Lawns and Percales printed from new Foulard patterns, with detachable collars.....39c

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Stern Brothers

Annual Sale
of
Housekeeping Linens
Commencing To-morrow, January 4th.

A rare opportunity to procure
Exceptional Values
in the Best Makes.

Table Linens, Dinner Cloths,
Napkins, Lunch Sets,
Crochet and Marseilles Bed Spreads,
Damask, Huck and Turkish Towels,
Renaissance Lace Scarfs, Squares,
Tidies and Doylies,
Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases.

West Twenty-Third Street.

The "Popular Shop."

THE USUAL AFTER SEASON'S SALE OF THE "LIBERTY" FURNISHINGS,
Before the annual Refurnishing of their Exhibition Rooms with novel PAPERS, STUFFS, AND FURNITURE,
Which are now being prepared Abroad,
MESSRS. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.
offer the Balance of the Importations and Models made for the Fall and Winter Seasons, at the very favorable and substantial Discount of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
from the Price plainly marked on each Article.
The Collection embraces
DECORATIVE FURNITURE IN THE ENGLISH FASHION
Forest Green, Brown, Black, and Sealing Wax Red Oak, Green Ash, and Honduras Mahogany:
Upholstered Pieces made by HAMPTON & SONS OF LONDON
in first Coverings or in the "Liberty" Velvets.
WALL PAPERS AND STUFFS OF EXCELLENT STYLE,
Which are only displaced by the many new Things booked to arrive.
DELFT, "LIBERTY," and "DELLA ROBBIA" POTTERY, DUTCH HAMMERED BRASS, AND ILLUMINATED COPPERWARE,
and a Variety of the interesting odd Bits for Home Decoration characteristic of THE "POPULAR SHOP."
(*Every Object in the Collection is designed or selected by Mr. McHugh.*)
☞Timely Inspection Cordially Invited.
(*Trade marks Reg'd.*)

42d St. W., at 5th Ave.

Read
C. C. Shayne & Co.'s Card
in Tuesday's Times.

Stern Bros.
To-morrow,
Opening
of
Ladies'
Shirt Waists
in
Exclusive
Styles
and
Materials
at very
Attractive Prices
West 23d St.

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow (Monday).

REMARKABLE VALUES IN
Ladies' Cloaks.

COATS, Plain and Rough Cloth, $4.75, 6.85, 10.50
CAPES, of Persian Cloth, Silk Lined, $8.75, 12.50

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Avenue.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

B. Altman & Co.

Monday, January 4.

Will exhibit an assortment of Early Spring Styles in
Printed Silk Fabrics,
introducing the new shades Kashmir and Directeur Green, Caspian Blue and Egyptian Grey, together with a full line of Moire Velours.

Also at Special Sale
4,000 yards of high-grade
FANCY SILKS,
88c. yd.

BLACK SILKS,
2,000 yards of Black striped silk (Fancy Weaves), at
58c. yd.

ENTRANCES 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
18th Street Elevated Station.

Daniell & Sons.

OPENING SALE
of
NEW SPRING GOODS
On MONDAY MORNING, in the following departments:
Embroideries,
Housekeeping Goods,
(Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.,)
Organdies, Dimities,
Batistes, Challies, etc.

BROADWAY,
8th-9th Sts.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON, 11 Rue des Archives, Paris
Sold by all druggists.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

All our Men's Suits, Ulsters, and Overcoats, which have been heretofore $12, $15, and $18, none ever less than $12, choice Monday,
9.75.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.
THE BIG STORE.

Dress Goods Special.

125 pieces 45-in. Silk and Wool Bourette Suiting, one of the most elegant of this season's Dress Fabrics, extra weight and desirable for Tailor-Made Suits, Street and Traveling,
48c.

SILKS.

Pure Silk Satin Duchesse evening colorings only, extra bright and heavy, and on Monday on sale at less than cost to manufacture; a yard,
95c.

THE JANUARY WHITE GOODS FESTIVAL
THE GREATEST RETAIL EVENT IN MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND WHITE GOODS THAT NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN.

SILKS.

Black Pure Silk Taffeta, very strong and pure dye; an excellent black silk for underskirts, another great silk value, at, the yard,
48c.

Skirts.

Skirt of good muslin, umbrella shape, finished with cambric ruffle and open-work embroidery 39c
Umbrella Skirt of good muslin, 13-inch cambric ruffle, edged with neat embroidery.....59c
Umbrella Skirt of fine muslin, lawn ruffle, finished with 4-inch ruffle of open-work embroidery, cut extra wide.....79c

Skirt, like cut, of extra heavy muslin, 14-in. lawn ruffle, with 7-in. open-work embroidered edge; the ruffle is 4 yards wide,
95c

Umbrella Skirt, 15-in. cambric ruffle, finished with very handsome embroidered flounce.....1.95
And on up to the Fine French Skirts at.....12.75
With all prices between.

Drawers.

Drawers of good muslin, made with yoke band, deep hem, and four plaits above.....12c
Drawers of heavy muslin, finished with four plaits and ruffle of neat embroidery.....25c

Drawers of Cambric, umbrella shape, 6-inch ruffle of open-work embroidery,
69c

Corset Covers.

Cambric Corset Covers, neck trimmed with neat embroidery, felled seams, pearl buttons.....8c
Cambric Corset Covers, V-shape front, trimmed with pretty, open-work embroidery.....15c
and on up to French Hand-Made Corset Covers at $3.95 and all prices between.

Gowns.

Gowns of good cotton, Hubbard yoke of 32 fine plaits, high band sleeves, neck front and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery...35c
Empire Gowns of good cotton, collar and cuffs finished with cambric ruffle, front yoke of neat embroidery 37c
Gowns of heavy Cotton, front yoke has 6 rows of open-work insertion, large sleeves.....59c

Cambric Gowns like cut, made with plaited back, Empire Front, collar and cuffs trimmed with neat embroidery,
69c.

Gowns of heavy cotton, collar and cuffs of pretty open-work embroidery, 3 rows of insertion across front.....98c
Cambric Gown, with new sleeve, made very full and generous, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace or embroidery.....98c
And on up to the fine hand-made French garment at.....11.75
With all prices between.

Chemises.

Corded band Chemise of fine muslin 25c
Chemise of good muslin, Van Dyke yoke of 16 plaits and 2 rows of insertion, neat edge around neck, sleeves, and front.....35c

Chemise of fine Cambric, like cut, neck and sleeves finished with embroidered insertion, and neat edge, ribbon run.
95c

Towels.

You won't buy Towels as cheap again as you can now.
500 dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, limited quantity, real value 18c., at, each..... 12½c
400 dozen Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, good quality, sale price, each..... 10c

350 dozen Linen Hemmed Towels, size 24x42 full, extra heavy quality, well made, at
18c

SPECIAL—500 dozen fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe, size 23x50, good quality, each
25c

Bleached Table Damask.

Nothing but pure linen can be found in our Table Linen Department.
70-in. Bleached Scotch Damask, extra heavy quality, value 75c., sale price, yd..... 50c
62-in. Bleached Double Damask, beautiful designs, napkins to match, value 75c., sale price, yd 50c
68-in. Bleached Double Damask, excellent quality, neat designs, napkins to match, value $1.20, sale price..... 75c

Muslins.

During this great January Sale we will sell Muslins, Sheets and Pillow-Cases cheaper than cost to produce; on some lines our price will be 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.
4-4 Fruit of the Loom Bleached Muslin, 4-4 Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, 4-4 Atlantic Bleached Muslin, Monday, at, per yard..... 5c
100 pieces 4-4 wide, fine White Cambric, usually sells at 9c. yard, Monday, at, per yard.... 5c
About 1,000 pieces of fine and heavy Unbleached 4-4 Muslin, several leading brands, Monday, all at, per yard..... 5c

Bed Spreads.

1,000 white crochet Quilts, full size, value 1.25, each..... 75c
500 white crochet Quilts for single beds, heavy quality, value 79c., each..... 55c

Dinner and Tea Napkins.

Special lots of Napkins, German make, 18 inches square, soft finish, pure linen, value $1.00, at 85c
500 dozen all-linen Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square, value $2.00, a dozen at..... 1.25
You will find the best value in all-linen Napkins, in 20, 22 and 24 inches, all at, per dozen. 1.50

Men's Furnishings.

2,000 dozen men's unlaundered Shirts, made of Langdon muslin, cut full in size and finished with patent inserted sleeves, reinforced back and front and undoubtedly the best value ever given in this city for..... 29c
2,500 dozen men's unlaundered Shirts of guaranteed Wamsutta muslin, warranted pure linen bosom, made with pointed French yoke, reinforced back and front, full felled seams, continuous facing throughout, cut extra full, bosom with bead edge, open back and front, and open back, in both long and short bosoms, the most remarkable piece of shirt making that we have ever seen, for..... 49c
5,000 5-Ply Pure Linen Collars in all the popular shapes. This is the only 5-ply linen collar which has ever been regularly sold in New York City for..... 10c
Cuffs in the same linen, in all the styles of both link and plain, price per pair..... 15c

Embroideries.

A Grand Opportunity, with 8,000 pieces on sale.
Beautiful new patterns in Hamburg and Nainsook.
Lot 1—Choice edges in pretty new effects, special, per yd.... 3c
Lot 2—Wider and choicer patterns, many worth 10c. yd, choice, per yd..... 5c
Lot 3—A grand lot, including wide flounces, worth 20c., every yard an immense bargain, only, yd.. 10c
Lot 4—This lot includes extra choice and handsome patterns in goods up to 14 inches wide and worth to 35c. yd., choice, per yd..... 19c

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Holiday week has passed away, unaccompanied by any decided feeling of regret on the part of the members of the gay world. If the truth must be told, it has been exceptionally dull, and New York society is heartily glad to begin the interrupted Winter season again to-morrow morning, and to make up, in the pursuit of the gayeties that are now promised for the next four weeks at least, for the inertia of the past ten days. Since the old custom of New Year's calling went finally out of existence in the early eighties, New Year's day has come to be considered as about the dullest and deadest of all the days of the year in New York, and people fled out of town on Friday, as if impelled by a common impulse, to Tuxedo, Hempstead, Cedarhurst, Orange, Westchester, Baltusrol, Lakewood, and wherever else in the country side around New York there was offered any inducement in the way of entertainment or enjoyment of the outdoor sports of Winter, Tuxedo, Westchester, Lakewood, and Baltusrol were perhaps the most favored resorts on New Year's day, and as Saturday was also virtually a holiday, the majority of those who went out of town on Thursday night or Friday morning remained there and will not return until this evening or to-morrow morning. The contrast in the appearance of the boxes and even of the parquet at the Metropolitan Opera House between Wednesday and Friday evenings was a marked one, and even the "stranger within our gates" could have told on Friday evening that society was not at the opera. The presence of snow and ice on both Christmas and New Year's, which has not been a usual thing during the past few Winters, greatly added to the attractions of the country this year and made the exodus from town larger and more marked in consequence. Sleighing, coasting, skating, and tobogganing, all of which are comparative novelties to younger New York men and women in particular, have been enjoyed to the fullest extent, and while the town has been dull since Sunday last in the way of social doings, the country has been lively and gay.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt's New Year's Eve dance, which was lively and enjoyable, kept some fifty or sixty people in town, most of whom remained for Mrs. Oliver Belmont's breakfast and dance on New Year's Day. The feature of this last entertainment, which, although it was organized very hastily, was an elaborate one, was Miss Anna Held's appearance, and singing of "Come Play with Me."

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To those who did not go out of town during the week, or at least until New Year's Day, the opera and theatres have been the chief attraction, in the absence of any particular entertaining or entertainment since Sunday last, and the attendance in the boxes and parquet at the opera, on Monday and Wednesday evenings in particular, was distinctively fashionable. Calvé and Plancon in "Mefistofele," on Monday, and Jean de Reszke as Siegfried, and Melba as Brunnhilde, on Wednesday evening, were cards of such superlative drawing qualities as to attract large audiences. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William F. Burden, Mrs. Henry Clews, the Misses Blight, Mrs. Lee Tailer, and the Misses Johnson were conspicuous on Monday evening for their beauty or striking gowns, while on Wednesday evening Mrs. Bradley Martin, who wore cherry velvet; Mrs. John R. Drexel in emerald green, Mrs. Frederic Benedict in pink satin, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., in white, Mrs. Oliver Belmont in white, Mrs. Lee Tailer in back velvet, Miss Cora Randolph in black, Mrs. Almeric H. Paget in blue satin, and Mrs. James Barclay in cherry-colored silk, were the most observed of the women in the boxes. The principal theatres have been filled with well-known faces, and the Waldorf and Delmonico's have entertained many dinner and supper parties during the week.

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Even musicales, which have been so much the rage this season, fell off in number during the holidays, and with the exception of Mr. Bagby's weekly musical morning at the Waldorf, there have been no notable affairs of interest to society since Sunday last. Miss Eloise Breese gave a reception in honor of Mme. Nordica-Döhme at her brother's studio on Sunday afternoon last, where Fräulein Gaertner played the 'cello and Mr. Victor Biegle the piano. Mme. Nordica was warmly welcomed both at Miss Breese's, and also on Monday morning at the Waldorf, where she was the particular star of the Bagby musicale, and sang several songs most charmingly and effectively. No better evidence of the strong hold Mme. Nordica possesses in the interest and affection of the New York society world could have been afforded than by the warmth of the informal greeting bestowed upon her at Miss Breese's reception, and the sincerity of the ovation tendered her at the Waldorf on Monday. The next musical event of a distinctly social character will be the second meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club at the residence of Mrs. Jules Reynal on Wednesday afternoon next, where several of the artists including Mrs. Vanderveer Green, Miss Kemp, Miss Boxhall, and Mr. Heinrich Meyn, and others, who sang at the club's first meeting at Mrs. Tinker's, will again be heard. The Sunday evening informal musicales and gatherings at Mrs. Trenor L. Park's, which have been so enjoyable to many people, have been interrupted by Mrs. Park's sudden illness, which has compelled her to leave town for a time.

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The ball to be given by Mrs. Astor to-morrow evening in honor of her granddaughter, Miss May Van Alen, will be the second ball in Mrs. Astor's new and superb residence on upper Fifth Avenue, and will usher in the month very auspiciously. The invitations to this ball have been out for about a week, and it promises to be the handsomest and most distinctive entertainment of the kind that Mrs. Astor has ever given. The beautiful ballroom, with its picture-covered walls, will be left unadorned save for a few palms and ferns in the corners, and music will be furnished by two bands. The ball to be given by Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, the first large entertainment in her new and beautiful house in East Seventy-second Street, and which will take place on Jan. 11, is almost as much anticipated as Mrs. Astor's ball to-morrow evening. These two entertainments will be followed by similar ones in the near future, to be given, in all probability, by Mr. J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and other people of large means and owning houses fitted for the purpose.

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The return of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin from their long stay abroad has been hailed with delight by the devotees of gayety, and by the younger and dancing element in particular, for it means, unless this liberal couple have changed their mood and tastes since they were last here, a much gayer Winter than had they remained abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who arrived only on Christmas Eve, went immediately to Albany, to visit Mr. Martin's relatives there, and returned to New York on Tuesday. They will begin a series of handsome dinners next week, and it is said are planning several other entertainments. Their double house on West Twenty-first Street was put in order before their arrival, and is ready for the reception of guests at any time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are looking remarkably well, and the climate of their Scottish home, where they pass most of the year, must certainly be a healthy and youth-preserving one.

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The craze for novel entertainments is on the increase. The recent "Thousand and One Nights" party at Mr. Breese's carbon studio, which is said to have won for the particular set of people who attended that remarkable affair the title of the "Carbonites," has seemingly stimulated other would-be hosts and hostesses to repeat or, if possible, improve upon Mr. Breese's vaudeville and costume dance. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Beckwith gave last evening in their studio in the Sherwood Building to the "Carbonites" and some other friends, and as a farewell to Mrs. John E. Cowdin, what they termed a "children's party," to which the guests repaired in costumes of children under ten. As may be imagined, the scene in the studio was a decidedly amusing one, and although it may not appear very dignified for men and women of middle age to dress as little boys and girls or even infants in arms, and exhibit themselves to each other so attired, the idea and its carrying out were both original and productive of much merriment. It is rumored that this "children's party" is to be followed by another fancy dress entertainment in the house of one of the leading "Carbonites," which is to be the most original and sensational of any yet held.

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Mr. Clinton Barnum Seeley, the young gentleman in whose honor the recent farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's which has subjected himself and his fellows to so much notoriety was given, was married to Miss Tuttle in Trinity Chapel on Wednesday last. On the same day Count de Moltke Huitfeldt and Miss Louisette Bonaparte were married in Washington. These completed the important weddings of holiday week. Tuesday will be the matrimonial day of the week, for it will bring the wedding of Mr. Earnest Lorillard and Miss Elizabeth Screven at the Church of the Holy Communion, of Mr. Norman White Dodge and Miss Grace Vernon at the Brick Church, and of Mr. G. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland, and his cousin, Miss Eliza Watson, daughter of the late William Watson, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. William H. Taller, in East Seventy-second Street. All these weddings will be celebrated at noon, so that the many people who are invited to two out of the three, and the few who are invited to the three, will have to draw lots as to which they will attend. Miss Screven's bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia L. Crooke and Miss Cornelia Delafield, and her maid of honor will be Miss Manigault of Charleston, S. C. Mr. Lorillard's ushers will be Messrs. William B. Potts, Delancey Coster, John H. Hammond, and Robert J. Turnbull and Mr. Charles B. Beeckman will be his best man. The reception to follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be a very small one. Miss Watson will have no bridesmaids. Her fiancée only arrived on the Britannic on Friday. Wednesday will bring the wedding of Mr. William J. Gordon and Miss Maud Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Beverly Robinson, at Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., and Thursday that of Rechid Bey of the Turkish Embassy at Paris and Miss Edith Lyman Collins, in Paris. Mr. Josiah Fiske and Miss Charlotte Marshall, daughter of Mr. Henry George Marshall, will be married in St. Agnes's Church in this city on Jan. 12; Mr. Christopher M. Greer and Miss Marion Whiteley at St. Thomas's Church on Jan. 14, and Mr. Joseph Lentilhon and Miss Louise Everett in Trinity Chapel on Jan. 20. No date has yet been set for the marriage of Col. R. W. Townsend and Miss Edyth Earle, which was originally set for Nov. 17 last, but which was postponed on account of Miss Earle's illness.

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The members of the Nineteenth Century Club are anticipating with much interest the next meeting of the club on Jan. 13, when it is reported that the exceedingly live topic of the "Cuban question" will be discussed. The members of the club who are in sympathy with the insurgents are already sharpening their social machetes, while the pro-Spanish members are reading up the history of Spain and posting themselves on the record of Gen. Weyler. It will be interesting to know whom the club has secured to speak for the Cuban and Spanish sides, and who will be the arbiter of the evening's debate. The discussion will be of interest outside the limits of the club and cards of invitation for the meeting are already in great demand.

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Mr. Norman W. Dodge, second son of the late William E. Dodge, will be married to Miss Vernon in this city on Wednesday next. Mr. Dodge has been twice a widower. His first wife was Miss Grace Gillette and his second wife was Miss Emma Hartley, daughter of Mr. Marcellus Hartley.

LAKEWOOD'S HOLIDAY GAYETY.

Crowds of Visitors and Social Entertainments in Great Variety.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—The holiday season just past will make a brilliant chapter in the history of this resort.

Weather like that of Spring followed close upon the Winter of last week, and the town has been crowded with visitors. Yesterday and to-day the train service has been doubled, and will be again on Monday to take the people back to town.

All the hotels have been filled to the utmost, and guests who came down without previous arrangement fared ill, indeed.

The balls at the hotels, the Laurel-in-the-Pines and the Lakewood Hotel, on New Year's Eve, and the Laurel House and Palmer House, on New Year's, were all elaborate affairs, and brought together fine assemblages of beautiful women and men distinguished in the social, financial, and political world. Added to these were the many private entertainments at the cottages and the Country Club, to make up such a week of gayety as Lakewood has seldom seen.

House parties are as usual a feature of the holiday season. Dr. and Mrs. William G. Schauffler have a house-warming party at their cottage in Fifth Street formed by Miss Rachel C. Schauffler, senior at Vassar; Miss I. B. Townsend, freshman at Vassar; Fred H. Schauffler of Scribner's, New York; Dr. Robert M. Schauffler of the New York Hospital, and Miss Lilian M. Bowen of Constantinople, who will remain in Lakewood as a student at the Oaks while preparing for Vassar.

The Misses Davis and their brother, A. D. Davis, have the following young persons as their guests at the Gables: Miss Suydam and A. J. Post, Jr., from Brooklyn, Miss Gertrude Andrews of Plainfield, Frank Palmer, Irving Roe, and Alexander T. Compton, Jr., of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fanning of New York are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris at their home in Forest Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss have as their guests at their home in Forest Avenue Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brockway and Miss Olivia Watrous of Virginia. A party of young persons with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stockly at Oakhurst are Miss Elsie Porter, who is visiting Miss Mary Stockly, a little niece of Mrs. Stockly; Miss Devereaux, and John and Frederick Lockman of New York.

Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington gave a dinner at her home in Forest Avenue on Tuesday evening for a party of friends from Brooklyn, including Mr. and Mrs. E. H. R. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. White, and Frank Lyman.

Later on Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris entertained a company of friends at a chafing-dish supper, followed by a dance. The young matrons and men proved themselves skillful cooks at oysters mushrooms, and rarebits, which preceded the dancing. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Walthew, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bradhurst, Miss Gould, Jasper Lynch, Beverly Ward, and Robert Lee.

The Misses Sand gave a tea at their home in Forest Avenue on Thursday for a party of friends from Brooklyn who are staying at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Mrs. John M. Child gave a children's party for her daughter, Miss Mabel Child, at the Pines on Tuesday. Mrs. Gielow entertained the young people very pleasantly with recitations of Southern life.

The Country Club has been the scene of considerable gayety. In Mr. and Mrs. Gould's party at the dance last Saturday night were Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Converse, David L. Garlick, Mr. Moore and Miss Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Fanning.

New Year's Day was royally celebrated at the club. The holiday decorations of evergreen and holly, with palms and plants, formed a fine background for the exquisite gowns worn by Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, and Mrs. Dwight M. Harris at their reception from 4 until 7 o'clock. Landers' Orchestra furnished the music, and there was a very large attendance of cottagers with their friends, and hotel guests, who drove over to the first reception at the club. In the evening, the clubhouse was again a brilliant scene, when Mr. and Mrs. James Converse and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr gave a dance. The decoration, formed of garlands of evergreen running from a huge lantern in the centre of the high ceiling to the balcony pillars, and tied with red ribbons to the balcony railing, sparkled with colored electric lights. The music was again directed by Lander, who brought down a number of his men. Supper was served at midnight at small tables placed on the wide balcony, from buffets in the dining and billiard rooms.

Mrs. Gould will give a children's party at the Country Club next week, and later in January a hunt ball.

The postponement of the golf tournament until Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, was announced by William A. Hamilton, the Secretary of the Country Club, on Monday. On the date named the cups presented by Mrs. Gould, Dwight M. Harris, and the Country Club will be played for. Golf will be continued on the links of the Lakewood Club just as soon as the conditions are favorable. While waiting for another turn with the driver, a number of golf players have amused themselves with hockey on the ice. Unfortunately, the skating yielded to the mild air on Wednesday, interrupting both hockey and the ice harvesting.

Among the arrivals from New York this week at the Laurel House were Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Jeremiah, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wells, W. P. O'Connor, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Alfred W. Bates, T. T. Bates, Putnam A. Bates, J. Grenville Bates, Frederick G. Swan, F. P. Duryea, A. M. Bagby, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Miss Grace K. Ballard, Miss Helen G. Ballard, F. E. Ballard, Jr., Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Miss Florence Bourne, N. C. Wooster, Mrs. A. E. Jeremiah, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hatch, H. A. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Knight, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Miss A. L. Gallatin, A. Eugene Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Albert R. Gallatin, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, H. A. McNear, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dater, the Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Miss Andrews, Miss Lillian Andrews, Mrs. M. E. Richards, Mrs. J. L. Darling, Alexander V. Roe, Guy B. Johnson, D. W. Tears, Robert W. Carle, Otto Magnus, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mrs. Clifford Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burrows Green, George W. Harris, Frederick Bulkley Hyde, J. Walker Bagby, Miss Lovell, E. H. Lovell, Jr., Orlando M. Harper, Miss Mary L. Harper, Miss Kathleen Harper, Mrs. W. A. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ropes, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Seymour Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gregory, Miss F. K. Gregory, Miss I. M. Gregory, Miss Annie O. Smith, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, W. Lanman Bull, Jr., Miss A. Schwab, C. A. Coe, R. D. Hatch, J. C. Faulkner, J. S. Williams, Jr., Miss Mary Fisher, Miss E. M. Olcott, Mrs. Warren Pond, Miss Louise Gallatin, Mrs. Henry Francis Cook, Miss Annie Cook, Mrs. Simmonds, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Miss Shires, Miss Mary W. Swartz, Miss Crall, Miss J. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blair, John Inslee Blair, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. David Valentine, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. From Brooklyn were Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Miss Hawver, Mrs. Frances M. Crawford, Miss S. Crawford, Miss Leona Crawford, Mrs. Benjamin Flint, Mrs. E. M. Prentice, J. Graham Glover, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lund, Mrs. O. C. Steinhauser, H. D. Steinhauser, and C. Steinhauser. From Boston were Charles B. Cummings and Miss Helen Tudor Haskell. From New Haven were Mrs. Pierce N. Welch, Mrs. W. W. Farnam, Miss Welch, Miss H. F. Welch, and P. N. Welch, Jr. From Hartford were Mrs. Melvin H. Hapgood; from Salem Mr and Mrs. G. R. H. Thorne; from Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fletcher; from Mariner's Harbor were Calvin D. Van Name and Miss Hazel Van Name; from Newport were Mrs. W. McMaster, Mrs. Blackstock, Miss Gladys Blackstock, Le Roy Blackstock, and W. A. Grant; from Great Neck, L. I., George H. Hommedieu; from Cleveland, Mrs. J. C. Andrews, Miss M. Andrews, Mrs. C. N. Doubleday, Miss Hubby, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Hickox; from Newton, N. Y., were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prall and John G. Prall; from Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. C. Hazard; from Blairstown, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Eversley and Miss J. E. Jackson; from Staten Island, Mrs. J. P. Kohler; from Rye, N. Y., were the Rev. and Mrs. William Life and Miss I. D. La Monti; from Jersey City were Mrs. F. Jenkins, Miss L. Jenkins, and W. B. Jenkins; from Newark were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sandford Ross, Roland T. Ross, Leland H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Headley, Jr., Mrs. Wallace, and Miss Wallace; from Philadelphia were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCullough, Miss McCullough, Mrs. S. C. Price, and W. H. Trot.

Holiday arrivals from New York at the Laurel-in-the-Pines were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash, Miss Mabelle Nash, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Strong, Messrs. L. H., S. A., and William C. Armstrong, Mrs. R. H. Robertson, Mrs. S. C. Markoe, Miss L. B. Masters, L. M. Robertson, Mrs. Edward Bell, Harold W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Van Norden, Warner Van Norden, Miss C. L. Van Norden, W. De La M. Van Norden, Miss Grace Talcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis, J. Edward Davis, Miss Eloise Davis, R. H. Robertson, E. L. Crawford, Mrs. William C. Fargo, Preston Fargo, Miss Helen Fargo, Stuart Fargo, Mrs. H. S. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, the Misses Nash, Col. and Mrs. Harmon D. Hull, Arthur Herbert, William S. Pyle, Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Miss Marie Pyle, W. S. Pyle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, Miss Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, Mrs. Joseph Elliott Moore, W. E. Heming Moore, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Dr. Herman M. Briggs, Miss Graham, William D. Dutton, Miss A. L. Edwards, Mrs. Dr. Ely, Mrs. John A. White, Gilbert White, Arthur L. Merriman, Mrs. A. L. Merriman, David Lapsley, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Appleton, Miss Loster, Archibald McClure, Moses K. Wallach, George H. Grossman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Randell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bonsall, A. T. Compton, Jr., Mrs. Albert S. Roe, Miss Amelia M. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Burr, Miss Burr, Mrs. Charles L. Colby, H. A. and Everett Colby, Herman and Frederic M. Burr, Miss Florence Knowlton, J. B. Lee, D. Eldridge, E. R. Günther, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer, N. M. Shaffer, Jr., Miss A. Kellogg, Mrs. T. B. Whitlock, the Misses Whitlock, Leonidas and Edward Duncan, Mrs. J. M. Harlow, Mrs. James M. Motley, J. M. Morley, Miss Woodruff, Miss M. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Broesel, Miss W. Murphy, Mrs. S. Haviland Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sinclair, Miss Grace M. Sinclair, Miss Eleanor Gould, Miss M. Norwood and the Misses Norwood, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Brundage, and Miss Jeannette Brundage. From Brooklyn were Mr. and Mrs. Angus F. MacColl, Mrs. H. P. Hazen, Miss Herriman, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. R. Lyman, Miss Healey, Frank Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. White, the Misses White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Paul, Mrs. Henry L. Judson, the Misses Judson, and a party of a dozen young people. From Utica were Mrs. William H. Watson, Miss Williams, N. A. Williams, and Robert L. Lee; from Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bell, the Misses Bell, Samuel Bell, Jr., John W. Henderson, C. Weiner, Miss Katherine Ketchams, T. Ridgway Reilly, J. Rodman Paul, and the Misses Paul; Mrs. Lyman Moore and the Misses Moore, from Hamilton, Ontario; Richard S. Hungerford and Miss Ida Hungerford of Watertown, and Miss Britton and Miss Macrery from Natchez, Miss.

Lakewood Hotel arrivals from New York for the week were ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers and Mrs. Myers, George Lawrence Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Wood, Miss Ruth Moore, Miss Faith Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Burras, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hart, Mrs. A. H. Martin, Mrs. Candee; Clifford C. Goodwin, A. W. Briesen, George J. Seabury, Dudley C. Sautlett, Leonard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sondheim, Mrs. Pio Eccheverria, Mrs. C. Roeck, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bulleweiser, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bulleweiser, Mrs. George E. Raum, George E. Raum, Dr. Calman, Mrs. B. Meyers, Mrs. S. Mendelsohn, Miss Daisy Mendelsohn, M. H. Ravenstein, James K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Heller, Mrs. William Jones, Miss Hosa Harris, S. E. Allmayer, Mrs. S. C. Cory, Mrs. William Sinclair, George E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bachrach, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mosler, Miss D. J. Mosler, T. B. Shoaff, J. B. Moore, Herman August, Louis Rice, Mrs. M. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. Solomon Friedman, H. Cohen, George Schmelzel, William R. and Irving Schmelzel, Miss Schmelzel, J. F. W. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wellman and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Nickel, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Van Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. Assenheimer, Dr. August L. Peters, Carlton W. Nason, Miss Ethel Williams, Dr. J. J. McKanna, W. P. James, H. B. Dent, Mrs. Eckhert, M. Koenigsberger, A. Kastor, Miss Edna Kastor, Alfred Kastor, Miss B. Bernheimer, Miss Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. John Mott, Mrs. A. Schaffhausen, Misses Schaffhausen, and J. G. Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simonson, Lee Simonson, Miss Elsa Simonson, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Edson, Miss Edson, H. A. and Marmont Edson, Mrs. M. B. Edson, Miss Taylor, H. G. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Friedman, the Misses Friedman, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Miss Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Steers, William A. Wallace, the Misses Wallace, Irving I. Kempner, Dr. James H. Nichols, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford, the Misses Tilford, Elias Kempner, George S. Dougherty, R. Hirsch, Louis McElroy, A. Hirschfield, J. O. Koch, K. G. Toel, Jr., Mrs. Walter Schuyler, Miss Edna Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs Henry Bissell, Miss Sarles, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Rosenberg, A. R. Henly, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Miss Flower, M. M. Flower, Lewis Z. Bach, C. C. Chambers, Morgan M. O'Brien, Nelson J. Waterbury, Martin King, Mrs. S. R. Pinckney, J. and F. Pinckney, Dr. Lyons, L. S. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Beckwith, Charles O'Donohue, Mrs. O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Arthur H. Wright, Mrs. J. A. Greer.

A. E. Cortis, with a party of six; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northup, George H. Ellis, G. H. Ellis, Jr., J. V. Black, Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer, F. P. Scudder, B. F. Goodspeed and party, George S. Dunn and party, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Egbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Morland, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bogert and the Misses Bogert, E. W. Candee, Mr. Wingate, J. A. Hesse, Mr. C. E. Rycroft and daughter, Mrs. H. A. Moser, daughter, and son; Mrs. P. A. Hegeman, George S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. T. Powers, J. Borden Harriman, P. C. Kingsland and family, James Donald, J. A. Smith, Mr. Buckingham, W. G. Brokaw and party, Miss F. E. Hidden, Mr. Watson, L. W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Snow, Carl Fink, Mrs. Edward Kearney, the Misses Kearney, M. W. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, C. W. Leyster, F. Sadlier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Haskell, G. Douglas Petrie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smadbeck, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Horton, the Misses Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, D. McClure, Mrs. W. E. Strong, the Misses Strong, Mrs. G. Claussen, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Belcher, H. L. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pinney, William H. Ruland, Mrs. and Miss Hawthorne, G. Fahnestock, P. M. Ely, Mrs. J. H. Gibbernat, J. S. Carr, Mr. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitney and daughter, Fred Uhlman, Miss Costigan, Mr. and Mrs. Otis, and J. C. Mott. From Brooklyn were J. A. Hoagland, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway and Mrs. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Adams, Mrs. H. B. Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, S. M. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Walbridge, Mrs. W. V. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, Miss Florence Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wallace, and the Misses Wallace. From Philadelphia were Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Bok, Mr. Ryder, and Mrs. Hamilton Disston, a party of ten.

New York arrivals at the Palmer House for the holidays were Dr. and Mrs. S. H. McIroy, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Graf, Mlle. Samiea, Mr. and Mrs. T. Texier, Miss Rennie Wyckoff, the Misses Davidson, M. K. Wallach, H. Levy, Miss Isabelle Maloney, Miss Helen Levier, Harry M. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sanders, Alexander Fenelete, Mrs. R. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cohen, J. Schattman, Jr., Judson Newman Smith, T. Constable, Mrs. M. Becker, Miss Becker, Orient C. Pinckney, Miss Louise Richards, Mrs. W. J. Underwood and party, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Williamson, W. L. Boswell, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Henry J. Kelly and party, Mrs. A. L. Haas, Miss B. Levy, and A. W. Webster. From Brooklyn were Mrs. Mary A. Nesbet, Miss Mary McKeon, F. E. Low, Miss A. R. Rossiter, Miss C. A. Moore, J. H. Newman, the Misses Newman, the Misses Franks, A. E. Rourke, Miss Molly Meehan, Miss R. McAvoy, Mrs. E. F. Vaughn, and Edwin A. Putnam. From Philadelphia were Thomas E. Baxter, the Misses Baxter, and D. R. Barlow; Mrs. J. B. Breese and family from Trenton.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

New Year's Eve was more generally observed in the New York clubs this year than usual, notwithstanding the fact that the fine weather of Thursday induced a larger number of clubmen to repair to the country for the New Year holidays than would have been the case had it been cold or stormy. All the clubs had special New Year's Eve suppers, and in many of them these were made the occasion for merry times. Toasts were drunk and humorous and sometimes serious speeches made, while of course the advent of New Year was uproariously hailed. In the smaller clubs, whose members are more intimately acquainted with each other, considerable horseplay was indulged in, and many practical jokes were perpetrated. The Lambs' Club, in particular, had an exceptionally good programme, which was carried out to the letter, with additions not contemplated by those in charge of the evening's festivities. There was a decided atmosphere of sadness at the Calumet Club, whose members assembled, perhaps for the last time, to enjoy the usual annual supper and to exchange greetings. New Year's Eve at the Calumet has been, since the inception of that club, the most enjoyable of the year, and the older members who were present on Thursday night could hardly bring themselves to realize that it was in all probability the seventeenth and last New Year's Eve which they could celebrate as members of the Calumet Club. Many reminiscences were indulged in, and every attempt was made to have the evening a jolly one, but the one thought that it was the last permeated all the proceedings and made the celebration anything but a joyful one.

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The lapse of another seven days has not developed any opposition to the regular ticket now posted at the New York Athletic Club, which will be voted for at the annual election this month. It is not at all likely now that any opposition ticket will be posted, and the election, which a few weeks ago promised to be one of the most exciting that the club has ever had, will now, in all probability, be one of the quietest. Mr. Whiteley seems to be more and more acceptable as the next President to the members of the club, and it is doubtful, now that his candidacy seems to have met with universal approval, whether any member of the club could be found willing to run against him. As the days go by, the excellent work performed by the nominating committee in selecting, with so many discordant elements to deal with, a ticket that seems to be so generally acceptable to the membership at large, becomes more evident, and the members of that committee certainly deserve a vote of thanks from the club.

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The unhappy and unsavory history of the last days of the Manhattan Athletic Club has been again recalled to New York clubmen by the attempt made to arraign Mr. Walton Storm on a charge of having pawned some diamonds which were not his property. Mr. George W. Carr, who, it will be remembered, was closely associated with Mr. Storm in the management of the Manhattan Athletic Club, appeared as the latter's counsel when the case came up in the Yorkville Police Court. The few years which have passed since the Manhattan Athletic Club went out of existence has certainly brought strange contrasts, for it seems only yesterday that Mr. Storm occupied one of the most prominent positions in the New York club world. His misfortunes seem to have begun with the downfall of the club, and there is a general belief in the club world that the failure of the club, which was the most ambitious enterprise of the kind ever attempted in New York, unsettled his judgment, and was the turning point in his career. Judgment, of course, on the case now in question must be suspended until Mr. Storm has presented his side of it; but the incident is a further strong sidelight on the history of the management of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

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The chief resort of New York clubmen who are fond of poker, which is not permitted to be played in the majority of New York clubhouses, is now in the hands of the Sheriff, and much quiet regret is expressed in the New York clubs in consequence. This resort is known as the Holland Club and occupies a handsome house at 14 East Thirty-first Street. It is still possible that the club's affairs can be settled and that it can resume business, and the sale which was ordered by the Sheriff of the furniture and fixtures of the house has been adjourned until Tuesday next. The club is a proprietary one and has a large stock of goods and very handsomely furnished rooms. The dull times, which have so seriously affected all the New York clubs, have been particularly felt by the Holland Club. Even old habitués, who formerly would no more have thought of abandoning their weekly or semi-weekly game of poker with their chums than their breakfast, have ceased to attend, and without customers for its supplies the club has naturally run behind. Its failure is a striking evidence of the extent to which the hard times have affected New York clubmen.

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There has been no further progress of late in the negotiations between the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs looking toward a consolidation of the two organizations, and well-informed members of both clubs now express the opinion that these negotiations will soon be called off. Better business at both clubs during the past two months has not made the necessity for the consolidation seemingly so pressing, and of course if this better business continues, it will be the best argument possible for the preservation by each club of its identity. Some members of the Democratic Club who were anxious for a clubhouse further down Fifth Avenue are disappointed that the negotiations have halted, but the majority of the members in both clubs are not sorry at the delay.

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New Year's Day was a lively one at the country clubs, and a correspondingly dull one in the city clubhouses. The day is now so entirely devoted to country outings that it is never looked forward to by city clubmen as of old. This year, owing to the falling of the holiday on Friday, which made Saturday virtually a holiday also, more clubmen than usual went out of town, and the Tuxedo, Hempstead, Cedarhurst, Westchester, Richmond County, Essex County, and the Lakewood and Baltusrol Golf Clubs were crowded with members and guests from Thursday night until to-day. The reception at the Baltusrol Club was attended by hundreds of well-known New Yorkers. While the golf tournament on the snow was not an entire success, the country sports which the members and guests were able to indulge in were greatly enjoyed. Coasting, tobogganing, and skating were the pleasures of the holidays at Tuxedo, and New Year's Eve at all the country clubs was devoted to dining, dancing, and other enjoyments.

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The committee appointed by the Knollwood Country Club at a recent meeting to investigate the matter of the purchase of the clubhouse and golf course at Elmsford, owned by Mr. Augustus T. Gillender, will report to the club at a special meeting to be held at the residence of Mr. N. C. Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening, advising the purchase of the property at the figure asked, namely, $75,000, of which $20,000 is to be paid in

THEATRE PROGRAMMES THIS WEEK.

The Novelties.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—Knickerbocker Theatre, "The Hobby Horse," a comedy in three acts, by A. W. Pinero, with John Hare.

Hoyt's Theatre, "A Contented Woman," comic play in three acts, by Charles H. Hoyt.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, "A Superfluous Husband," comedy in three acts, from the German, by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," (in one act,) Augustus Thomas and F. Hopkinson Smith, with E. M. and Joseph Holland.

American Theatre, "Captain Impudence," romantic comedy-drama, by E. M. Royle.

Savoy Theatre, "Equality," a "drama of society," by E. Mora Davison.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—Wallack's Theatre, "The Sorceress of Palmistry," play by Giles Reynolds. (Extra matinée for charity.)

John Hare will begin his second engagement in New York at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night. His company will include Frederick Kerr, (who is remembered here as the tall Sergeant in "Bootles's Baby" at the Madison Square Theatre;) Charles Groves, Gilbert Hare, Frank Gilmore, and others. His repertory includes "Caste" and "School" by Robertson, new plays by Sydney Grundy and Stuart Ogilvie, and "The Hobby Horse," by Pinero, in which he will make his reappearance. This was one of the plays produced at the St. James's Theatre under the management of Mr. Hare and the Kendals.

Hare's rôle is Spencer Jermyn, an eccentric old gentleman of wealth whose hobby is horse racing. His young wife is devoted to the care of orphan babies. Jermyn establishes on his estate a Home for Decayed Jockeys. Mrs. Jermyn has a friend, Constance, who is in love with a nice young man, and has answered an advertisement for a companion to the niece of a young curate in the East End of London. The response to Constance's note comes, accepting her terms, &c., at a time when Constance is so wrapped up in her young man that she finds it impossible to become a companion to a young lady, so Mrs. Jermyn, old Mr. Jermyn being absent, offers to take Constance's place and let her stay home to finish up her courting.

Mrs. Jermyn goes to the East End of London and becomes the companion of the curate's niece. The curate, of course, falls in love with her, and cannot understand why his advances meet with a frigid reception. After a while, however, Mrs. Jermyn encourages him and he proposes to her. The curate is appointed warden of old Jermyn's Home for Decayed Jockeys, and the complications become bewildering.

"A Contented Woman," Mr. Hoyt's new piece, treats in its author's blithe and irresponsible way of woman's rights and other phases of the "woman question." A husband and wife are exhibited as rival candidates for the same office. Following the writers of old comedy and John Bunyan, Mr. Hoyt still gives his principal personages names which indicate their character. Benton Holme is his hero, Grace Holme (the contented woman) his heroine, and Cutting Hintz his "light comedy" person. One strong-minded lady is named Helena Wrangle. This savors of wickedness. Mary Peet is a lady's maid, and she probably does. The cast will include Caroline Miskel Hoyt, Margaret Macdonald, Amy Ames, Rose Snyder, W. H. Currie, Frank Lane, George Ober, Frank J. Keenan, and W. H. Bray.

E. M. and Joseph Holland will begin their second starring engagement in New York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night. Their first play treats of the marital infelicity of a young writer whose wife is a celebrated artist. Society ignores him and makes much of her. But she is secretly working for her husband's success, and in trying to obtain a position for him innocently causes scandal and arouses his jealousy. Joseph Holland has the leading part in this piece, and E. M. Holland appears as a droll old family physician.

Augustus Thomas's dramatization of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" (reduced to one act) will also be presented with E. M. Holland in his delightful portrayal of the representative of Southern chivalry. The company includes Olive Oliver, Blanche Burton, Augusta Foster, Norah Lamison, Charles Mackay, W. J. Dean, and Charles Harbury.

"Captain Impudence" involves a romance of the Mexican war. The scene is laid in Mexico. Jovita Talamanca is a prisoner on parole in the American camp, having been captured at Monterey by Capt. Shields, who killed her father in battle, although this fact is unknown to her. Feeling in a measure responsible for her desolate state he shows her unusual consideration. His attitude is misinterpreted by Jovita, who, in love with him herself, fancies her love returned at first, then stung to jealousy and madness by Shields's attentions to the daughter of his Major, the young girl with whom he is really in love, she listens to the promptings of her cousin, Mendoza, himself likewise a prisoner, and joins him in a plot to destroy the American Army by conveying secret information to Santa Anna, the Mexican Commander-in-Chief. Their plot is detected by Shields in the act of execution, but he suffers Jovita to escape, knowing that otherwise death will be her portion, and by so doing lays himself liable to court-martial.

Mendoza is captured and detained, but not before he had secretly administered poison to several inmates of the camp. After her escape remorse overtakes Jovita and she returns in disguise to the American camp to save the lives that she and Mendoza have jeopardized. An interview with Shields follows in which her remorse is intensified by discovering that he was not guilty of the wrongs to her that she had supposed and by learning that he is about to be court-martialed. In the revulsion of feeling her only desire is to save his life, which she succeeds in doing by the aid of a detachment of Mexicans who were near by awaiting a signal from her. Shields gains his freedom from the Mexicans and a pardon from the American authorities, and marries the girl of his choice, while Jovita retires to a convent.

The cast will include the author, E. M. Royle, Mrs. Royle, (Selena Fetter,) McKee Rankin, Ellen Burg, Amelia Bingham, Sam Edwards, and R. Paton Gibbs.

Another new play will be produced at the Savoy Theatre, to-morrow night. Its title is "Equality," a "drama of society," by E. Mora Davison. Mr. Davison is said to be well known in the financial and social world, and, though the name indicates very closely the idea of the play, the theories of equality are said to be subordinate to the story. Social and political problems, it is announced, are treated in a most original way. Mr. Davison does not deal with any particular social or political question, but touches lightly upon theories vital to the whole social and political world.

The drama is declared to be thoroughly original, and promise is made that it will be handsomely mounted. The cast includes W. A. Whitecar, John Jack, Paul Everton, Robert Lowe, Virginia Johnson, Nora Mack, Florence Sinnott, and Shepard Florence.

A dramatic performance will be given at Wallack's next Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital. A new play, called "The Sorceress of Palmistry," by Giles Reynolds, will be acted. The cast of characters will include Mildred Holland, Grace Addison, Anna Bodden, Mrs. A. R. Jones, Louise Maltman, R. B. Ferguson, Edwin Holland, G. D. Baker, John Ward, Edouard Dvork, Charles Charters, and Taylor Granville.

The story is of modern life, in which the author has woven a thread of the mysterious and the occult in the person of Violenta Cabballero, a young and vivacious Spanish girl gifted with a knowledge of palmistry and the faculty of intuitive divination.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes in the Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Secret Service" continues at the Garrick Theatre.

—"The Girl from Paris" continues at the Herald Square Theatre.

—"Under the Red Robe" is the current play at the Empire Theatre.

—"Two Little Vagrants" will run three weeks longer at the Academy.

—"The Late Mr. Castello" and "The White Flower" will hold the stage at the Lyceum for the present.

—William Barry, the popular actor of Irish-American roles, will appear at the Murray Hill Theatre this week in "The Rising Generation."

—Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" will be the play at the Star Theatre this week Laura Biggar and Burt Haverley will be the principal performers.

—The one hundredth performance of "The Cherry Pickers" will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Arthur's picturesque and successful melodrama will run until Jan. 23.

—Otero, the dancer and singer, sailed from Havre yesterday on La Champagne and will arrive in New York Jan. 10, and begin an engagement of thirty nights at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, Monday, Jan. 18.

—May Irwin's engagement at the Bijou Theatre has begun prosperously. Her new farce, "Courted Into Court," is a satisfactory medium for the exhibition of her personal humor and varied accomplishments.

—"Much Ado About Nothing" will be acted at Daly's Theatre Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, and to-morrow and Wednesday afternoons. "The Geisha" will be presented to-morrow, Wednesday, and Friday nights, and Saturday afternoon.

—"Dorcas" continues at the Olympia Theatre. Eva Davenport's performance is very droll, and the piece is lively and melodious. Neil O'Brien will take the part of LuLubin this week.

—Charles T. Dazey's successful American melodrama called "In Old Kentucky," which abounds in exciting incidents and contains a stirring race-course scene, will be this week's play at the Grand Opera House.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew will appear at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week in "A Model Young Man." Other performers there will be Wood and Shepard, Raymond Moore, Lewis and Ernest, Signor and Signora Borelli, and Charles and Jennie Stuart.

—The cinematographe has renewed its popularity at the Eden Musée. Its marvelous reproductions of life and motion are shown hourly. Koesvessy's music, the innumerable wax works, and objects of art make the Musée a place of varied entertainment.

—"The Gay Parisians," the English version of the French "Hotel du Libre Echange," which ran here all last season, will be acted at the Garden Theatre this week with W. J. Ferguson, Sadie Martinot, Charles Welles, J. O. Barrows, Mrs. Phillips, and George Backus in prominent rôles.

—The long and varied bill at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week will introduce the Lutteman quintet of Swedish male singers, the Webb brothers, English musical clowns; McAvoy and May, the Hanlons, the Glinserettis, Frencalli and Lewis, Dan Waldron, Alexandra Martens, Dolly Theobald, Georgia Howard, and Magdalena Churchill.

—Mlle. Karina, Louise Beaudet, "Little Egypt," the Newsboys' Quintet, Haines and Pettingill, La Roche, Ed Latell, James Thornton, the four Nelson sisters, the De Foreests, and the Rice brothers, are in this week's bill at the Olympia Music Hall. The Winter Garden entertainment will be as varied as usual. The prices at Olympia have been somewhat lowered.

—"Thoroughbred" will be this week's play at the Harlem Opera House. Henry E. Dixey will resume the rôle of the good Mayor of Upcombe, who is inveigled into a horse-racing intrigue, and compelled to disguise himself as a wandering "Christy minstrel" in order to escape the police. Fritz Williams, who has lately been out of sight and hearing, will also take up his original rôle of Blenkinsopp. Isabel Evesson will also be in the cast.

—Another rich and costly bill is offered this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre. Lydia Titus will appear in her amusing musical specialties. The Russell brothers, who have few equals in drollery, will present "The Irish Chambermaids." Arthur and Jennie Dunn, Laura Clement, Jessie Villars, James and Marie Finney, Lavender and Tomson, and Harding and Ah Sid are a few of the other performers.

—This will be the last week of Yvette Guilbert at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. She will introduce a new English song, "I Want to See the Old Home Once Again." The four Osranis, eccentric musical performers, and the Kronemans, acrobatic clowns, will make their first appearance in America. The bill will also include Virginia Aragon, the Merrilees sisters, the Dunhams, the Zednas, Williams and Walker, and the American Biograph.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Herr Moritz Adler, the blind pianist, of Frankfurt, is coming to this country.

—In "An American Beauty," at the Casino, to-morrow night, M. B. Curtis will appear as Ikey Eisenstein, the money lender.

—Lillian Russell and "An American Beauty" have succeeded in pleasing the Casino patrons, and the house is full at each performance.

—The German Liederkranz will celebrate its fiftieth birthday with a concert at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. Rafael Joseffy and other artists will appear.

—"Shamus O'Brien," an opera comique, by George H. Jessop and Dr. Villiers Stanford, will be produced under the direction of James C. Duff at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday evening.

—The first concert of David Bispham, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, will be given at Carnegie Lyceum on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. Miss Marguerite Hall and Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, will assist.

—Mme. Melba, M. Plançon, M. de Vries, Signor Campanari, M. Salignac, and other members of the Metropolitan Opera House company will sing in "Romeo et Juliette" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

—Rosenthal, the famous pianist, who has been so ill with typhoid fever in Chicago, is now convalescent, and will very shortly leave for San Francisco, where he will resume his tour. Rosenthal will be heard in New York some time in April.

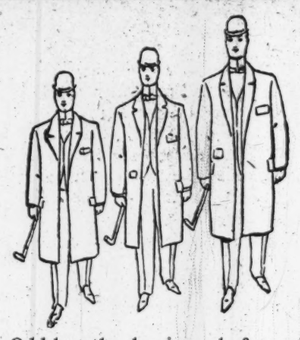
—Gustave Kerker and Richard Carroll's operetta, "Kismet," will be brought forward to-morrow evening at Wallack's Theatre once again. Camille D'Arville and Mr. Carroll will be members of the company, and there are promises of handsome scenery and costumes.

—The Bohemian String Quartet, which will give a series of concerts in this country under the management of Henry Wolfsohn during the months of March, April, and May, sailed for New York on Feb. 24. They will make their first appearance on March 9, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

—The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, and the concert on Saturday evening. The programme will consist of Goldmark's "Prometheus Bound" overture; Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, and Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony. Mme. Teresa Carreno will be the pianist.

—The second joint recital of Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley, pianist, will be given at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 7. Mr. Averill will sing a group of favorite songs by request. These include compositions by Goring Thomas, Tosti, Purdy, Wood, Arne, Faure, Massenet, and Thome. Mr. Bradley will play Ludwig Schytte's Sonata in B flat, the Dvorak waltzes, and selections from Bach, Brahms, Grieg, and Henselt.

—The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Faust," Mme. Calvé, for the first time, as Marguerite; MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Mantelli, and Signor Ancona; Wednesday, "Werther," Mme. Eames, Miss Traubmann, M. Castelmary, and M. Jean de Reszke; Friday, "Lohengrin," Mme. Eames, Mlle. Olitzka, the Messrs. de Reszke, Mr. Bispham, and M. de Vries; Saturday afternoon, "La Traviata," with Mme. Melba, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mme. Calvé in the principal rôle; Saturday night, "Don Giovanni." At the concert to-night, the solo performers will be the young violinist Huberman, Mme. Litvinne, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, Signor Campanari, and M. Plançon.



Odd lengths clearing sale for cash only. Ten tables filled on main floor. Every end we have is included in this sale, irrespective of former price, which ranged from $16.00 to $40.00 per suit.

Suit to order $14.00. Coat and vest $10.50. Trousers $3.50.

Workmanship and trimmings to be of our standard quality.

To give the public full benefit of this sale, our 500 employes cannot purchase from this stock.

MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

THE OLD POLICE JUSTICES

ALL THE SUITS TO COME UP AT ONCE ON JAN. 19.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly's Statement of the Various Cases—No Reason for Attacking the Attorney General.

The several suits involving the constitutionality of the Police Magistrates law, under which the Tammany Justices were superseded in the police courts, will be tried before the Court of Appeals at Albany Jan. 19. The Special Sessions Justices were somewhat disturbed yesterday by the discovery that the case of John J. Ryan, in which ex-Gov. Hoadly, Edward Lauterbach's law partner, is counsel, has precedence on the calendar over the cases regularly brought to determine the same question by representatives of the city.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly said yesterday that all three of the cases brought to test the constitutionality of the law would be brought up on the same day—Jan. 19—and that the suggestion of collusion on political grounds in the setting of the cases was an injustice to Attorney General Hancock and others concerned.

"I am not certain which of the cases will come first in order," said he, "but they are all set for the 19th, and since they each present the same question for adjudication, the order of precedence is of secondary importance. The real case is the debate on the constitutionality of the law. It is no news that I represent the Attorney General in the appeal on the Ryan case. Several attorneys appear in the suits—ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Matthew Hale, and Judge Robert Earle—and I understand that Mr. Choate, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Delafield, and William Sullivan will appear in opposition."

"The charge of collusion or bad faith made against the Attorney General is ridiculous, and I believe it to be inspired by one of the Justices. In the setting of the cases for trial nothing is so clearly shown as the Attorney General's willingness to get an early decision on a question of great importance to the city. There is no politics in it."

The Ryan case, which was urged before Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, to be fictitious and collusive, brought out the decision that the Police Magistrates' law, under which the Justices of New York had been appointed, was constitutional. In October, 1895, John J. Ryan, formerly a Police Justice of New York, issued a warrant for the arrest of John Quinn, charged with abandoning his wife. Edward A. Murray, a marshal, made the arrest. After Justice Gaynor's decision, Murray took the case on appeal to the Appellate Division, and in February of last year it was dismissed on the motion of the District Attorney of Brooklyn, on the ground that the only person to appeal was either the District Attorney or the Attorney General.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly was specially deputized to appear on behalf of the Attorney General and argued an appeal before the Appellate Division. The order of Justice Gaynor was affirmed, and Mr. Hoadly has now carried the case to the Court of Appeals. At the time that these facts were learned by the Police Magistrates concerned in the construction of the law the suit of former Police Justice Koch was before the Court of Appeals and set down for argument Jan. 19. The City of New York was represented by the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Delafield. Mr. Hoadly has represented the former Police Justices in other suits.

It is claimed that under the practice of the courts the appeal in which ex-Gov. Hoadly, as the representative of the Attorney General, is seeking a new construction of the statute, is set down for argument on Jan. 18, a day ahead of the cases in which the city is interested. Mr. Hoadly asserts, however, that the cases will all come up together on the following day.

ROSENTHAL HAS A RELAPSE.

His Critical Condition Has Been Concealed from the Public.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Rosenthal, the pianist, is again suffering a replapse. The facts of the case have been withheld from the public, for the alleged reason that facts published are telegraphed abroad and cause alarm to Rosenthal's relatives, who have been all along depressed by premonitions.

Rosenthal suffered a relapse on Sunday last. Two nights ago, it now transpires, his case was considered critical. Last night he was somewhat better. Dr. Kuhl, the physician in charge, said last night: "The probability is that Rosenthal will recover, but two days ago he was dangerously ill. His condition is now much more favorable, and, while is temperature is high, there are not certain attendant symptoms to make that alarming. His temperature I do not care to give out until I make a statement of the case, for, while it would now sound alarmingly high, there are none of those symptoms which would go to make it so."

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

James Fleming, thirty-two years old, of 25 Van Wagenen Avenue, Jersey City, was held by Police Justice Douglass in Jersey City yesterday for the murder of John L. Reed of 87 Germania Avenue, his brother-in-law. Friday night his wife left her home because of his cruelty and went to the home of her family. Fleming went there to get her, and her brothers took her part. Fleming and Reed became involved in a quarrel and Reed was stabbed through the heart.

REHEARSAL OF AN OPERA

LIKENESS BETWEEN A COMPOSING ROOM AND AN OPERA STAGE.

Preparing a Wagnerian Work for Production—Coaching the Chorus and Ballet—The Troubles of a Stage Manager.

A final rehearsal of grand opera is pretty much like the getting out of a first edition of a daily newspaper. Take, for instance, the composing-room, when all of the pages of the paper but one have been made up, and everything is ready to be locked in the last form, but is as yet scattered. Some of the matter has already been placed under its special or head department, but there are gaps which have yet to be filled in in the "make-up." The proofreaders have almost finished their work, and the compositors are busily correcting the marked errors. The "make-up" editor is standing near the form waiting impatiently to fill in the gaps. Seconds at such a time become minutes and minutes hours.

The similiarity here between the raising or a curtain on a first night is apparent. There is the same marked precision in the timing of the raising of the curtain and the duration of intervals between the acts, and the entire time consumed in a performance, as there is in preparing a first edition of a newspaper to catch a certain time-scheduled train. The paper must not be delayed at any cost.

The same promptness is observed in calling a full or final rehearsal of an opera; the make-up editor calls for matter to close up the form so that the paper can be published in time; the stage manager, who is foreman and editor all in one in a theatre, or opera house, calls on the forces to fit them together for the final rehearsal, which is a very difficult make-up in itself. To compare the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House to a make-up form is not difficult to any one familiar with the make-up of a daily paper who has seen an opera rehearsal. The head stands out in bold relief in the principal characters of the opera. The manager has made a form of set lines, within which are placed in order under separate heads minor principals, the ballet, chorus, extra ballet, and supernumeraries. When the last piece is set, all is practically locked up, the signal is given, the curtain goes up, and the production appears. The paper has gone to press.

Stages of Preparation.

The stage manager is very much like the editor, who knows what is required, and instructs his subordinates as to his views. The stage manager makes himself well acquainted with the plot, locale, epoch, &c., of the opera so as to be able to make sketches for the scenery, costumes, and properties. He then consults with the scenic artist, stage carpenter, costumer, and property master, and also with the electrician, who is an important factor, especially in the working of Wagnerian opera, and exchanges ideas. He instructs them in the preparation of plot-work, and they employ the necessary hands to do the work. Having started this work in the various departments, the manager studies the music so as to be prepared for any march or procession that may be necessary.

The singers who have already been selected by the impresario and musical director receive their parts and are ordered to be ready by a certain time for the first ensemble rehearsal. To assist them in their work of preparation, three or four pianists are provided to coach them, dividing their labors from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The chorus master is also kept busy during this period, with rehearsals lasting from three to four hours each day, in a room set apart for this purpose.

When the various persons are sufficiently coached and drilled, the chorus master and "Maestro al Piano" notify the stage manager, and he begins the stage rehearsals, first with principals alone, then with the chorus, and later with the ballet, who have been hard at work for four or five hours each day with the ballet master learning the style of dance or dances required for the production. Lastly, the supernumeraries are rehearsed.

Having given each solo artist, chorus singer, and supernumerary a distinct idea of the character he or she is to portray, the ensemble rehearsals for stage business with piano are begun. These are the most trying part of the production, as the stage manager has difficulty in controlling the petty jealousies which crop out. The orchestra has in the meantime had a "lettura," or reading of parts alone.

When proficient, all the forces are brought together, with scenery and properties, and a full-dress rehearsal is held with light effects, the same as in a performance. All these elements occur in nearly all operas, except such productions as "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Walküre," and "Siegfried," wherein the chorus and ballet are not used.

Rehearsals of "Siegfried."

During a rehearsal of "Siegfried," under the direction of William Parry, stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, it was noticed that considerable attention was paid to detail in connection with the principal characters and to stage effects generally. Wagner indicates every movement in his score, and his instructions have to be carried out to the minutest detail. Mr. Parry was sent to Baireuth last Summer purposely to see "Siegfried," and produce it here as near as possible to the perfect performance witnessed there. The performance necessitates the entire darkening of the house, so as to make the stage pictures as effective as possible. The pictures are all beautiful conceptions that have been faithfully carried out in detail by Mr. Parry. The second act, wherein the dragon figures so prominently, is a very pretty picture.

The Dragon Siegfied Kills.

The dragon itself, an immense affair, requires two men to properly work it, and their rehearsal alone in the part costs them many sleepless nights. One of the men is required to open the jaws, roll the eyes, and lash the tail at stated moments, while the other has to make the tongue protrude, turn on steam, and work the feet as well as speak after the dragon is killed by Siegfried. Then the conception of blood is carried out with the aid of a bladder of claret, which is placed in such a position as to flow easily. This liquid must needs be of good vintage, as Jean de Reszke, who portrays Siegfried, is suupposed to accidentally taste the blood, by means of which he understands the speech of birds, which tells him of Mime's treachery, and of the Valkyrie, whom he later finds, woos, and wins on the Mountain of Fire.

The Dragon Siegfried Kills.

Beyond the troubles of production, Mr. Parry said that a stage manager's lot was far from a bed of roses. He has among others, the annoyance over the dressing room question, and anonymous letters of complaint which are received daily anent the lights in the house, or details in some opera observed abroad by some writer and omitted here, or the want of lights in certain parts of the house to show off the gorgeous toilets of some subscriber and her friends.

These letters are many, and Mr. Parry expects an influx of complaints the day after the production of "Siegfried," as the house will be kept in total darkness all the time, except during the extr'actes.

Calve as Marguerite.

The announcement of the appearance tomorrow night of Mme. Calvé for the first time as Marguerite, in "Faust," at the Metropolitan Opera House, has attracted widespread attention. The prima donna has entirely recovered from her slight illness.

DR. DVORAK TO RETURN.

He Will Resume Directorship of the National Conservatory of Music.

The report that Dr. Antonin Dvorak will shortly return to America and resume his position as Director of the National Conservatory of Music in this city was verified by Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber, President and founder of the Conservatory, last evening. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mrs. Thurber said:

"It was our intention to say nothing about Dr. Dvorak's proposed return, and the doctor had given me to understand that he would say nothing to the European papers concerning it, but it appears that the news was made public in a Vienna paper.

"Dr. Dvorak will be with us the next scholastic season, which opens in September."

Dr. Dvorak was Director of the Conservatory from 1891 to 1894, when he returned to his home at Prague to see his family. In the Autumn of 1895 Dr. Dvorak, who had been expected to return to resume his position, wrote to Mrs. Thurber, resigning his position on the plea that his children had reached an age when he thought he ought to give his personal attention to their musical education.

Dr. Dvorak's return to America has some significance to native composers. Dr. Dvorak instituted the annual prize competitions held by the National Conservatory, and he will continue them.

The fifth of these competitions will be held next season, and composers may send their manuscripts to the conservatory at any time from Sept. 1 next to Jan. 15, 1898.

The prizes are: For the best symphony, $300; for the best overture, $200; for piano or violin concerto, $200. The conditions are:

Composers must be natives of the United States and not over forty years of age.

Each work should be submitted in manuscript form and be absolutely new to the public.

The merit of each work will be passed upon by a special jury of five competent judges.

The National Conservatory of Music of America reserves the right to give two public performances of the works to which prizes shall be awarded, which works shall afterward be the property of their respective composers and authors.

Each composition requiring the co-operation of an orchestra for its performance must include the orchestral score. The orchestral parts need only be furnished by the successful competitors. The public award of prizes will be made on or about May 15, 1898.

The second annual entrance examinations for the conservatory will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 4, 5, and 6, when applicants will be examined in singing, piano and organ, violin and orchestral instruments.

WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY.

To be Celebrated as Usual by Daughters of the American Revolution.

The anniversary of Gen. Washington's wedding day, Jan. 6, will be celebrated by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in accordance with its yearly custom, by a reception from 4 to 7 P. M., at Sherry's. An address on arbitration will be delivered by a prominent member of the International Arbitration Conference, after a few words of welcome from the Regent of the chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean. An inspired ode, written for the occasion by Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, will be read. The Hungarian Band will furnish music, a Japanese baritone, dressed in his native garb, will sing some Japanese national songs, and a collation will be served.

The decorations will consist of the National colors, the "daughters'" insignia, a spinning wheel, and the chapter's badge, a six-pointed gold star in a field of blue.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Miss Isabel Lovell, Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Mrs. Edward Bartlett, Mrs. William Winslow, Mrs. Walter Curry, Mrs. F. E. B. Allen, Mrs. C. N. Adams, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Mrs. Webster Elmes, Mrs. I. C. Gross, Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. James Fairman, Miss Carolyn Halsted, Mrs. Leon Harms, Miss Mary E. Springer, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. William Strong, Mrs. Vernon Davis, Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, Mrs. Walter Lewis, Mrs. James Randell, Miss Ingraham, Mrs. William Stewart, Miss Emma Harrop, Mrs. Samuel Duryea, Mrs. John Gardner, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. A. W. Suydam, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Miss Myra Martin, and Mrs. G. S. Stewart.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. PRICES: 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. EVENINGS 8:15; MATINEES at 2
THE TWO GREAT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS ON ALTERNATE NIGHTS.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Ev'g, THE JAPANESE COMEDY, The
GEISHA.
Most fascinating play in town.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVG'S, SHAKESPEARE'S BRILLIANT COMEDY,
Much Ado About Nothing.
BEATRICE by MISS
ADA REHAN.
MATINEES OF MUCH ADO, MONDAY, Jan. 4, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.
MATINEE OF THE GEISHA, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
SEVENTH GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
Soloists: HUBERMAN, great Boy Violinist, (his last appearance at these concerts;) Mmes. Litvinne and Olitzka, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plançon.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA
Conductor.....Mr. A. SEIDL
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera. Season 1896-7.
N. B.—Mme. CALVE will positively appear tomorrow (Monday) Evg. as Marguerite in Faust.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 4.—Gounod's opera, FAUST, Mmes. Calvé (first time) as Marguerite and Mantelli; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Ancona.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 6, Massenet's WERTHER. Eames and Traubmann, De Vries, Castelmary, and Jean de Reszke.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 7, at Brooklyn Academy, Mme. Melba, in ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Fri. Evg. Jan. 8, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German,) Eames and Olitzka, Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Bispham.
Sat. Mat. Jan. 9. Only joint appearance at a matinée of Mmes. Melba and Mme. Calvé. Grand double bill. LA TRAVIATA (entire) and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé, Belina, Van Cauteren, MM. Salignac, Ancona, Campanari Bars, Ceppi.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 9, at pop. prices, Don Giovanni. Mmes. Litvinne, Traubmann, and Engle. MM. Lassalle, Cremonini, Bispham, and Ed. de Reszke.
STEINWAY PIANOS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1896—Fifty-fifth Season—1897.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
3d Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 8, at 2 P.M.
3d Concert, Saturday, Jan. 9, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist: Mme. TERESA CARRENO, Piano.
Her first appearance in New York since seven years
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Prometheus Bound," op. 38. Goldmark
Concerto for Piano, No. 4, D minor, op. 70. Rubinstein
Symphony No. 6, B minor, Pathetique. Tschaikowsky
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reserved seats from 75 cents to $2. Boxes for Concert, $12. General admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

KNABE PIANO USED.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. FAREWELL APPEARANCE. Last 2 Weeks. GUILBERT MATINEE Friday, Jan. 15.
YVETTE GUILBERT.
New Acts This Week. THE 5 OSRANIS. KRONEMANN BROS., VIRGINIA ARAGON.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA LOUISE The Rage of New York. BEAUDET.
KARINA Paris's Last Sensation.
CORA ROUTT.
LITTLE EGYPT.
MUSIC HALL
James Thornton, Ed. Latell, De Forcests, Blocksom & Page, Four Nelson Sisters, &c.
50 cents secures admission to Music Hall first and Winter Garden later, and gives seats in both places.
WINTER GARDEN Bal Champetre 11 o'clock.
Admission tickets to either music hall or theatre entitle holders to a seat in the Winter Garden.

OLYMPIA THEATRE Dorcas.
Paulton's Operatic Comedy.
"Cleverest thing on the boards."
Cast includes
EVA DAVENPORT, NEIL O'BRIEN, WM. BRODERICK, CHARLES BASSETT, MARIE MILLARD, DREW DONALDSON.
Herald—"Dorcas ought to be good for a long run."
World—"Situations absurdly funny."
Times—"Music dainty and of the catchy type."
Tribune—"Echoes of the gayety of Erminie."
Press—"Won flattering signs of favor."
Advertiser—"Griesella is an amusing combination of old maid, soubrette and Mrs. Malaprop."
News—"Full of good music and should be a success."

50 CENTS secures admission to Theatre first and Winter Garden later, with seats in both places.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
LYDIA TITUS,
RUSSELL BROS.,
ARTHUR and JENNIE DUNN,
and 40 other stars.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Matinée Sat. Only.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager.
Commencing To-morrow (Monday) Night.
E. M. AND JOSEPH
HOLLAND
AND COMPANY
IN THE NEW COMEDY,
"A SUPERFLUOUS HUSBAND."
(By Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein.)
Preceded by the one-act play,
COL. CARTER OF CARTERSVILLE.
(By Augustus Thomas.)
Curtain, 8:15. Carriages, 10:30.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
"FUNNIEST EVER HAPPENED."
MAY IRWIN AND HER BIG COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.
IN COURTED INTO COURT. "SCREAMINGLY COMIC."
"Hilariously amusing; audience could not get enough of Crappy Dan."—Mail and Express.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop'rs. & Mgrs.
Last Weeks.
A Highly Dramatic and Powerful Production.
Two Little Vagrants.
Management.....Chas. Frohman
A Beautiful Story Crowded with Heart Interest.
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, COR. 41ST ST.
Andrew A. McCormick.....Manager
Handsomest and safest theatre in America.
Tuesday, Jan. 5th, at 8:15 P. M.
First production in America of the New Romantic Opera,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN
AN IRISH OPERA SUNG BY IRISHMEN.
Presented with the original cast from London.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
PRICES, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.

WALLACK'S. MAT. SAT. at 2. EVENINGS at 8:15.
CARROLL-KERKER OPERA CO.
CAMILLE D'ARVILLE, RICHARD F. CARROLL,
in CARROLL & KERKER'S lyric comedy,
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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL ANGELS', West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.—Services, 8 A. M.; holy communion, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Townsend, noon; holy communion, 4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. S. W. Brooke, (communion service,) 11 A. M.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand Street.—Hermann Warszawiak, 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry van Dyke, (communion service,) 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth of Auburn, 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL, corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY, BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY PROTESANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Right Rev. Lemuel H. Wells, Bishop of Spokane, 11 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—Evangelist D. L. Moody, 8 P. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CONVOCATION, American Theatre.—Meetings 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street and Second Avenue.—Quarter century anniversary of dedication of church, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8. P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. John Williams, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, FIRST CHURCH, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue.—The Rev. J. Elmendorf, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, SECOND CHURCH, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—The Rev. William Justin Harsha, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321-323 West Fifty-sixth Street.—The Rev. J. L. Parsons, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN, 426 Columbus Avenue.—The Rev. G. P. Krotel, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY, BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Samuel Colgate, Jr., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Corner of Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 4 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. L. M. S. Hayes, 10:45 A. M.; the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 7:30 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Edward Judson, 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M.; Fifth Free Church anniversary, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, (communion service,) 10:30 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S, Academy of Music.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS REFORMED.—The Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES
AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 3, 1897.

It is reported that Dr. GACCARELLI of Rome has discovered the characteristic germ of yellow fever and that he hopes to utilize his discovery for the prevention or amelioration of the disease. We understand that this physician recovered not long ago from an attack of yellow fever while residing temporarily in one of the South American countries. During the last few years search for the characteristic germ or microbe of this malady has been diligently made by several competent experts, but made in vain, although two or three South American or Central American physicians have asserted that the microbe had been disclosed to them. The most notable and thorough investigation was that which was made in Cuba and other places where yellow fever prevails by the eminent bacteriologist, Dr. STERNBERG. If it be true that Dr. GACCARELLI has found the germ, it may be practicable now to test the efficacy of an antitoxine serum produced by the use of it. The discovery of a serum remedy for yellow fever as effective as the antitoxine serum for diphtheria is proved to be would be an achievement of very great value to the inhabitants of American tropical and semi-tropical countries.

HUNTING BIMETALLISM.

Reports concerning the "mission" of Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado—including his own—differ somewhat. This much, however, appears fairly trustworthy: He has gone to London to confer with bimetallists as to whether any international agreement on bimetallism is feasible, and, if so, how it can be brought about; he goes "unofficially" as the agent of the Republican Senatorial caucus; he has seen Major MCKINLEY, and that gentleman approves of the errand of the Senator. According to one report the Senator does not expect to accomplish much; according to another he is very hopeful, but what he hopes is not made clear.

If his constituents do not object, there is no particular reason why Mr. WOLCOTT should not spend the rest of this session abroad or why he should not try to get all the facts he can regarding bimetallism. If he should come back and tell his fellow-Senators that it is all up with that scheme, that the Governments whose consent is necessary will have nothing to do with it, and that it is not worth wasting any more time or worry on, the result would be a good thing for the country. The only feature of his mission that has any real public interest is the possible influence it may have on the course of the Administration, and that is a very important feature indeed.

We understand that the Republican Party and its candidate, through the platform of last July, made a certain pledge as to international bimetallism and as to the gold standard. Here it is: "We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." This, we repeat, is a double pledge. It relates to an international agreement for bimetallism. It relates also to the gold standard. It is contingent as to the first. It is direct and unconditional as to the second.

The one thing that threatens or can threaten the preservation of the gold standard in this country—to which the Administration is unequivocally pledged—is the requirement of the law of May 31, 1878, that legal-tender notes shall not be paid, but, having been redeemed in gold, shall be reissued. The pledge to preserve the gold standard cannot fully and honestly be carried out without the repeal of that requirement. If the McKinley Administration proposes to put off the fulfillment of its pledge as to the gold standard while fooling with the scheme for international bimetallism, it will act in bad faith. If Senator WOLCOTT's mission is intended to give countenance to such a plan, it is unworthy and should be condemned.

This country has a currency problem of its own. It is, while preserving the gold standard, to provide a uniformly safe and sound currency, adapted to the needs of our people, expanding and contracting with the legitimate demand for it in all sections and by all classes. The problem is a plain one, and, politics apart, not a difficult one. Until we shall have solved it, we shall not have solid prosperity. When we shall have solved it, we can deal with "the leading commercial nations of the world" on equal terms. It is of little consequence what Mr. WOLCOTT or any one else may discover or report as to international bimetallism if we proceed, without waiting for such reports, to attend to our own business. It is of the utmost consequence that our own business shall not be postponed.

FINANCES OF GREATER NEW YORK.

It is not practicable to present with exactness the financial situation of Greater New York because of the different systems and the lack of complete reports for the various parts. The reports relied upon are not altogether of the same date, though the latest accessible. It is necessary to include the whole of Queens County, though a considerable part of the town of Hempstead is outside of the bounds of the future city, but very slight deduction need be made on that account.

As the statistics of 1896 with regard to valuation and taxation of property cannot be given with a complete comparison, those of 1895 are used for those items. What is known as the equalized valuation aggregated for the entire State $4,292,082,167, of which $1,975,928,987 was for New York County, $525,195,720 for Kings, $72,168,015 for Queens, and $26,674,367 for Richmond, or for Greater New York $2,599,967,089, or about three-fifths of that of the whole State. The total tax for State purposes was $13,896,346.23, of which the Greater New York paid $8,413,923.79. The aggregate of taxation for State, town, and county purposes in 1895 was $72,557,905.54 in the whole State, and of this $55,415,694.68 was borne by the people of the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond.

There has been a considerable increase in the figures for New York and Brooklyn during the past year, but those for the rest of the territory are not now attainable. The valuations for 1896 in the City of New York were $2,106,484,905, and the tax rate was fixed at 2.14 per cent. upon the valuation. In Brooklyn the valuations amounted to $582,847,633, and the average tax rate was 2.90, differing in different wards. The Greater New York will have an area of about 300 square miles and a population of over 3,000,000, and the value of property subject to taxation as now valued by the Assessors will be approximately $3,000,000,000.

The expenses of administration are not easy to estimate closely. The estimates for this city for the year 1897 are about $40,000,000, including the contribution to the State revenues, and those of Brooklyn will be about $16,000,000. The aggregate taxes of Queens and Richmond Counties, covering all expenses under the present forms of administration, amount to about $1,500,000. The annual expenditures of the enlarged city are likely to be something like $65,000,000.

The gross debt of the City of New York on the 30th of June last was $208,419,403, but the resources of the sinking fund were sufficient to leave the net debt at $134,041,682. There was an issue of over $16,000,000 of new bonds in November, and other additions have been made, with a corresponding increase in the sinking fund. The Constitutional limit of the city's indebtedness less the sinking fund is now about $173,000,000. The gross debt of Brooklyn at the same date was $59,444,515, and this was reduced only to $53,595,855 by the sinking fund, and the debt is but little below the Constitutional limit. The debts of Kings County, Queens County, Long Island City, and other towns and of Richmond County and its towns and villages will be assumed by the municipality after the consolidation and will add nearly $30,000,000 to the burden. The consolidated city will begin with a net indebtedness probably of about $217,000,000.

The comparatively high rate of taxation in Brooklyn and the nearness of the debt to the Constitutional limit make its credit slightly lower than that of this city. Last September, during the uncertainty of the political campaign, an offer of $4,000,000 in New York City bonds met such an unsatisfactory response that the issue was not made, but bids for the $16,000,000 offered after the election aggregated several times the amount advertised, and the bonds were placed at a premium of about 5 per cent. They were 3½ per cent. gold bonds, to run for fifteen to thirty years.

Unifying the financial system of the Greater New York constituted one of the difficulties in framing the new charter. There is to be a consolidation of debts and a uniform system of valuation and taxation, with a common treasury and a single scheme of expenditures for all purposes. One of the anomalies to be rectified is to be found in the fact that the taxes which this city begins to collect in October are for the expenditures of the current year, which have been running for nine months and have been met by issuing bonds in anticipation of revenue, to be paid off out of the receipts as they come in, while in Brooklyn and the other parts of the Greater New York the taxes collected in the Autumn are for the expenses of the year following. There seemed to be no way of bringing the two systems into one except by either imposing a double tax upon New York for one year to carry its revenues forward for a twelvemonth or to remit the taxes of the rest of the city for one year to let it back into the New York system of borrowing and paying. Unsatisfactory as this system is, the latter plan has been adopted in the draft of a charter as the easiest way out of the dilemma.

ARE WE "A DISHONEST NATION"?

In the closing address on civil service reform before the Women's Auxiliary Association and the League for Political Education last Wednesday Mrs. CHARLES R. LOWELL made this sweeping statement:

"A nation which for three generations has acquiesced in a system of dishonest appointments to public office, in dishonest work of public officers, in dishonest removals from public office, could not remain honest in other relations. The poison has worked into the very life of our people. We are a dishonest nation. We do not do honest work anywhere."

She added that before we could expect thoroughgoing reform the present generation must die off and a new one grow up "under an honest system of public work."

There is in this a curiously feminine inversion of the operation of cause and effect, it seems to us. If our public service has been dishonest for three generations, it must have been made so at the beginning and kept so since by the people who constitute the "Nation." It cannot have been the innate depravity of public service that has been making us dishonest as a nation and has brought us to such a pass that we do no honest work anywhere. In other words, if it is a fact that we are a dishonest nation, we have not been made so by any system of appointments to office, but our dishonesty has first produced and then sustained the iniquitous system. If Mrs. LOWELL's theory were sound, that bad methods in dealing with public service, working through three generations, have produced this evil state of general dishonesty, instead of having been produced by it, how happens it that the process has been reversed and we have got an "honest system" started which is to regenerate the Nation after the present bad lot have died off and then to make its own reform thoroughgoing? Did the public service take a sudden turn for the better of itself and set about redeeming the Nation which it had first degraded, or did the Nation set about reforming the service? If the latter, is it not the present dying generation which is to make the reform "thoroughgoing" and work dishonesty out of the public service rather than a self-creating "honest system" that is to work dishonesty out of the Nation?

But, apart from this peculiarly feminine reasoning, is it a fact that we are a dishonest nation and have been growing so for three generations, and cannot be otherwise until this generation dies off? There is no doubt of the essential dishonesty of the "spoils system" of dealing with the public service. It is dishonest to use the service or the resources of the Nation for the personal benefit of any set of men or of any political organization. It is dishonest to trade public office for party support or to use public office or public money for party advantage. It is dishonest for legislators to sacrifice the public interests for personal profit or political benefit. It is dishonest for politicians in a convention to betray the principles of their party, imperil the interests of the Nation, and make false pretenses in the hope of winning the support of the reckless or the heedless of another party. It is dishonest in a party to gain support and win a victory by professing devotion to one cause, and, when the victory is won, refuse to do anything for that cause and devote its energies to accomplishing something which would have condemned it to defeat had it been the avowed object of the contest.

All these things are dishonest, and they indicate dishonesty in a nation that produces them or tolerates them, but does it, therefore, indicate that the nation is essentially dishonest and incapable of "honest work anywhere"? We started with no Constitutional or legal safeguard against these evils, and they grew up amid the conflicts of politics when various issues were at stake. If there has been a reaction against them, which has started an "honest system" that bids fair to work regeneration in the public service, is it not because the Nation is not dishonest and is rising against the dishonesty of its servants which has been tolerated and allowed to grow for other reasons than the innate depravity of the people?

It seems to us that the National sin which has caused abuses in the public service and evils in politics is rather that party spirit which the Father of His Country deplored with so much solicitude when he referred to the future in his Farewell Address, than dishonesty. The spoilsmen have thrived in times past, the dishonest abuse the power of legislation and betray official trust now, because of the disposition of men to support their party regardless of the character of its candidates, the purposes of its leaders, or the conduct of its officials. "Bosses" who get control of party organizations by working upon the selfish motives of men, and who use their control to reward their minions at the expense of the public, count not upon the dishonesty of the people, not even upon their ignorance or their indifference, but upon their "allegiance" to party, their fidelity to their "regular ticket"—in short, their party spirit. This is at the bottom of the evils and abuses which have grown up and are so hard to eradicate. But the honesty of the Nation gives promise of overcoming even this before the present generation dies off.

LYNCH LAW.

One might infer from the number of lynchings in the South reported during the month of December that the tendency to substitute mob violence for the orderly execution of legal sentences is growing in this country. Fortunately, such an inference would not be warranted by the facts. It is true, however, that the number of lynchings in December was exceptionally large. In Kentucky there were six in as many days. But the list for the entire year shows an encouraging reduction, and the tables compiled by a Chicago newspaper annually from press dispatches establish the fact that the annual record has steadily been improved since 1892. The numbers have been as follows, by years: 1892, 235; 1893, 200; 1894, 190; 1895, 171; 1896, 131. It is also encouraging to observe in several Southern States signs of a change in public sentiment concerning the expediency of inflicting punishment by mob decree, and attempts to prevent lynching by new legislation.

The most significant indication of change is seen, however, in the recent punishment of two lynchers by the courts in Alabama. A man named CHAMBLISS, imprisoned on a charge of murder, was taken from the jail and hanged. The efforts of the authorities induced one of the lynchers to tell the whole story. Twenty-five men of prominence in Washington County were implicated by this confession. Several of them ran away, others were arrested, and two—SAMUEL WILLIAMS and WILLIAM WOOD—were tried, found guilty of murder, and sent to the penitentiary for life. These were the first convictions of persons guilty of lynch-law murders ever found in the State, and they mean something.

The recent trial in Georgia of a negro who was accused of the crime for which colored men are most commonly punished by lynching mobs in the Southern States is a sufficient answer to the plea that the course of Southern courts in such cases is slow and uncertain. This man was brought from Macon to the Court House in Albany under the protection of a military company. Within twenty minutes a jury was impaneled; the taking of testimony was completed in fifteen minutes; the jury found the man guilty; he was sentenced to be hanged within three weeks, and the entire trial consumed one hour. Such hasty proceedings would not always promote the administration of justice, but in this case there was no room for doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. The legal proceedings did not impose a burdensome tax upon the county, the work was done in strict accordance with law, and the authority of the courts was upheld.

Many Southern people do not perceive that in approving or excusing the execution of lynch law for the punishment of any class of criminals they discredit and condemn courts which they themselves make and absolutely control. It is absurd for the white people of the South to say that they cannot provide for the sure and speedy legal punishment of colored ruffians guilty of that crime of assault which especially excites the activity of lynching mobs. The courts are in their own hands. If they should cure by legislation any defects which may impair the efficiency of their own tribunals and should then rely upon these tribunals for the punishment of criminals, contempt for courts and law would be displaced in many minds by wholesome respect for legal authority and procedure, a cause of constant demoralization would be removed, and the South would profit in every way by ceasing to deserve that reputation for lawlessness and mob violence which both in this country and abroad injuriously affects the interests of a region so favored by nature.

CHICAGO'S CANAL AND THE LAKES.

The complaints of the people in the valley of the Illinois River about Chicago's sewage canal are of more than local interest, because they will stimulate exertion in support of the project for a ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi. The construction of this canal would involve a perceptible lowering of the surface level of the great lakes and a readjustment of transportation routes to the seaboard.

The canal, which is to prevent the pollution of Chicago's water supply by reversing the current of the Chicago River and carrying the city's sewage southwestward twenty-eight miles to a tributary of the Mississippi, is now almost completed, at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The residents of the valley through which the diluted sewage will pass after it shall have been discharged from the canal consented to this use of the Illinois River upon condition that Chicago would eventually enlarge the canal to the capacity of a channel for ships and would co-operate with them in procuring Federal appropriations for the completion of such a channel by the improvement of the river.

Suspecting now that Chicago will be content with a sewage canal and has lost interest in the ship-canal project, these people have discovered that the flow of sewage will injure them. It will affect the health of people in the valley, they say, will make the annual floods larger, and will invite pestilence by making the deposited sediment dangerous. They demand that measures shall be taken to provide for that enlargement and improvement which was contemplated, in order that they may, at least, enjoy the promised advantages as compensation for the injuries which they must endure. The Chicago newspapers say that the city must stand by the agreement. There will be, we presume, a concerted movement to procure large Federal appropriations for the construction of a ship canal on the line of the Illinois River. The estimate of cost is $24,000,000.

The sewage canal has been made with a present capacity of 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute, but the cuts through nine miles of rock are wide enough for a flow of 600,000 feet, and in due time the entire channel is to be enlarged to correspond with these cuts. By such an enlargement and the desired canalization of the river below a ship canal to the Mississippi would be completed.

It is estimated that the continuous withdrawal of 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute from Lake Michigan would lower the surface level of the lakes from three to five inches. For two or three years past the level has been exceptionally low, and the lake cities both in Canada and in this country have protested against the additional reduction which will be caused, it is expected, by the use of the sewage canal. It is already difficult to preserve a sufficient depth of water in the lake harbors. An enlargement of the canal to a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet would double the drain from the lakes.

It is noticeable that the Chicago press now urges that the depth of water in the lakes and the lake harbors should be regulated and maintained by a series of great dams. "What is needed," says The Chicago Tribune, "is to impound the water of the lakes by a dam in the Niagara River below Buffalo, which will throw back the water of Lake Erie four or five feet, and by wing dams above Detroit, which would have a similar effect upon Lakes Huron and Michigan." Something of this kind may be required if to natural causes which reduce the depth of water is to be added an outflow of 600,000 cubic feet per minute for the removal of Chicago's sewage and the promotion of commerce on a ship canal through the State of Illinois. The public should understand what the situation is, for we shall hear more about these projects by and by, and Canada, as well as this country, has a considerable interest in them.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

Nobody in or out of Spain has any doubt that the presentation to Puerto Rico of a project of autonomy is meant as a bait for the insurgents in Cuba. Whether it is sincerely offered or not, and whether or not it is likely to attain its professed object of securing an effective measure of local self-government, is a question for the consideration of the Cubans already in arms and of the other Cubans not in arms who partake their discontent with Spanish rule. But in either case it has a great significance. It is the first symptom Spain has shown of yielding to the spirit of the age or the force of public opinion. In her dealings with her colonies she has maintained the principle newly announced by the Governor of New York in his inaugural address, that "no intolerant clamor or irresponsible assault will force or prevent a single executive act." That was the principle upon which England dealt with her colonies until about a century and a quarter ago, but of which GEORGE III. and Lord NORTH were the latest champions in English politics. Since then England has been very scrupulous to ascertain what her colonies really wanted and to let them have it. "She governs with a loose rein that she may govern at all." But Spain has preferred not to govern at all to governing reasonably, and accordingly the Antilles and the Philippines, where also there is a lively insurrection going on, are the only relics that are left her of her great possessions of the seventeenth century. She has refused to take account of the opinion of the colonies until now, at the close of the nineteenth. What BUCKLE said of her a generation ago has remained true: "Spain sleeps on, untroubled, unheeding, impassive, receiving no impression from the rest of the world, and making no impression upon it. There she lies at the further extremity of the Continent, a huge and torpid mass, the sole representative now remaining of the feelings and the knowledge of the Middle Ages."

It is really one of the greatest triumphs of the modern spirit to have made such an impression as the offer of autonomy to Puerto Rico shows has been made upon what BUCKLE again calls "that melancholy exhibition to which we give the collective name of Spain." The citadel which has remained for three centuries untouched is at last shaken. While it is true that the extremity of Spain is great, it cannot be said that it alone is answerable for the change in the tone of the Spanish Government. The loss of all her possessions on the mainland of America did not teach her wisdom. On the contrary, she seemed to stiffen her authority with each successive proof of her unwisdom in its exercise. Some part, at least, of the comparative reasonableness that has taken possession of the councils of Madrid must be ascribed to the fact that the modern spirit has at last crossed the Pyrenees and invaded the peninsula.

At the other end of Europe has lain another "huge and torpid mass" which has seemed not less inaccessible to modern notions of government than Spain, which, indeed, is politically more backward than Spain itself, in which the monarchy is not theoretically absolute, and which has even undergone the form of a republic. We mean, of course, Russia, because Turkey is not, except geographically, a part of Europe, but rather a misplaced fragment of Mohammedan Asia. All observers agree that the Turk cannot be reclaimed and must be expelled. No Turkish assistance is to be looked for in the reform of Turkey. Whatever is done in that way must be done by coercion from the outside. But Russia is as much an anomaly in modern Europe as Spain, with this difference, that Russia is the representative of a vigorous and growing barbarism and Spain of an effete civilization. In Russia there has never yet been paid that official tribute of deference to public opinion which Spain has just paid to the public opinion of a colony. But as public opinion in Russia becomes more enlightened and more organized, it will make its way, and it will remodel the political institutions which now obstruct it. Already there are signs that both extremities of the European Continent have become accessible to the spirit of the age, and there is reason to expect that the new century will witness the modernization both of Russia and of Spain.

Mr. HENRY OLIVER, Jr., the Pittsburg manufacturer, who was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1882, and who is associated with the Carnegie interests in the steel industry, advises that the tariff should be revised by "making a horizontal reduction of from 25 to 33 per cent. on the McKinley rates." Some products, he adds, "would stand a cut of 50 per cent.," but "an average of from 25 to 33 per cent. would be the golden mean that would produce sufficient revenue and afford a just measure of protection." Let us look for a moment at the official table of averages. The annual average rate on all dutiable imports during the four McKinley years was 48.66 per cent. The proposed reduction of one-third would leave 32.44 per cent., which is lower than any tariff average since the war and considerably lower than the annual average (40.96 per cent.) for the tariff now in force. Mr. OLIVER is not in accord with the present Ways and Means Committee or the Republican majority in the House, whose Dingley bill would increase the present duties by 15 per cent. It was understood in 1890 that the McKinley duties on iron and steel were substantially those which had been proposed by the manufacturers, and that Mr. OLIVER acted as their representative in Washington.

The reinstatement of Tammany would be the renunciation of reform. But it is only a choice between Scylla and Charybdis when we give over the city to a Republican instead of to a Democratic machine, and such a choice we must make this year.—The State-Zeitung of yesterday.

Mr. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, who has been repeatedly Chairman of the Republican State, and also of the Republican County, Committee, expresses an absolute conviction when he declares that New York politics were never upon such a low level as today. There is really no limit to the rascality. It is as bold as any in which Tammany ever engaged at the general elections.—JOHN E. MILHOLLAND in The North American Review.

The outlook is pretty black. And the blackest spot on the horizon is Albany. An administration on the Jacob Worth and "Lou" Payn level would provoke a revolt against Republicanism which would throw the government of this city violently back into the hands of Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN and those above and below him who constitute Tammany Hall. The enactment of the proposed Greater New York legislation would modify only the dimensions, not the nature, of the disaster.

The owner of the vicious and unprofitable "Gypsy," in offering her to the Cuban Junta, observes the spirit if not the letter of the neutrality laws. Spain already has, in WEYLER, an elephant on her hands.

The reduction of the death rate in this city to 21.54, as against 23.10 in 1895 and an average of 26.63 for the five years immediately preceding, was due chiefly to the fact that the number of deaths caused by infectious diseases was considerably diminished. It is noticeable that the mortality percentage in diphtheria has been cut down from 30.46 in 1893 to 13.83 in 1896. The number of deaths in tenements was less last year by 7 per cent. than in 1895 and less by nearly 17 per cent. than the average for the five preceding years. These and other facts exhibited by the record emphasize the value of an efficient and progressive Health Department and also show how the public health is beneficially affected by clean streets.

MACAULAY said of the Earl of Chatham: "History owes to him this attestation, that at a time when anything short of direct embezzlement of the public money was considered as quite fair in public men, he showed the most scrupulous disinterestedness; that at a time when it seemed to be generally taken for granted that Government could be upheld only by the basest and most immoral arts, he appealed to the better and nobler parts of human nature; that he made a brave and splendid attempt to do by means of public opinion what no other statesman of his day thought it possible to do except by means of corruption." This is not such very high praise, and was not intended to be, but in the light of the appointment of JACOB WORTH by Gov. BLACK—the first appointment of his term—could it truly be applied to the Governor?

The worst point for crowding at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge is, for five days in the week, the passage of the ticket boxes. On Saturday afternoon, when the crowd is a little lighter, one-half the boxes are closed. The Trustees seem to have adopted a "standard pressure," which must be maintained.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Syracuse Post has given to each of the fifty-two carrier boys in its employ a curious Christmas gift—a full, paid-up membership in the Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association. The membership admits them to every department of the association, including its gymnasium privileges and educational classes.

—Ancient and moldy is the device by which Spain is now trying to influence public opinion. Time out of mind she has been in the habit of passing the most admirable laws for the government of her colonies and then of filing them away in the archives at Madrid, there to remain until it became necessary to convince some impertinent but powerful foreigner that the complaints about her tyranny and greed were without foundation. PRESCOTT tells in full detail how this trick was worked in the days when the stench of Spain's crimes in Peru nauseated the civilized world, and he shows how utterly the Spanish Governors ignored the regulations under which they nominally acted. The farce has been played often and often since then. A notable performance of it was given at the close of the last Cuban rebellion, and now the bills are up, announcing another "revival" with a star cast and magnificent properties. The "argument," as it appears on the small bills sent out from Washington, reads so smoothly that one almost fails to notice that it is completely unintelligible.

—An elaborate pamphlet, beautifully printed on fine paper and handsomely illustrated, has been issued by The Detroit Journal as a souvenir of the banquet given by the business men of that city on Nov. 11 to the editors and publishers of The Journal, The Free Press, and The Abend-Post, as a token of appreciation of the good work done by those papers in support of the gold standard. The event was one worthy of commemoration, for it is not often that high journalistic endeavor meets with definite appreciation of this sort. The souvenir pamphlet contains, besides portraits of the chief guests and hosts at the dinner, the full text of all the speeches made in response to toasts, and a copy of the menu card. Inspection of the page on which the list of eatables and drinkables is printed reveals that the dinner was as admirable from a gastronomic standpoint as it was in intention. There were few courses, and all simple, with only a single wine with each, but good judgment and good taste combined with generosity to produce a repast fit of men with work to do in the world, and other victories over ignorance and folly to win.

—A correspondent who is deeply interested in the vaccination question has kindly written to tell us that the people of Gloucester, England, far from having taken to heart the terrible lesson which a smallpox epidemic gave them last Summer, have just elected eight Guardians of the Poor who are pledged to hinder in every possible way, and, if they can, to prevent, enforcement of the vaccination law. This amazing action, so far as we have noticed, has not received either mention or comment in the London papers, but, assuming that our correspondent is not misinformed, he is more than justified in thinking that the course of the Gloucesterians should not be passed over in silence. In English cities these Guardians are important and powerful officials, and upon their intelligence and respectability depends in no small measure the well-being, physical, moral, and financial, of both rich and poor. If, therefore, persons whose stupidity is such as to make it dubious whether they are madmen or idiots, and whose intentions are avowedly criminal, have been chosen to this position, then it is evident that Gloucester, having made itself a menace to the rest of England, has forfeited the right of self-government, and should be put under some modification of martial law until its residents can be brought to their senses. Of course, nothing the people of an anti-vaccination town may do will throw the slightest doubt on the value of JENNER's discovery. That has been settled for all reasoning beings and for all time. Cranks

in Great Britain and America may rejoice to see in Gloucester's wicked obstinacy proof that even a great pestilence from which only the unvaccinated suffered is not enough to convince minds of a certain order of the necessity for adopting a precious safeguard, but every one else will regard it simply as new and needless evidence that the possibilities of human folly are infinite.

PERSONAL.

—It is difficult to joke about the Sultan, as that bloodstained ruffian lends himself much more readily to fierce denunciation than to humorous comment. However, the thing has been done, and by a Philadelphia paper at that. The Philadelphia Times says: "If it's true that a burden is half lessened by telling it to one's wife, no wonder the Sultan is bearing his lightly."

—Gov. BLACK would have given evidence of wisdom if he had expunged from his inaugural speech the words "intolerant clamor and irresponsible assault." The phrase has a fine resonance, to be sure, and no sophomore could have been expected to resist the temptation to use it in a Commencement essay, but the Governor of a great State is different. He should have seen the danger lurking in the words, and have had foresight enough to realize what a sharp weapon of attack they will be in the hands of enemies. It is quite safe to prophesy that Gov. BLACK will get extremely weary of hearing this pretty phrase before the next two years are over, and that it will rise to plague him long after every other sentence in his speech has been forgotten.

—Ill luck at the Constitutional Convention evidently did not discourage the advocates of woman suffrage any more than their frequent unsuccessful appeals to the State Legislature. Gov. BLACK has not yet fairly settled back in his big official chair, but already he has received a letter from Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, President of the New York City Woman Suffrage League, in which that energetic and dangerously logical lady bids him ponder on his responsibilities and remember that he is to guard the rights and interests of all citizens of the State, not those of half of them. She asks him in his inaugural message to advise legislative action toward securing that equality before the law which is promised by the Constitution, and says that this fundamental principle is violated so long as half the people are taxed without representation and governed without their consent. The Governor's attention is also called to the fact that even in the State's service women are paid less than men doing the same work, and, in conclusion, he is asked whether, by upholding the cause of that portion of the people least able to protect itself, of that sex which comprises the mothers of the State, he will show himself to be the worthy chief officer of all the people of the Commonwealth.

—Being just now a man of leisure, Gen. MCLEWEE might use a part of two or three days to advantage in proving to an interested public just what objection he has to the phrase "Chief Executor," and why he thinks its use by Gen. MCALPIN convicts that perhaps too resplendent warrior of anything except a strict regard for the proprieties of language. It is, indeed, quite true that most people refer to the Governor as the "Chief Executive," not as the "Chief Executor," but it is always well to remember that most people talk and write incorrectly, and that not the general usage, but the best usage, determines all questions of that sort. Now, the word "executive" is an adjective, and it is against the spirit of the English language to make adjectives do the works of nouns. The French, of course, resort to this expedient constantly, and there was no reason on earth why the practice should not have been followed in English. Our ancestors annexed the entire French dictionary and a good part of the French grammar under the kindly persuasion of WILLIAM the Conqueror, but they did not see fit to adopt certain Gallic constructions, and the imposition of a double duty upon adjectives was one which they rejected. Now, doubtless Gen. MCALPIN knows this, so why is Gen. MCLEWEE sure that "Chief Executor" is an evidence of carelessness or ignorance? Perhaps it is a well-intentioned protest against the addition of another "exception" to the rules of our language. "Chief Executor," as a matter of fact, is right, and "Chief Executive," unless followed by some such word as "officer" or "magistrate" is wrong.

—The Independent thinks that New York should share with Bristol, England, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, the honorable task of celebrating the discovery of the American Continent by that "Venetian fellow with a fine mind and greatly skilled in navigation." Four hundred years ago next June, JOHN CABOT, with twenty Englishmen, stood on the deck of the little ship Matthew and stared hard at a land never before in historic times seen by European eyes. Whether it was Newfoundland or Labrador they saw is a not particularly important question. It was the first finding of the New World by and for civilization. Far to the southward, indeed, another Italian, in the service of barbarians, had already begun the work of slaughter and robbery, which the successors of his masters are still carrying on in the same unfortunate region, but theirs was a discovery no more worthy of commemoration than was the discovery of Rome by ALARIC. The Independent is quite right in calling upon America, that is to say, the United States, to join in keeping CABOT's memory green. "The celebration of his landfall," it justly says, "would be a truly American anniversary. Such a celebration would advance popular interest in American history by many long steps. It would turn the attention of students away from Spanish romances and cruelties to the wholesome and instructive facts of our own National development. It would disclose the true sources of our National power and greatness, the lines of growth, and the principles of National cohesion and National expansion and progress, and awaken interest in the more characteristic lines and features of our National history."

A Bad Beginning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first day of January, 1897, will be memorable in the history of New York politics, for on that day a Republican Governor was inaugurated, whose "first official act, after signing the commissions of the members of his staff, was to reappoint Jacob Worth as County Clerk of Kings County for one year."

"It is never so dark as just before daylight." With "Jake" Worth in office for another year by the Republican Governor's appointment, with "Lou" Payn to come in February, with "the Boss" in the United States Senate as representative of the Empire State, the "galled jade" may "wince," at last, and the hopelessly demoralized Republican Party may be buried in the same grave with the defunct Democratic machine, and decent people may begin to get their rights. Heaven hasten the day!

A NEW YORK NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1897.

Humor and the Weather.

Lloyd Bryce in The North American Review.

Dion Boucicault once told me that during a season's performance in London he had become aware that on certain nights his audiences would show a greater responsiveness to the humorous parts of his cast, on another night to the pathetic. So struck was he with the fact that he repeated it to several of his professional friends, and they resolved in their own performances to make observations and to compare notes. The result was the discovery of an unmistakable uniformity of sensitiveness each evening on the part of the audiences throughout the town. I believe the cause was attributed to atmospheric influences.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Boston lecturer announced as his subject the other night, "Marble Poems; World's Worship in Stone; the Frozen Music of the Ages." Then he went on to talk about European cathedrals.

Joseph D. Jones, Boston's oldest schoolboy, celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday last Wednesday. By oldest schoolboy the Bostonians mean oldest survivor of those taught in its public schools.

New Haven is very proud of the record of its veteran steamboat man, Commodore Richard Peck, who never had an accident during his many years of service, and at the age of eighty-one is still in good health.

Nevada for many years has had but one Baptist Church. This is at Reno, and now a second has been established at Wadsworth, thirty-five miles distant, with a membership of sixteen and four awaiting baptism.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have created the office of assistant to the Provost, to relieve Provost Pepper of some of the duties heavily pressing upon him, and have elected Campbell Emory McMichael to fill the place.

Representative Van B. Norman of the Kentucky Legislature, elected as a Democrat, has announced that he will henceforth act with the Republicans, except that, representing as he does a Democratic constituency, he will not vote for a Republican for United States Senator.

Secretary Morgan of the American Baptist Home Mission Society reports that the society will need about $310,000 to bring it out even at the end of its current fiscal year, March 31 next—$150,000 being for current expenses and $160,000 to pay its present debt.

Francis Goodwin is the largest individual taxpayer in Hartford, Conn., he being taxed upon $841,875. Next to him come Leverett Brainard and wife, taxed on $450,451; then Robert Allyn, with $431,834 to pay upon, and William H. Bulkeley, with $424,233. These are all the citizens of the town who pay on over $400,000.

The Chicago Tribune protests that it is not actuated by feelings of personal ill-will when it opposes Alderman Martin B. Madden, but it regards it as a wrong and an outrage on the Republican Party of Illinois to force this ward politician upon them for United States Senator for the next six years. The machine is doing its best (and its worst) to elect him.

North Carolinians are mourning the recent death of Major Sidney M. Finger, whom they regard as having done more for the cause of education in their State than any other of their public men for many years. He was long State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on education he framed the State's public school law substantially as it exists to-day.

THE GREAT WORLD-PROBLEM.

F. H. Gile in Springfield Republican.

Is it fact or is it fancy that the soul lives not alone—
That within its own dominions sweet companionships are known?
Is it rich imagination that proclaims a higher life
Where the soul by glad withdrawing may transcend earth's pain and strife;
Hath mankind aspired for ages, cherishing this faith for naught?
Must our noblest ideals perish, stabbed to heart by skeptic thought?
Is there, then, in aspiration no real pledge of vital truth,
And is manhood's occupation to destroy the dreams of youth?
Are we only helpless atoms drifting on the sea of Fate,
Is our life by love unguarded, blind, undone, and desolate?
Can it be man hath no spirit—love, hope, fear, grief, joy, and pain,
Are but reflex of sensation, but secretions of the brain?
Is there naught beyond the portals of the ever-yawning tomb,
And is utter dissolution mind's and body's common doom?

No, we never can believe it—all experiences forbid!
Though the issues of the future from our vision may be hid,
Yet a constant revelation, in the soul's most secret hour,
Speaks of unseen realms about us peopled dense with living powers;
And in solitude we often feel a holy Presence nigh
Like a soft, sweet heaven-halo radiating from the sky.
Have you never felt the contact of another, far away,
And been conscious of a loving form beside you, night and day?
Have you never known the impulse of a sympathy so true
As to shape your every action whatsoe'er you strove to do?
Have you never heard the rustle as of sweeping angel's wing
Who for you, in troubled moments, haste their welcome aid to bring?
Have you never felt within you unsought evidence of God—
Proof that you are born for nobler destiny than crumbling clod?
Have you never felt a oneness with the Soul of all that is,
God, and man, and all creation, with its wondrous potencies?

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Doubt not then your soul's existence; deep within, half-smothered, lie
Tokens meet for full conviction claiming notice constantly.
Call them up, and hear the message they with one accord proclaim;
That in essence we are spirit sealed with God's almighty name!
And "mankind is one in spirit," one swift impulse bears along
All the earth's wide-scattered peoples toward one vast united throng!
Underneath the wide divergence, separating man from man,
There is still the common essence born before the world began;
And the hearts of men are instinct with the Fatherhood of God,
Pledging them a grander kingdom than their feet have ever trod.
Were it not for this conviction life were surely spent in vain;
And to strive, endure, and conquer, surely were not worth the pain.
What avail were faith and virtue, what avail success to-day,
If amid to-morrow's shadows death shall snatch ourselves away!

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This, the only true solution which can meet our deepest needs,
Is the one that lies at bottom of the most divergent creeds;
Greek or Jew, Parsee or Hindu, all at bottom are the same,
And shall some day join in worship of a common Father's name!

EUROPEAN PROBLEMS

Irritation Between France and Germany Which War Talk for Political Purposes Tends to Aggravate.

MACEDONIANS PREPARING FOR A REVOLT IN THE SPRING.

Levantine Troubles No Nearer Solution than a Year Ago—England Has Famine and Plague in India to Look Out For.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—By contrast with the boiling excitement of last New Year's, due to the Jameson raid, the Venezuela scare, the German imbroglio, and the menacing Levantine situation, 1897 opens in almost lamblike fashion. It is true that pending the increases in the Old World's armaments the fighting forces are of a magnitude never before dreamed of. But this has grown to be an old story, and it is becoming accepted as an axiom that the more fully nations become equipped for war on a vast and terrible scale, the more cautious are they about provoking hostilities. One hardly knows which is more marked in the modern European situation, the feverish rivalry of the powers to keep abreast, one with another, in offensive strength, or the strenuous eagerness to avoid anything which might conceivably lead to a rupture of the peace. It is the knowledge of this fact which renders the prospect of New Year, by comparison at least, rather fair to look upon than otherwise. Such disquieting possibilities as exist are not to be looked for in the Levant so much as in Western Europe.

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The Franco-German Farce-Comedy.

It was pointed out in these dispatches some weeks ago that a more or less sensational semblance of another Franco-German quarrel was to be looked for in January, and the process of working it up in the newspapers of both countries is already well under way. In its essence, as has been explained, it is strictly a stage altercation for parliamentary purposes, and since Germany's needs in this respect are the greater, it is the German press which sounds a louder and more truculent note. Huge sums will have to be dragged out of the pockets of both nations for a bold, forward stride in the race of armaments.

Although the French are much depressed by increasing bad business, excessive taxation, and a lurking fear that they are approaching the limit of their historically splendid resources, they have about this revanche question much the same indomitable public pride which the Spaniards have over the Cuban matter, and will go on doggedly paying in whatever the War Office declares to be necessary until the crash comes.

But the Germans have a wholly different point of view. They have all they want, and having become immersed in business, which is expanding yearly, they hate the very mention of war, and grumble bitterly at the cost of the army, even as it stands. Hence it needs an extra vigorous prodding to goad them into that state of patriotic fervor which votes military millions blindfold, and it is this which is now being essayed. The Cologne Gazette shrieks that in April France will have 70,000 more men under arms than Germany, and all of its official echoes declare this to mean destruction for the empire, unless there is an instantaneous creation of a new battalion for each regiment, and complain that it is all the fault of the miserable French craving for territorial spoils.

The Parisian journalists naturally retort with taunts about the German spy system, and so the desired wrangle gets duly launched, each party to it meanwhile keeping one eye on the Chamber or Reichstag, which is to be asked to foot the bill.

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A Dangerous Game to Play.

It is always difficult to be sure of confining such a wrangle within safe limits once it is started. Bismarck sailed extremely near to the wind in the Spring of 1887, when he deliberately stirred up a war scare for budget purposes. But then he had both the taste and talent for hairbreadth adventures. No such confidence is inspired by Hohenlohe, if only because it is felt that he is following the Emperor's judgment instead of his own. There are plenty of signs of a turbulent session of the Reichstag, and I know public men of large information who suspect that Berlin is going to be the centre of the world's interest during the coming year.

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Germany's Political Caldron.

It sounds fantastic to talk of a revolution in Germany, but there is certainly an unprecedented amount of political commotion throughout the empire, and the virus of particularism is said to have spread during the past few months in an extraordinary manner. Dr. Sigl, for example, one of the Bavarian Bauernbund members of the Reichstag and editor of The Bayrische Vaterland, is not afraid to proclaim in his paper that the hated German Empire will soon be smashed, if Austria will only desert the "Triple Alliance," as she ought to do, and give Russia and France a free hand to crush detested Prussia. No wonder that Bismarck's paper demands that Sigl be tried for treason. But certain editors in Dresden, Stuttgart, and even in Darmstadt would also have to be tried, if he is, and the already shaken federal bond would surely be no stronger afterward.

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Troubles Caused by Anti-Option Law.

As if all this was not disturbing enough, the new Boerse law has provoked the resistance of the commercial classes of the big towns to an extent wholly unlooked for. Mass meetings are being held and addressed by the strongest merchants of the community with a freedom of language quite novel in Germany. It is understood that Free Associations are everywhere being formed to take the place of the Boersés dissolved, as a protest against the law, which will be suppressed by the Government. But in the present temper the merchants are disposed to welcome such a combat when there is obviously danger in subjecting such a disorganized body politic to the added strain of a war scare.

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French Bravado and Craft.

The French, too, since the invigorating experience of October, are much less in a mood to take any German press baiting patiently than they were before. That they want war is not true, but they are no longer so frightened at the prospect as they were before the Czar came to Paris. It would be immensely easier now to raise the cry, "à Berlin!" and fill the boulevards with it, than a year ago.

Word has gone around in circles here which keep in touch with French affairs, that Hanotaux is preparing some large coup, and the remarkable action of the ministry in bribing its most troublesome Radical opponent, Doumer, with the Governorship of Indo-China, looks as if Méline was consolidating his position in order to withstand some expected emergency. If it proves true that he has offered the London Embassy to his radical predecessor Bourgeois, as rumored, it would be accepted at once as a sign that he is clearing the deck for an international squall.

The Duc d'Orléans's allusion to the delicate diplomatic negotiations France is busy with not improbably points to this same thing, but its precise character is still a mystery.

An unhappy feature of the affair is that France is just as likely to be maturing secret plans against the English, who wish her no harm and are really not in her way at all, as against her actual enemies.

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No Change in the Eastern Situation.

Nothing but speculation is possible about what 1897 will do with the Eastern question, and heaven knows there has been enough and to spare of that already. It is the favorite belief of the moment that Russia will take the matter in her own hands in the early Spring, but this is no more supported by visible facts than the theory that the existing situation will drag itself along through this year as through last.

It is understood, however, that the Macedonian revolt, which the Russians effectually discouraged last Spring, is being reorganized on a big scale and will surely be set in motion as soon as the snow melts in the mountain passes. It is to take advantage of this that Greece is making such hasty and extensive military preparations. No serious fighting can occur in this troubled part of Europe without exciting general alarm, but if the powers continue to prefer the Turkish status quo to any decisive readjustment, it will certainly not be the Greeks who will be allowed to precipitate a quarrel among them.

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English Brains in Egypt's Courts.

The addition of three new Judges to the Egyptian native Court of Appeals, two of whom are Englishmen and the third friendly to Belgian interests, is the first piece of heroic good sense the English Government has shown in a long while in its Egyptian policy. As long as British occupation is to last it is gross nonsense for England to furnish its best brains for the executive regeneration of the country and suffer all sorts of diplomatic trouble because it is doing so, and yet allow the scum of the Levantine adventurers to use the machinery of the native courts to hamper and render ridiculous at all points the important work it is doing. Now that this step has been taken, it is to be hoped the same course will be pursued with the rest of the judiciary, which has been allowed to remain almost wholly in the hands of the anti-English intriguers.

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Famine and Plague in India.

News from India has not worn a reassuring aspect for some months back, but within the past week it has been of a nature seriously to alarm the experts here. Private letters now coming in say that the famine is the worst of the generation, and that the optimistic view clung to by the Viceroy and the Indian Government is comparable with nothing but the dense fatuity with which the authorities allowed the mutiny to be sprung on them unawares, in spite of repeated warnings, forty years ago. The Viceroy's refusal to sanction the opening of a Lord Mayor's relief fund in London is vehemently condemned even in the Bombay English press. One can imagine from that what the still more influential native papers are saying.

Both among the native soldiers and the employes of the State railways growing insubordination is reported, and to-day we hear of a big railway strike having been begun, which is a novelty in India.

A bubonic plague, which is like the pest of boils in Pharaoh's time, has turned Bombay into a charnel house. Over one-quarter of its population has fled, and it is now admitted officially to have appeared at Karache, away up in the northern Scinde country. This brings the epidemic within measurable distance of the Persian Gulf, and, once there, Europe will be in direct danger of the contagion—that is to say, that part of Europe which doesn't wash itself.

It is interesting to note in connection with this that the Russian papers of the baser sort and such Levantine journals as are subsidized by the Sultan have been crying out for weeks that it is the duty of the rest of Europe to call England to account for allowing this plague to come westward, and it will not be surprising if the matter should presently take on diplomatic form.

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McIntyre's Foolish Mission.

Next to nothing is known here of what evidence Assistant District Attorney McIntyre is bringing from New York to help in the defense of Bell, or Ivory, as he is known in New York. The depositions at Bow Street reveal with startling clearness the fact that he was betrayed by Tynan and Kearney, and there is no doubt here that if there had been money enough at command to send detectives to America satisfactory proof could have been obtained of the complicity of Scotland Yard men in fixing up the original plot. If McIntyre is in possession of such proof, it is rather a pity that he has not apprised Bell's counsel here of the details.

The statement that the defense here advises a plea of guilty is not quite true, but if Bell alone were to be considered there is not a shadow of doubt that that would be his best course. Of his guilt there can be no doubt in the minds of a jury, and a contest can only bring down on him the full and savage penalty of the law. On the other hand, if he threw himself on the mercy of the court, after demonstrating the cruel treachery of which he is the victim, he would probably get a light sentence. But the idiots and knaves in America who find money for this kind of a demonstration care nothing for Bell, but are passionately desirous of having a formal trial with a spirited defense, and if possible a speech from the dock, in order to create an impress on their ignorant constituents and keep their business going.

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Dean Farrar's Funny Mistake.

The exhibition of Dagnan-Bouveret's picture of "The Last Supper," which ended here to-day, has been attended by a curious incident. Dean Farrar wrote a description for the English catalogue which is given to visitors, in which he says the Apostle on the left of Christ is Peter and analyzes the countenance. Accordingly a well-informed amateur who had watched the growth of the picture in the Paris studio and knew better, and who had also verified his opinion by writing to the artist, printed a letter in The Times the other day saying that the Dean was all wrong and that this figure is, instead of being intended for Peter, that of Judas Iscariot. The Goupils thereupon came to Dean Farrar's defense with the statement that Dagnan-Bouveret had seen and approved his pamphlet before its publication, which seemed conclusive. Now it is explained that the artist knows no English and never took the trouble to have Farrar's eulogium translated to him.

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Badminton and Its Masters.

The Duke of Beaufort, who is now over seventy years of age, has been for more than thirty years recognized as the chief sportsman of England, and one of the most munificent of its great territorial magnates. Badminton became a household word, even beyond sporting circles, and the old Duke's gallant appearance at the wedding of his daughter, Conie Gilchrist, was treated quite as a national event. This renowned nobleman is now living in retirement with his wife in lodgings near Bristol, on an annuity of less than $3,000, and will be seen in public no more. He became so poor toward the end of his residence at Badminton, and so weary of the eternal fight with accumulating mortgages, that he threw up the whole thing in disgust, and made an arrangement whereby he practically abdicated in favor of his son, in consideration of the allowance mentioned, and left Badminton for good.

This son, the Marquis of Worcester, who was a bachelor of nearly fifty when he surprised the world by marrying, also amazed everybody by turning out to be a man of business. Once he was in control of the estate he discovered there had been extraordinary waste, and even worse, in its management, and within a year he so reformed affairs that it will not be necessary, after all, to give up the famous Badminton hounds, which cost about $25,000 a year. He also manages to extract as much, if not more, to keep up Badminton itself. This remarkable renascence of a family supposed to have gone irretrievably to the wall, is peculiarly deserving of record at the present moment, when the birth of the Marquis's first child is daily expected.

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Another Titled Crank.

The new Earl Darnley has set the public to talking by an extraordinary letter about the recent suicide of his sister and other even more private family affairs, which suggests that the Marquis of Queensberry is going to have a dangerous rival as the chief titled eccentric of the realm. Darnley is now forty-five, and, as Lord Clifton, often attracted passing attention as a crank. I remember being in Ireland, years ago, when the leading Nationalists got a letter from Lord Clifton avowing a vehement sympathy with home rule. Some of them were on the point of printing this as a notable accession to their cause, when one who happened to know the facts pointed out to them that Lord Clifton was a lunatic whose adhesion would harm rather than help the party. So nothing was said. This Bligh family, by the way, has a dormant claim to the dukedom of Lennox as next heirs to Charles II., through Stuart's marriage, which has never been passed on by the House of Lords. I understand that the new Earl is greatly excited over the idea of reviving it and pushing it to a decision.

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Titles Given and Declined.

The New Year's list of British honors is noticeable only because it, for the first time, lifts a physician to the peerage. This profession got into the way of accumulating baronetcies much earlier than either art or letters, solely because the Court doctors had extraordinary facilities for enlisting royal gratitude, but they have never before attained patents of nobility. Here poets, painters, and scientists preceded them, but Sir Joseph Lister, though almost as strictly a scientist as Kelvin, is also distinctively a surgeon, and as such makes the precedent.

Although after Herbert Spencer's well-known declaration on the subject, no direct offer of a title could have been made him, I am told that a private suggestion was placed before him that the Government would be delighted to signalize the completion of his great life work if he saw his way to accepting the honor, but he flatly declined.

The continued neglect to give the Poet Laureate a handle to his name constitutes a standing comic relief for all these successive lists of preferments.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

Trespassing Neighbors Shot.

Joseph McHugo and John Lovett of 172 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, were shot yesterday by Robert Syering of 337 Fourth Street. Neither was seriously hurt. The yards of the two houses abut. McHugo and Lovett were putting up a clothes pole in the yard. In doing the work they were obliged to enter the yard of Syering's house. He ordered them off the premises. They refused to go. Syering procured a revolver and fired two shots. One bullet struck McHugo in the shoulder and another took effect in Lovett's leg, inflicting flesh wounds. They were attended by City Physician Hoffman and Syering was locked up for examination.

GREETED BY THE EMPEROR.

The New Year Receptions by Kaiser William.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The New Year's reception given by the Emperor to the diplomatic body yesterday was a brilliant event. The reception was held in the Marble Hall of the Schloss, and was very largely attended, nearly all of the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the German Court being present. The Emperor was in excellent spirits, and immediately after he entered the hall mingled with the guests, greeting them with cordial handshakings and cheerful smiles.

His Majesty was especially agreeable to United States Ambassador Uhl, with whom he conversed for some time, inquiring as to President Cleveland's health, asking how Mr. Uhl liked Berlin, &c. The Kaiser also spoke admiringly of the growth and prosperity of the United States, and showed himself to be well informed upon the political affairs and economic conditions of the American Republic.

Despite the depressing weather which prevailed on Friday, the other court festivities proceeded with the usual gayety. Unter den Linden and the adjacent streets were thronged with people at daybreak, many of those in the crowds having remained in their places throughout the night in order to be in positions to see the official celebration of the day. At 8 o'clock in the morning all of the infantry of the garrison marched from the Schloss to the Brandenburg gate and back, each regiment with its band playing popular airs. At 10 o'clock religious services were held in the chapel of the Schloss lasting forty minutes. The entire Imperial family were present. The Emperor entered the chapel giving his arm to his mother, and the Empress was escorted by Prince Arnulph of Bavaria. After the services in the chapel the Emperor and Empress held a reception in the White Hall of the Schloss, where their Majesties received the congratulations of the Court. The ladies were attired in morning gowns, with trains, and wore bonnets. The gentlemen wore uniforms, with the insignia of the orders and the ribbons which they are entitled to wear. The military officers wore parade uniforms.

The Emperor next went to the Rittersaal, (the Hall of the Knights,) where he delivered a brief address to the Generals who were assembled there to receive him. Accounts vary as to the nature of his Majesty's speech, but it is asserted upon good authority the he referred to the bill before the Reichstag providing for the augmentation of the artillery arm of the military service, declaring that the armaments of Germany must keep pace with, if they do not keep in front of, those of other nations. The Emperor is also quoted as saying that the year 1897 must see the great task of increasing the strength of the artillery service achieved.

Leaving the Rittersaal, the Kaiser went to the arsenal, where the officers of the entire garrison of Berlin were assembled. To these he gave the watchword for the day, and in the afternoon he made several private visits. At 6 o'clock the Emperor dined with his family. The approaches to the Schloss were crowded with sightseers until long after dark.

GERMANY'S NEW BOURSE LAW.

Two Ministerial Councils Held in Relation to It.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The opposition of the German Stock and Produce Exchanges to the new bourse law, prohibiting future transactions and imposing other restrictions upon bourse trading, was the subject of discussion at the special Ministerial Council which was held on Wednesday. The meeting was called to order by Dr. von Boetticher, Vice President of the Council of Ministers, who presided until the Emperor suddenly made his appearance and took the chair, which he occupied for two hours. On Thursday another meeting of the council was held, with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the chair.

The calling of these two meetings, which occurred only twenty-four hours apart, are clearly indicative of the gravity of this trouble as it is regarded by the Ministry, and the discussion of the subject by the Ministers was in the direction of devising means to overcome it. Nothing is known of the proceedings of the meeting of the council at which the Emperor presided, but it is known that the meeting presided over by Prince Hohenlohe took into consideration the effects of the resolution passed by the Berlin Produce Exchange, declaring that that organization would continue business under the new law only in the capacity of a free association of traders, each transacting business at his own offices, but having common assembly rooms for the purpose of exchanging prices in the building known as Driasels Chamber. It is understood that the council was unable to decide, or, at all events, did not decide upon any plan of meeting the opposition of the dealers to the new law.

The members of the Produce Exchange, apart from protesting against the suppression of future deals, object to the regulations of the law placing seven representatives of agrarian interests upon the Bourse Committee, at least two of whom must be present when the prices of grains, malt, sugar, rape, oils, spirits, and certain kinds of produce are generally fixed.

Besides objecting to these restrictions there are numerous other regulations to which the Boursiers take exceptions—all of them bearing the impress of a common aim to assist the agrarians by preventing Bourse operators and dealers from depressing prices. These regulations give the bill the character of an entirely new experiment in economics, and outside the ranks of the agrarians the bill is regarded as being utterly impracticable.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND ALL RIGHT.

Capt. Slocum Says It Has Not Disappeared, and He Visited It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Capt. Slocum, the American skipper who is voyaging around the world alone in a small yawl, tells of his visit to Robinson Crusoe Island, Juan Fernandez, off the coast of Chile, on his way across the Pacific. At Valparaiso he had heard the reports that the island had disappeared, but he found it all right.

He said there were thirty-five families on the island, prosperous and happy. Capt. Slocum said that the reports of the disappearance of the island originated with a Chilean skipper, who had been sent to the island with a cargo of supplies for the inhabitants there. Among the supplies was an assortment of spirits, and the skipper freely helped himself. The result was that from the moment the vessel left Valparaiso he could not be sobered up long enough to take an observation of the sun and determine the position of the ship and the course that should be taken to reach the island. None of the crew except the drunken skipper understood navigation. After sailing about for several days in the spot where he thought the island should be, he turned the bow of his vessel toward the east, and picking up some landmarks along the coast, found his way back to port.

The drunken skipper, for an excuse for the failure of his voyage, said that the island had disappeared.

Funeral of Justice Harriman.

Funeral services for Police Justice Daniel G. Harriman of Brooklyn, who died Thursday last, will be held at 4:30 P. M. to-day in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. M. B. Chapman, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Albert Hunt will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood.

The appointment to fill Justice Harriman's unexpired term until May 1 next devolves upon the Mayor, Auditor, and Controller. As Louis Worth, Jacob Worth's son, has been appointed already to succeed Justice Harriman for the full term, it is expected that he will be chosen to fill the vacancy. The appointment will be announced next week.

THE IRISH TAX QUESTION

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER IT IN THE EMERALD ISLE.

Many Meetings Held to Protest Against the Excess of Taxation —A New Commission to be Appointed.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The vitality and intensity of the popular interest in the dominant question in Ireland, that of securing financial justice for the country, has been fully evinced by the great meetings held in Dublin, Limerick, and Belfast. Despite the holiday season these meetings attracted a strongly influential attendance, composed of men of all shades of political and religious faith, all eager to impress upon the British Government their demand for the redress of their financial grievance. On Tuesday night, as was then announced in the dispatches of The United Associated Presses, an important meeting was held at Limerick, presided over by Lord Dunraven, who sits in the House of Lords as Baron Kenry. He is a Conservative, and has heretofore been a stanch supporter of the Government, but his appearance as Chairman at the Limerick meeting is proof that he will be found opposing the Cabinet on the question of Irish taxation unless the Government makes concessions that will avert an open fight.

Prominent Speakers Appear.

One of the most prominent speakers at the meeting was the Most Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who made a strong speech setting forth the wrongs under which Ireland suffered in respect of taxation; and urging Irishmen, no matter what their politics, to stand together to obtain a lessening of the financial burdens under which the country labored.

John Daly, the recently released dynamiter, also spoke. His presence on the platform with Lord Dunraven shows how community of interest has caused political animosities to be laid aside. Daly elicited cheers by expressing the hope that, if Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory remained true to himself and Ireland, history would proclaim him as the successor of Washington. Lord Castletown, who is a Liberal, has taken a prominent part in the present agitation. It was he who, a short time ago, made a speech at Cork in which he denounced the Government for its obstinacy in the matter of Irish taxation, adding that he hoped that history might not repeat itself and the people of Cork follow the example set by the Colonists in Boston when they threw the tea overboard in 1773.

Thursday night a meeting was held in Belfast, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the meeting was to instruct the people on the taxation question, and politics had no place in the proceedings. Mr. Thomas Lough, (Liberal,) member of Parliament for West Islington, author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty," was the principal speaker. He treated extensively of the report of the commission appointed to investigate the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting was largely attended, and gave evidence, no less than the other gatherings, of the country's serious concern in the matter under discussion.

Another Commission Recommended.

Since last week it has been decided to recommend the appointment of another royal commission to investigate the taxation question, instead of a committee of the House of Commons, as was at first proposed. This will enable the Government to obtain a commission having a majority free of the alleged home rule bias of the former commission, whose report in favor of Ireland has afforded ground for the agitation now going on. This proceeding will delay any legislative action on the question for the next two sessions, and until the time arrives for the Cabinet to make a grand coup designed to settle the demand for autonomy for Ireland and to reduce the Irish representation at Westminster under a redistribution of seats scheme.

It cannot be denied that the last commission left some important points unsettled, but the leading witness who appeared before that commission and who will reappear before the next commission has told a representative of The United Associated Presses that it will be impossible to disprove the contention that Ireland pays an annual excess of £2,500,000.

The Dublin Daily Express, the chief organ of Conservative opinion in Ireland, in a recent article on the taxation question said, if it is "rebellious, seditious, and disloyal to demand what a commission appointed by the Imperial Parliament avows is justly due to us, then we are all—Protestants and Roman Catholics, Unionists and Home Rulers—rebels and disloyal men."

This correctly represents the feeling that prevails everywhere in Ireland, a feeling that portends a coalition in Parliament that will be able, if it be so disposed, to make things mighty uncomfortable for the Government. Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader, has declared that the Government should refund to Ireland the vast sum of £120,000,000, the amount received from overtaxation in that country during the last forty-five years, and that there should be an annual remission of Irish taxes in the future to the amount of £2,750,000.

Opposition by the Tories.

Though the Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland conceded in its report that Ireland was overtaxed, the English Tories refuse, as a rule, to accept the report as final. They do not admit that Ireland pays more than her fair share of the imperial expenses, and many figures are produced to prove that the contrary is the case. One Tory organ says that the per capita tax in Ireland is far below that of Great Britain. It shows that the per capita contribution to the imperial revenues is, for Englishmen, £2 4s., while for Irishmen it is only £1 8s.—a proportion sufficiently large in favor of Ireland, it holds, to admit of no argument as to overtaxation. It is added that, of the amount expended yearly for imperial purposes, Ireland contributes £2,000,000, while England's share is £52,000,000, and Scotland's £6,500,000. The revenue collected in Ireland amounts to £8,000,000, but, instead of this whole amount being taken for the imperial exchequer, £4,000,000 is devoted to local purposes. The English Tories contend that these figures are sufficient proof of the fallacy of the Irish argument, but as figures can be made to prove almost any proposition, the Irish decline to conceed that the Tories are right, and will emphatically insist that their grievance in respect of taxation be speedily remedied.

Colonial Governors Changed.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The following changes are announced in the British Colonial Governorships: Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, Governor of Mauritius, has been transferred to Trinidad, his successor in Mauritius being Sir Charles Bruce, now Governor of the Windward Islands. Sir Charles Bruce is, in turn, succeeded by Sir C. Alfred Moloney, Governor of British Honduras, whose successor in Honduras is the Hon. David Wilson, the present Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands in Trinidad.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.—The sixteenth game of the chess championship match between Lasker and Steinitz, now in progress in this city, a Ruy Lopez, was won by Lasker, after forty moves. The score now stands: Lasker, 9; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 5.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—London is enveloped in a heavy black fog to-day, and business is, in consequence, practically suspended. A large number of street accidents, mostly collisions of vehicles and pedestrians, have occurred.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Cologne Gazette says it is the intention of the Czar to create a Supreme Court, with the object of relieving him of much of the work which devolves upon the Emperor. The new court will settle all matters now decided by the Czar, except those of the highest importance, which will, as heretofore, be referred to the Emperor himself. The Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch, uncle of the Czar, will be appointed President of the court.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

MUCH INTEREST SHOWN IN THE LEAGUE'S MEETING.

Devotees of the Popular Pastime in Jersey Set a Worthy Example for Those in Other States Desiring Good Roads.

Aside from the two National cycle shows the event during the Winter season that appeals most strongly to the wheeling enthusiasts is the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen. The questions that will come up and the twenty-and-one things that are liable to happen are eagerly discussed weeks before the meeting takes place.

This year the delegates from the different States will assemble at Albany during the second week in February. They will have to select between I. B. Potter of this city and Sterling Elliott of Boston for the Presidency, and decide, among other things, upon admitting professionals and colored wheelmen to membership. These last two questions are old ones; they are resurrected annually, talked over and written about, and laid away for the next year. That has been the course during the last two years, anyway.

There is a strong belief this year, however, that the admission of professionals will be decided upon, but the colored wheelmen will probably not be favored. The Southern members will oppose the colored riders as long as they are a factor in the organization, and while matters stand as they do at present, it is not thought the colored question will be argued very much.

The league's control of professional racing during the last year has created a large class of "pros," and it is argued that as long as they are looked after in the sport the organization ought to extend the privilege of membership.

The place for holding the annual race meet will not be determined at the assembly of delegates in Albany, but for the first time in the history of the league will be decided by a mail vote.

If wheelmen all over the United States would follow the example set by the enthusiastic cyclists of Ocean and Monmouth Counties, in New Jersey, the condition of the highways now designated as "bad roads" in tour books would change almost as by magic. Without waiting for the State division of the league, which has always plenty to do in the interests of riders, the wheelmen of the counties named organized a short time ago and intend to work early and late for the improvement of the public roads within the limits of their terrritory.

The association was formed at Jackson's Mills, with Dr. E. S. Morgan as President and Rufus Hulse as Secretary.

It is intended to have the residents of the several districts into which the territory has been divided contribute work to as large an amount as they desire. Dr. Morgan will generally supervise the improvements. The road toward Freehold from Jackson's Mills will be the first upon which a change will be made. The improvement will extend as far as the Iron Bridge. The work of the township road overseers will not be encroached up by the wheelmen, so that a double service is guaranteed to the counties. The road from Jackson's Mills to Lakewood will be improved after the Freehold road is fixed.

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The peculiar theory advanced by "Tom" Linton, the famous Welsh cyclist, that atmospheric conditions affect the efforts of the record-breakers in England and this country, is exploded by figures. It is well to consider that England knew cycling before it was thought of in this country.

For twenty years the Britons have been known for their successful attempts to achieve glory on the race track, and up to three seasons ago they dominated to no small degree. But when American pluck and perseverance came to the front to demonstrate that backbone and muscle could beat the best time ever made by an English cyclist, the effect of the sensation to the wheelmen in Great Britain was electrical. For a time they refused to place credence in the reports which stated explicitly that world's records had been demolished and that every British mark was in jeopardy.

They did not believe that Johnson rode a mile in 1:56 3-5, but when a half-dozen Americans reduced the figures, they were compelled to accept it. Now, as regards Linton's theory, it is well to recall the recent visit of John S. Johnson to England. Upon his return to this country, T. W. Eck, his manager, said that the fastest riding Johnson ever did was upon the English circuits. It was upon English soil that Johnson lowered several world's records last Summer. With the same climatic conditions that confront the Britons, the American did what his foreign competitors had failed to perform—shattered world's records. If there is a better refutal of Linton's theories it is yet to be brought to light. It is the riding, not the climate.

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In a very interesting article in Le Velo Dr. Coulon of the Touring Club of France treats of the best nourishment for cyclists from the special standpoint of drink.

Having observed that sugared lemonade is much used by cyclists as a drink in the central part of France, in preference to wine and beer, he sounded a number of riders and found the opinion to be general that it was at once a refreshing and nourishing drink. He began some investigations along that line, taking as a starting point the assumption that it was not the carbolic acid, but probably the sugar in solution that gave it its strength.

The doctor says he decided to put his idea to a practical test. He set out one day with two friends upon a little journey of five days. It was in August, and on account of the heat, they made but the small average of sixty kilometers a day, or a trifle over thirty-seven miles. However, as their road took them far away from railroads, they had considerable baggage, and the doctor himself carried thirty pounds of paraphernalia, including a photographic outfit. He proposed to his friends to experiment with sugar, but they disappointed him by curtly replying that they were touring, and not attending a chemistry class.

The last day he was overjoyed at finding himself alone. He thereupon made his experiments. He took only 250 grams of sugar and 400 grams of bread—that is, much carbon and little azote. Despite the great heat and steep hills he found he made a long ride with very little fatigue.

For drink he had only two cups of coffee diluted with sugared water. "These I took after the ride," says the doctor, following with this surprising statement: "For everybody knows no cyclist should ever drink copiously during a ride." The doctor thereupon came to the conclusion that the ease with which he rode that day, compared with the hard work of the preceding days, was due, not to the substitution of sugar for other food, but to mixing it in a strong proportion. The doctor would have hesitated, he says, about making any publication of these results if he had not found that they were supported by recent experiments by the Italian scientists, Mosso and Paoletti.

By means of an ergograph, an instrument for registering muscular effort, these latter found that a fatigued muscle recovers its contractile power very rapidly after the ingestion of a sugared solution. They arrived at the conclusion that the action of sugar manifests itself ten minutes after taking the solution, and reaches its maximum forty minutes after. They found that the best results were obtained from a solution of from 10 to 30 grams of sugar to 100 grams of water. With moderate doses, such as 5 to 60, they secured the most powerful effects upon the muscular fibre. The Italian savant therefore recommended sugar solutions to runners, soldiers, cyclists, and tourists. Dr. Coulon says it is thus proved that the use of sugared drinks constitutes, with massage, nearly all the hygiene of the muscular system.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The handicap pool tournament of the New York County Wheelmen will be started on Jan. 15. There are a number of excellent players in the club and the games should prove very interesting.

Skating parties are being formed and the blue and orange sweater will be seen frequently on the ice this Winter. James F. Lally, the crack rider of Greenwich, Conn., who represents the New York County Wheelmen, will enter the amateur skating championships at Stamford this month.

Messrs. Nagle, White, Woods, Henney, Schmelz, Whelpley, Durant, and Hogle will ride in the races of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association games, and during the week of the Military Cycling Carnival, in Madison Square Garden, Smith, Schoge, and Hoffman will attempt to carry off some of the prizes.

The New York County Wheelmen basket ball team has just been organized, and will meet many of the crack teams this Winter. If there are other bicycle clubs in this city that have basket ball teams the County Wheelmen would be pleased to hear from them in regard to playing match games.

Frederick A. Nagle will attempt to break all short distance road records in the Spring, and is now training indoors so as to be in perfect condition. He will have the assistance of several "quad" and triplet teams. Walter J. White will go for long distance road records at the same time.

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Chairman Pellegrini of the Entertainment Committee of the Gotham Wheelmen says the advance sale of the tickets for the annual ball of that club has reached such a point as to warrant that the event will be a successful one, both financially and socially. Special invitations have been extended to the officers of the leading cycle clubs of this city and Brooklyn. The Committee of Arrangements comprises M. J. Pike, P. Weller and A. Pellegrini.

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The indoor race meet of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, on Jan. 13, promises to possess great interest to admirers of this popular sport. Entries for the several events are being received daily, and include many of the most prominent riders in the Metropolitan district. The one mile race for novices already has eighteen entries, among whom are Harry Ackerman, J. Manneschmidt, William Borcino, "Bert" Gray, Harry Anderson, P. J. Dreher, B. F. Greene, B. E. Summergill, John W. Sylvester, Lohn W. Lovey, L. S. Barrett, C. W. Gasgne, Charles Butler, John Doherty, William Moseman, E. F. Corson, F. J. Lehr, and Robert Martin.

For the Greater New York championship, distance one mile, the entries are: W. H. Owens, W. K. Sibley, W. L. Losee, H. M. Stivers, C. S. Henshaw, F. W. Hearne, W. H. Browne, William Schneider, George W. Cooke, O. V. Babcock, E. F. Greene, Walter J. White.

Efforts are being made to have a team race between "Teddy" Goodman and Samuel Brock, on one side, and Jay Eaton, and a partner, on the other.

About twenty members of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen enjoyed a straw ride to Coney Island last Monday evening. They held an impromptu reception at Hotel Tammany, where refreshments were served. On their way home, calls were made at several of the Boulevard inns..

A series of handicap races have been arranged by the Day Committee, for members of the club on the home trainer. Some of those who have entered are: W. H. Wilson, E. P. Liesgang, W. K. Sibley, E. N. G. Greene, V. L. Getman, C. J. Henry, W. H. Owens, and John Turner.

Ex-President W. H. Nash left for Chicago last week, where he will engage in business.

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A large number of important additions have been made to the programme originally arranged for the military bicycle and athletic carnival, which takes place in Madison Square Garden from Jan. 11 to 16. Chief among the additions are a running broad jump, handicap; putting the sixteen-pound shot, handicap; one-lap sack race, and 220-yard hurdle race, handicap. The consent of Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been obtained for the appearance of Capt. Thorp's Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, and the Essex Troop of New Jersey.

Entries for the several events will close on Jan. 6, instead of the 4th, with Capt. Charles Seiter, Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue. Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, will be on hand, and endeavor to give its best exhibition. Lieut. E. L. Butts, who has charge of the company from the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, which will give an exhibition of wall scaling and military gymnastics, says that his men are training daily for the event, and expect to be in fine condition. He thinks that the exhibition his men will furnish will be one of the hits of the show.

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The tickets for the charitable entertainment to be held by the Century Wheelmen of New York, at Union Square Hall, 8 Union Square, Jan. 8, are selling rapidly. The proceeds will be given to the widow of a member who was killed a short time ago by a cable car. Several amusing contests have been arranged, and two bicycles will be awarded to the winners.

From present indications the annual ball of the club will be one of the social successes of the season. It will be held at Lenox Lyceum, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. The boxes have all been sold at a handsome premium.

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The Iroquois Wheelmen of Jersey City are planning to hold a large stag entertainment on the evening of the 30th inst.

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Two nominations have been made for the office of President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, but Michael Furst has declined to run, and up to date this action leaves the field clear for George W. Shannon of the Prospect Wheelmen. The organization has been in existence two years, and during that time has grown to be very potent in local cycling matters. Waldo E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, who has served as President from the first, has declined to run again, and the feeling is prevalent that some other club should receive the honor. The withdrawal of Mr. Furst's name was no doubt due to that gentleman's appreciation of this sentiment. He is one of the hardest workers for the success of the association, and naturally he would be one of the last to stand for election if he thought it would occasion dissension in the ranks of the delegates.

Feb. 18 is the date chosen for the association's reception at the Pouch Gallery.

THE COMING CYCLE SHOW.

It Will Be Larger Even Than the London Exhibition.

From an artistic standpoint, as well as from the number of exhibitors, the Eastern National Cycle Show to be held in the Grand Central Palace, this city, Feb. 6 to 13, will rival any previous show.

The electric light arrangements will be particularly striking and original, there being no limit, as in previous years, to what the exhibitors may choose to display in this line. Already there are 400 individual exhibitors, as against about 200 last year. This year will exceed the Chicago list by about 100, and is even larger than the lists of the Paris shows or international show in London.

Every detail has now been approved. President Coleman is especially pleased with the prospects for the show. He believes, as do the other members of the board, that it will break records.

PRINCETON TO MEET BROWN.

Baseball Games That Will Be Played in the Spring.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.—Brown and Princeton have made up their differences, and will meet to play baseball next Spring for the first time in three years. Manager Byron S. Watson of the Brown team has arranged with Manager Thompson of Princeton whereby the two nines which last year gave each other such a hard fight for the collegiate championship will play two games, one at Princeton and the other in this city. In case of each nine winning a game, it is likely that a way will be found to play a third game.

Brown and Princeton have not met in any athletic contest since the Spring of 1894. The split between the two colleges occurred at a game of baseball on Lincoln Field, which will long be remembered by every spectator who watched the contest. The game was played Saturday, May 12, 1894, and what the score was no one will venture to assert, even to this day. The game broke up in a row. This particular game had been looked forward to for weeks by both the competing teams, and the rivalry between the two nines made the contest a hot one from the start. Lincoln Field was crowded with spectators.

The differences now are, however, all over. Both teams are different in make-up; the old men of '93 are not playing, and the peaceful settlement is hailed by every lover of college baseball hereabout. The two games arranged will be played on these dates: At Princeton May 8, at Providence June 2.

SAMPHIRE TO RACE AGAIN

OGDEN GOELET'S RATER GOING TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Britannia Under Orders to Fit Out—Valkyrie III. Anchored in the Clyde Waiting a Purchaser—Not Likely to be Raced This Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 19.—Ogden Goelet's twenty-rater Samphire is to go to the Mediterranean regattas once more. Being a fin and bulb cutter, these can be removed and the cutter's hull shipped aboard a steamer. Mr. Paget, Mr. Goelet's partner in the cutter, is named as the responsible owner in the Riviera trip, but it must occasion surprise that any owner would take the trouble of getting the Samphire under a racing flag again. Built by Sibbick of Cowes last Spring for Mr. Goelet and Mr. Paget, the Samphire, according to the English channel, was to be the twenty of the season. Sent to the Mediterranean, Samphire got a few prizes and was always there with a fair wind. Returning to the English Channel, she sailed in various matches, but was not of any use to anything. Once or twice, when the start was with the wind right astern, Samphire hurried down to the lee buoy with the speed of an open umbrella. But, with sheets flattened, the cutter was still going to leeward, and the others in the race left her behind.

Sibbick has an order for a new twenty-rater, but after Samphire, the owners' faith must be equal to removing mountains. Fife's Saint, built last Spring, holds the championship place, but in proof of the unsettled lookout for the coming season, she is for sale, and her owner, Mr. F. Jameson of Dublin, has shown no sign of replacing her.

Capt. Carter of the Britannia has received orders to fit out his cutter for the Riviera, which, of course, means the Prince of Wales will be there. Britannia has had new copper and new canvas and a general overhaul, which she was in want of. That the Messrs. Henderson of Glasgow do build substantial vessels, Britannia is an illustration. Since she was launched she has been kept on the race course without intermission, and has won a good many thousand pounds for her owner, but has required no serious outlays. One of her crew told me that "the old lady was not so tight as she used to be, and of a morning gave 'em some exercise at the pump handle." But this is not to be wondered at, with seventy tons of lead in her keel, doing its best to work the bottom out of her. In the Mediterranean she will be raced under the French measurement rule, as previously, when at the Riviera, which gave Ailsa and Satanita opportunities to win and kept Britannia occasionally lying in the dock, convenient for the Prince when he returned from the evening's festivities. The fitting out of Britannia means that Ailsa and most probably Satanita will be raced in British waters during the coming season, since a yachting strike against the Prince of Wales would be an unheard-of rebellion against the throne.

While the Riviera regattas have been a blessing for Cannes and Nice, they have been the same for the crews of the English yachts sent to the Mediterranean. Previous to the Mediterranean yachting season racing crews were only engaged from May till October, but the crews of the English yachts racing in the Riviera are under pay from the beginning of January till the end of April, and at home from the beginning of May till the end of September. This leaves them with a three months' vacation to recruit from their fatigues and air their racing yarns.

That historical ship, Valkyrie III., is lying at her anchor in Gourock Bay without any prospect of a purchaser. If the Ailsa under the amended rule has to give Britannia five minutes around a fifty-mile course, this Summer, Ailsa will have small chance of getting many prizes. From her excessive beam and draught Valkyrie III. would have to allow Britannia perhaps 12 or 15 minutes, which, of course, she could not do, and in consequence a purchaser is further off than ever. No doubt she could go into the handicap matches when she would be handicapped down to prevent her winning at all. This was done years ago by the English Channel Yacht Club to prevent the big Clyde built and owned cutters Cimora, Condor, and Garrion from winning, and it would be done again.

MR. ISELIN AFTER A YACHT.

Several Visits Paid to the Herreshoffs' Works Recently.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 2.—C. Oliver Iselin of Defender fame is apparently negotiating with the Herreshoffs for some sort of a yacht, but just what it is, neither the Herreshoffs nor Mr. Iselin will say. Mr. Iselin has been at Bristol several times during the past few days.

While the question of a steam yacht has been discussed, it is also understood that there has been some talk regarding the coming international contest between the Canadian and Chicago Yacht Clubs off Toledo. It will be remembered that the last contest was won by the Canadian boat, which was a creation of young Fife's, and was put together after being shipped across the ocean. The Vencedor, the Chicago champion, was designed by a man named Poekel, who is with the Roeme Boat Company, and was formerly in the employ of the Herreshoffs. Although it has been intimated that Poekel was to again design the American challenger, yet it is stated here that it is not at all unlikely that Mr. Iselin's visits have something to do with the lake race.

It is, of course, well known that the Chicago yachtsmen were much chagrined at heir defeat, notwithstanding that they were largely responsible for the result, owing to their action in drawing up the agreement. Pretty much everything in the articles favored the Canadian boat, and the Chicago men were plainly told after the races that they had better arrange with some experienced yachtsmen for the conduct of future negotiations. It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that Mr. Iselin's assistance has been asked in the matter, and neither is it unreasonable to suppose that the Herreshoffs have been asked to design and build the Chicago challenger. The Canadians took no chances when they started for the trophy, but placed an order with Fife. The building of the Vencedor was largely an experiment, as the designer was practically an unknown man.

If Mr. Iselin should become interested in the lake events, the races will attract much more attention than they did last year, and a struggle between a Herreshoff boat and a Fife boat would be of interest to yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic.

It can be safely set down as a fact that Mr. Iselin's visits to Bristol are not for pleasure or curiosity, and that in his own time he will make known his plans.

THREE NEW STEAM YACHTS.

Being Built at Morris Heights and to be Ready Early.

Work on the boats now being built at Morris Heights is progressing favorably, and it is expected that they will be ready by the time the yachting season opens. Three yachts are being built, a 170-foot steamer, for Charles Fleischmann; an 85-foot steamer, for Edward S. Woodward, and an 85-foot steamer, for F. L. M. Masury. These boats are at the yards of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co.

Mr. Fleischmann's new yacht will be called Hiawatha. The steel frames are being bent and will soon be set up. All the plating is being drilled. The sternpost is drilled and ready to set up; the stem is also ready to place in position. The steel bulkheads are undergoing drilling and fitting. In fact, the materials required for the completion of the hull are now at the factory and in process of construction. The joiner work has been started in the cabinet shops, deckhouses, companionways, skylights, partitions, and general trimming all being gotten out, and some of it finished.

The main engine and auxiliary machinery is being built at the Seabury works, at Nyack-on-Hudson, and is about half completed. The size of the cylinders of the main engine are 13½, 21, and 34 inches by 21 inches stroke, while the boiler is of the patent safety water tube type, and is being built at the Morris Heights factory. The boiler will contain 4,000 square feet of heating surface, and 120 square feet of grate surface. The Hiawatha will be completed about May 15, and is to attain a speed of eighteen miles an hour. Capt. B. Frank Smith will be in command, and W. B. Thompson will be chief engineer.

The 85-foot flush deck steam yacht Raynham, for Edward S. Woodward, is well advanced. The hull is all planked, decks laid, and steel bulkheads in position; the deckhouse, skylights, companionways, &c., are in the joiner shop being finished, while the engine is completed, and the boiler is well advanced. The Raynham is to be completed and delivered May 1, 1897.

The Punjaub, F. L. M. Masury's new 85-foot steamer, and sister ship to the Raynham, is advancing rapidly. The framing is completed, and part of the planking is now on. The machinery for this boat has also been started, and will be a duplicate engine and boiler to the Raynham. These yachts are built from the same molds, on the same model and lines, and will be an interesting test to make their speed trials together, as they are to be duplicate in all but the arrangement of owner's quarters, the Raynham having hers aft, while on the Punjaub they are forward.

Walter Jennings of the Standard Oil Company has ordered a new thirty-foot naphtha launch, with canopy roof, to be completed and finished by May 1, to be used at his Summer residence on Oyster Bay.

Major C. F. Ulrich has ordered a new eighteen-foot two horse power naphtha launch as tender for his schooner yacht Carlotta.

The sixty-five-foot twin-screw naphtha yacht being built for the Government as a lighthouse tender, Charleston (S. C.) district, is about completed, and will be launched very soon.

A new thirty-six-foot naphtha launch is being built for the Health Department, and is progressing nicely.

The Wachusett, F. T. Holder, is to undergo alterations, plans having been prepared and contract given for the lengthening of the yacht thirteen feet, ten feet to be forward and carried out to overhanging clipper bow.

The steam yacht Countess, Fred Gerken, is also to undergo alterations. A new and modern stern is to be added, increasing the length, and there will be new bowsprit and figurehead. In the machinery department a new safety water tube boiler and speed propellor wheel are to be supplied, so that when the Countess comes out in '97 she will be a very different looking craft, and at least two miles per hour faster than heretofore.

The Gas Engine and Power Company and Seabury & Co.'s new shops, now in course of erection at Morris Heights, as an extension to their present plant, will consist of a steel building 150 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 18 feet height in the clear. This is to be used as a boiler and smith shop. The steel building to be used as machine shop is 250 feet long, 76 feet wide, 18 feet high in the clear. A travelling crane of fifteen tons capacity has been added, which runs through the centre of the shop, and is in connection with a thirty-ton jib crane placed on the docks; this is to be used for hoisting and loading heavy machinery, &c., to and from vessels. The crane runway also extends to the railroad tracks, and is to be used for the loading and unloading of cars.

The factory buildings and yards have recently been equipped with complete electric arc light system.

The new marine railways are finished and being fitted with a steam power cradle. Wire ropes are being used instead of chain. One set of ways are adapted for hauling vessels 200 feet in length, and the other set for small craft.

A new boiler, with 2,000 square feet of heating surface and 55 square feet of grate surface, has recently been fitted in the power house and is running the entire manufacturing plant, consisting of four engines. A fore and aft compound condensing engine is being built, and when completed will be used to operate the machinery in the new steel buildings.

AN OLD SUIT ENDED.

Damages from a Collision of Boats Divided Between the Litigants.

On June 26, 1894, there was a collision between the Metropolitan Steamship Company's steamer H. M. Whitney and the barge Shamokin, owned by Joseph S. Harris and others, near Martha's Vineyard, in which the Shamokin was sunk. Cross-suits were filed in the United States District Court, $37,200 being claimed for the barge and $18,500 for the steamer.

Judge Brown has rendered a decision in which he directs that the total damages and costs be computed and each party to the suits pay one-half, blame for the collison attaching to the employes on both vessels.

The Cercle Francais Ball.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will award a handsome diamond and pearl necklace to the lady wearing the most artistic fancy dress at the ball on Jan. 18. The necklace is valued at $500. The award will be made by a committee of newspaper men, who will be appointed on the night of the ball. The decorations of the ball this year will be on a more elaborate scale than ever. A quantity of gigantic palms, strings of Japanese lanterns, and varied colored streamers will lend a most picturesque effect to the Madison Square Garden. The ballet will number 150 dancing girls and eight premières. There will be various national dances, French quadrilles, and other terpsichorean divertisement going on from an early hour in the evening. The sale of seats and boxes has already begun at the clubhouse, 24 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Dr. Malcolm McGregor Dana Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Malcolm McGregor Dana is seriously ill at his home, 47 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He has been abed since Christmas Day, but his physicians have not given up hope. Dr. Dana has lived in Brooklyn since he gave up his pastorate in Lowell, Mass., two years ago, and during last Summer he assisted the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs in the ministry of the Church of the Pilgrims, preaching at the Sunday Presbyterian Church to a congregation made up of several of the churches on the Heights. Dr. Dana has three children, Malcolm, F. V. N., and Miss Mary Dana.

Hospital Anniversary Meeting.

The anniversary meeting of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, will be held Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 5, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Visitors will be able to see the Babies' and Children's Wards, as well as the other parts of the hospital. Addresses will be delivered between 4 and 5 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke and William H. Hoppin.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS ABROAD

The Schedules Arranged for a Trip to England.

For the third time in the history of cricket, the invasion of Great Britain by a representative American team has been decided upon. All the preliminary arrangements have been made, and on May 26, fourteen of the foremost exponents of the game in this country will set sail to do or die on British soil.

The tour is under the auspices of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, and it is understood that the following well-known cricketers have expressed their willingness to accept places on the team if selected to play: G. S. Patterson, F. H. Bohlen, E. W. Clark, Jr., P. W. Ralston, W. W. Noble, P. H. Clark, and H. I. Brown of the Germantown Cricket Club, J. B. King, A. M. Wood, C. Coates, E. M. Cregar, and H. H. Brown of the Belmont Cricket Club, H. P. Baily of Merion, Lynford Biddle of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, S. Goodman of the University of Pennsylvania, and J. A. Lester and D. H. Adams of Haverford College.

From this list a representative eleven can be selected, and it should be able to hold its own against its most powerful opponents. It has plenty of bowling talent, with J. B. King, E. W. Clark, Jr., H. P. Baily, H. I. Brown, and G. S. Patterson. For batsmen, it can rely for runs upon G. S. Patterson, W. W. Noble, F. H. Bohlen, C. Coates, A. M. Wood, and J. A. Lester. There is an excellent wicket-keeper in F. W. Ralston, and an able substitute in H. H. Brown, while the rest of the men are just as likely to make a score as to be disposed of easily.

Although two American teams have already visited England, the players of this country have never yet met the full strength of the first-class county teams. The elevens which went over in 1884 and 1889 contented themselves with playing against amateurs only; but the present team will face the full strength of the first-class counties, amateur and professional, and the men know well that they have a mighty task upon their shoulders.

The team which went over in 1889 played against Dublin University, the Gentlemen of Ireland, Gentlemen of Scotland, Cambridge University, Liverpool and District, Marylebone Cricket Club, the amateurs of Surrey, Gloucestershire, Kent, Hampshire, Sussex, and the United Service Club. Of these games the visitors won four—Gentlemen of Scotland, Liverpool, Hampshire, and Cambridge; lost three—Gloucestershire, Marylebone, and Kent, and drew five—Dublin University, Gentlemen of Ireland, Surrey, Sussex, and United Service Club.

The teams which will be met on this occasion are of different calibre altogether, numbering, among others, the famous aggregations which represent Surrey, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. These teams include professionals as well as amateurs; in fact, the great majority of the players for the first-class counties are professionals; but as it is the custom in England to play the best men the counties possess, regardless of their standing in society, the Americans will raise no objection, although their team is strictly amateur in every sense.

While abroad the team will play sixteen games, occupying three days each. Twelve of these have been already scheduled and confirmed, and C. W. Alcock, who is looking after the Americans' interests on the other side, expects to arrange the others next week.

The following is the schedule: June 7, 8, and 9—At Oxford, vs. Oxford University; June 10, 11, and 12—At Manchester, vs. Lancashire; June 14, 15, and 16—At Cambridge, vs. Cambridge University; June 17, 18, and 19—At Brighton, vs. Sussex; June 21, 22, and 23—At Lerd's, London, vs. Middlesex; June 24, 25, and 26—Open; June 28, 29, and 30—At Sheffield, vs. Yorkshire; July 1, 2, and 3—At Bournemouth, vs. Hampshire; July 5 to 14—Open; July 15, 16, and 17—At Bristol, vs. Gloucestershire; July 19, 20, and 21—At Bath, vs. Somerset; July 22, 23, and 24—At Lerd's, London, vs. Marylebone Cricket Club; July 26, 27, and 28—At Maidstone, vs. Kent; July 29, 30, and 31—At the Oval, London, vs. Surrey.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Liebmann Co

BROOKLYN. Fulton, Livingston and Hoyt Sts., and Bedford Av. and Fulton St. BROOKLYN.

Gigantic Fur Deal

Spot Cash Once More Triumphant!

75,000 Dollars Worth

To be Sold at

Exactly One-third Regular Prices

This is the largest purchase of Fur Garments ever made by a Retail House in this Country.

A leading manufacturer of most reliable Furs sold to us his entire stock of Fur Garments, amounting to $75,000, at so great a sacrifice that we now offer the newest, most fashionable, and absolutely trustworthy Fur Garments at exactly ONE-THIRD of regular retail prices and in many instances as low as ordinary Cloth Garments are usually sold for.

The Assortment is complete, from the finest Fur Garments down to the most economical and the prices we are enabled to quote will quickly spread the fame of this extraordinary sale as the

FUR CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Real Alaska Seal Jackets, reg. price $375.00; go at	$125.00
Real Alaska Seal Jackets, reg. price $300.00; go at	100.00
Real Alaska Seal Jackets, reg. price $250.00; go at	83.34
Real Alaska Seal Jackets, reg. price $225.00; go at	75.00
Real Alaska Seal Capes, 33 in., reg. price $250.00; go at	83.34
Real Alaska Seal Capes, 17 in. x 145 in., reg. $180.00, at	60.00
Real Mink Capes, 30 in. x 125 in., reg. price $250.00, at	83.34
Real Mink Capes, 30 in. x 125 in., reg. price $225.00, at	75.00
Real Mink Capes, 30x120 in., reg. price $200.00; go at	66.66
Real Mink Capes, 30x120 in., reg. price $157.50; go at	52.50
Real Mink Capes, 30x105 in., reg. price $90.00; go at	30.00
Real Alaska Sable Capes, 30x110 in., reg. $125.00, at	41.66
Real Alaska Sable Capes, 24 in., reg. price $82.50, at	27.50
Real Alaska Sable Capes, 16x130 in., reg. $41.25, at	13.75
Real Natural Beaver Capes, 27x100 in., reg. $95.00, at	31.66
Real Monkey Capes, 30 in., reg. price $41.25; go at	13.75
Real Monkey Capes, 30 in., reg. price $24.75; go at	8.25
Wool Seal Capes, 30x100 in., skunk collar, reg. $50.00	16.66
Wool Seal Capes, 30 in. x 100 in., reg. price $30.00; go at	10.00

FINEST MUFFS.

Real Mink Muffs, regular price $16.00; go at	$5.33
Real Mink Muffs, regular price $14.00; go at	4.67
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price, $14.00; go at	4.67
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $12.00; go at	4.00
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $10.00; go at	3.34
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $9.00; go at	3.00
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $8.00; go at	2.67
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $6.00; go at	2.00
Real Natural Beaver Muffs, regular price $5.00; go at	1.67

Real Astrakhan Capes, 36x120 in., reg. $35.00; go at	$11.66
Real Astrakhan Capes, 33x110 in., reg. $33.00; go at	11.00
Real Astrakhan Capes, 30 in. x 100 in., reg. $24.75, at	8.25
Real Astrakhan Capes, 30 in. x 100 in., reg. $16.50, at	5.50
Real Astrakhan Jackets, 30 in., reg. price $37.50, at	12.50
Real Astrakhan Jackets, 30 in., reg. price $50.00, at	16.66
Electric Seal Capes, finest made, 30x125 in., $90.00, at	30.00
Electric Seal Capes, skunk collar, 30x120 in., $67.50, at	22.50
Electric Seal Capes, 30x120 in., reg. price $50, at	16.66
Canada Seal Capes, skunk collar, 36x120 in., $45.00, at	15.00
Canada Seal Capes, skunk collar, 33x110 in., $41.25, at	13.75
Canada Seal Capes, 30 in., reg. price $33.00; go at	11.00
Canada Seal Capes, 20x135 in., reg. price $30.00; go at	10.00
Canada Seal Capes, 14x120 in., reg. price $24.75; go at	8.25
Japanese Seal Capes, thibet edge, 30x100 in., $14.25, at	4.75
China Seal Capes, 30x100 in., reg. price $12.75; go at	4.25
China Seal Capes, 30x100 in., reg. price $10.50; go at	3.50
Black Coney Capes, 30x100 in., reg. price $7.50; go at	2.50
French Coney Collarettes, reg. price $3.75; go at	1.25

LONG FUR BOAS.

Natural Skunk Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $24.00; go at	$8.00
Black Lynx Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $19.50; go at	6.50
Moufion Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $18.00; go at	6.00
Black Raccoon Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $12.00, at	4.00
Natural Raccoon Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $7.50, at	2.50
Natural Opossum Boas, 3 yds. long, reg. price $4.50, at	1.50

Small Collarettes, Collars, Children's Muffs and Sets, also Muffs and Boas to match, at same reductions from regular prices.

LOUIS AND HERMAN LIEBMANN, MANAGERS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

1837. 1897.

MATTHEWS.

UNUSUAL JANUARY SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. Will make it profitable to come from a distance. "Keep a pushin' and a shovin'."

Ulsters & Reefers.

A Manufacturer's Reliable Stock of Clothing.

Boys' Ulsters and Reefers.—We have taken advantage of the extreme low prices at which they were offered and secured 300, which we will place on sale Monday at about half the original prices.

100 Boys' Melton and Shetland ULSTERS, extra long, fancy lined and deep storm collar, sizes 8 to 15 years, value $5.50, at $2.98.

100 Boys' Heavy Blue Chinchilla and Irish Frieze ULSTERS, full length, good strong lining, value $7.50, at $4.98.

100 Young Men's Heavy Shetland ULSTERS, plaid linings, full lengths, storm collar, sizes 14 to 19 years, regular $10.00 quality, at $5.98.

100 Boys' Heavy Chinchilla REEFERS, small sizes, with bound sailor collar, large sizes with velvet collar, sizes 3 to 13 years, value $2.50; while they last $1.45.

150 Boys' Extra Heavy Chinchilla REEFERS, velvet or ulster collar, well lined, good dark navy blue, sizes 8 to 15, value $5.50, at $2.98.

CARPETS.

For the first week in January we offer unusual inducements to intending purchasers of Carpets, prior to our annual inventory. As Carpets are advancing in price, we advise an early selection.

Smith's Best Axminsters, at 85c. per yard, are a fair sample of what we are doing.

REMNANTS of Carpets, Linoleums and Oilcloths at less than cost.

Annual Embroidery Sale.

Sample of our Small Profit System, 1c., 3c., 5c., 7½c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 22c., 25c., and upward.

Cambric and Nainsook Match Sets and All-over Embroidery at lower prices than usual.

1,000 dozen Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, in the latest styles—Collars at 5c.; Cuffs at 10c. per pair. Less than half usual prices.

CURTAINS.

ANNUAL CURTAIN SALE.

Our entire stock of IRISH POINT, TAMBOUR and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at greatly reduced prices.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in ecru and white,

50c.;	usually 89c.
79c.;	usually $1.00.
95c.;	usually $1.20.
$1.10;	usually $1.45.
$1.25;	usually $1.50.
$1.45;	usually $1.85.
$1.98;	usually $2.50.
$2.50;	usually $3.25.

Irish Point Curtains, 3½ yards long,

$2.50;	usually $3.35.
$3.35;	usually $4.25.
$4.45;	usually $5.35.
$5.35;	usually $6.50.
$5.98;	usually $7.35.
$6.98;	usually $8.50.
$7.50;	usually $10.00.

Tambour Curtains, 3½ yards long,

$3.00;	usually $4.50.
$4.98;	usually $7.00.
$5.98;	usually $7.98.
$6.50;	usually $9.00.

Tapestry Portieres and Door Draperies in all the newest colorings and effects $2.75, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98, and upward.

Tapestry Table Covers, latest designs and colors.

4-4 size, 89c., 98c., $1.95.
6-4 size, $1.19, $1.50, $1.89, $3.15.
8-4 size, $1.35, $1.75, $2.35,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE LAST WEEK OF 1896 PROVED A DULL ONE.

Building and Real Estate Statistics for Twelve Months—Sixth Avenue Values—Fewer Foreclosure Actions—Big Broadway Lease.

The closing week of the old year, with its limit of four business days, was productive of little in the real estate line that might distinguish it from the dullest of its predecessors during the twelve months of 1896.

Not much was expected of it at private sale, however, and consequently the inactivity caused no great disappointment among the brokers. The reported transactions were indicative of some improvement in only one line of investment, and that was the purchase of residences. The movement developed marvelously for a period immediately preceding the beginning of a new year, and was almost as encouraging to house owners as were the sales of the busiest of Spring weeks. In connection with every other grade of property, buyers showed unusual apathy.

Statistics Not Reliable.

Statistical comparisons are now in order, and some figures relating to real estate will not go amiss. Unfortunately, as is well known, they are only useful for the making of comparisons, owing to the common practice of exaggerating, save in the case of mortgage loans, the summary of which is alone reliable. The record of the Department of Buildings for the past year shows on what an extensive scale building enterprises were conducted and places 1896 second on the list as regards the number and value of improvements completed and under way. The record has only been surpassed by that of the previous year, during which plans for about 3,838 new structures were submitted, and their aggregate cost estimated at about $84,111,000. Last year the projected buildings were about 3,206, and their total cost according to the estimates of architects or owners, about $72,932,220. It must not be taken for granted, however, that the amounts given for either year, or, for that matter, those of any other similar period, represent the actual investments in buildings. The laxity of the Building Department regulations have always been taken advantage of by the great majority of the signers of the affidavits attached to applications for permits to build. Laboring under a mistaken idea that they assist in booming values, it is their almost unvarying rule to add not less than one-fourth to what they must know will be the actual cost of construction. Considerably more than one-half of the projected buildings for 1896 were flats, tenements, and apartment houses, and in their case more especially has wholesale exaggeration in the estimated cost become the general rule.

The new mortgage indebtedness assumed by owners during the year ending Thursday last amounted to $215,535,175, represented by 14,591 separate mortgages. In 1895 there were 14,064 mortgages recorded, involving a total of $218,136,466.

A summary of the recorded conveyances is worthless for all practical purposes, as the practice of concealing from the public the amount paid by stating that the purchase price is $1 or more and other considerations has met with such favor that considerations in about 50 per cent. of the deeds are expressed in that manner.

Conveyances in 1896.

Moreover, the daily filings in the Register's office include a surprisingly large proportion of instruments classed as conveyances that are simply quit claims or releases, confirmatory deeds, and transfers of a temporary character to dummy owners, in whose name mortgages are secured before being reconveyed to the original grantor. Many are also merely transfers from husband to wife, or between other relatives, that mean nothing from a business standpoint, unless, in some instances, that of the creditor is considered. It is, however, as well to add, simply with a view to comparison, that the conveyances of 1896, as shown by the official tables, numbered about 14,070, and seemingly involved a total consideration of about $132,397,950, while in 1895 there were 14,040 conveyances, involving $151,968,784. A much larger percentage of the conveyances of the past twelve months embraced property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards than was the case in former years. In fact, the interest taken by investors in trans-Harlem real estate was one of the most encouraging features of 1896, and it is evident that it will not only continue but increase as the months roll on. That section of the city is unquestionably the one that presents to-day the greatest speculative possibilities for the future.

One well-recognized reason for not attaching any special importance to statistics that deal with transfers of real estate is the tendency on the part of building loan operators and a certain class of builders to express what look to be false considerations in deals. Two instances are recalled that will serve to illustrate the fact, but it must be added that they are only two of many that have been noticed since the beginning of the year just ended. One was a plot on the North Moore Street block now being improved by the erection of a mercantile structure. It was bought at auction late in the Spring for $50,750, and when transferred to a builder and the present owner in June its value had apparently grown to $68,500. Another was a corner plot of four lots on Edgecombe Avenue. It changed hands a year ago for an honestly expressed consideration of $30,000, but after being juggled with in the hands of subsequent grantees blossomed out as a $49,000 property when conveyed with the inevitable loan to a builder in August for improvement. In neither case did there exist any good reason for so large an enhancement over the price first paid.

In One Shopping District.

The past year was in no sense productive of surprises, the liveliest months being January and February, when an extensive movement in vacant land along the line of the upper end of Amsterdam Avenue led to a surprisingly large number of sales in that section and set the real estate world on edge for a brief period. There were two sales announced a little later in which million-dollar considerations were involved, but there has been none of equal importance negotiated since that time. The first was the purchase, in February, by the Washington Life Insurance Company, of the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, for $1,280,000, and the second, the sale, in April, of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company property, in the same block, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, to Potter & Brother, or a Mr. Broker, for about $1,050,000. Title has not yet been given in the latter transaction, but the purchase stands and is universally admitted to have been a wise one.

Hardly a surprise, but certainly a matter of interest, were the big prices realized in the few sales reported since July last of property on Sixth Avenue, between Sixteenth and Twenty-third Streets. The most notable was the sale in which title has still to be given of the Moir Building, 20.9 by 60 feet, on the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street, for something over $350,000. Some time previously, 346 Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, 24.8 by 95 feet, with old building, sold for $100,000, and will be improved in the Spring, and only a month or two ago 254 Sixth Avenue, 20.9 by 65 feet, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, secured a buyer at $70,000. The same property was purchased six years ago for $28,000. The high prices are due, of course, to the increasing popularity of the avenue south of Twenty-third Street as a department store centre.

The Siegel-Cooper Company's successful venture is to a great extent the incentive, but there is every reason for doubt that the future will present any justification for the payment of unusual prices for any property south of Seventeenth Street. Macy & Co.'s exceptionally fine site at and near the function of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street is, to be sure, an exception, but made so only by the sturdy business methods and probity of that popular firm. There is no Macy & Co. between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets, and no reason for looking upon any property on either side of the thoroughfare as specially desirable. Henry Morgenthau, by virtue of long-term leases giving him control of the east frontage between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, apparently controls the future development of the avenue as a shopping district below the site of the Siegel-Cooper Company's big store. His property seems just as valuable as the latter, and when similarly improved, as it is bound to be sooner or later, the southerly shopping line always excepting Macy & Co. and one or two of its neighbors, will be established probably for a quarter of a century.

Values Generally Firm.

While the brokers who are satisfied with the business transacted by them for a year or more are few and far between, it cannot be said that values generally have not firmly held their own during that time. In exceptional neighborhoods, notably the prominent business districts, prices have shown a decided advance. In others, particularly the less desirable up-town sections in the extreme east side, values have fallen, and are to-day at the lowest possible notch. The advance in good property more than balances, however, the decrease in that of an inferior grade.

A few weeks ago reference was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES to an increase of 50 per cent. in the mortgage foreclosure actions commenced in the six weeks immediately following Nov. 1, compared with those of the same period of 1895. It is pleasing now to state that the large increase of threatened summary proceedings that usually lead to loss of holdings has not since been maintained. From Dec. 12 to the last day of the year the lis pendens filed were 102, or a little less than 20 per cent., or one-fifth, more than those filed with the County Clerk in the corresponding days of the previous year.

It can be safely asserted that except in midsummer the auctioneers have seldom passed a more uninteresting week than the last one proved to be. Only one sale drew a large attendance, and as the sequel showed, those who composed it were present, not as bidders, but were brought together through curiosity more than anything else. The sale was that of the property of the defunct Weber Piano Company, conducted Thursday by James L. Wells. A solitary bidder, the attorney for the newly organized Weber-Wheelock Piano Company, successor of the bankrupt corporation, had the field practically to himself. He secured both the office and salesroom at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street and the big factory at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street for a total of $208,333, of which sum all but $5,000 is represented by a mortgage and accrued interest.

Foreclosure Sales Adjourned.

The referees in advertised foreclosure sales were apparently influenced by the liberal spirit engendered by the holiday season, and consented to adjournments of more than one-half of the proposed sales. In some cases it is believed the delay granted will enable settlements to be reached that will obviate the necessity of the property being sacrificed. This week's auctions are all of a legal nature, and the proceedings will, therefore, attract little public attention. The only exception is the foreclosure offering of the big Syndicate Building at Nassau and Liberty Streets, to be made tomorrow.

Streeton & Lowry, on the last day of the old year, closed one of the most important leases negotiated during the present season. It was that of the old five-story brownstone-front office building, 20 by 100 feet, 173 Broadway, northwest corner of Cortlandt Street, leased for W. V. Appleton and another, as trustees of the Cooley estate, to Max Marx, the present ground floor tenant, for five years from the 1st of May next, at $24,000 per annum, with a privilege of five years' renewal. The lessee of the building for a term of ten years from May 1, 1887, that will expire on the date mentioned, is the New York Steam Company, which failed to take advantage of its right to a renewal for a like term unless a reduction was made in the annual rental. The company, through its claim made over a year ago, that in the event of the property being sold or the owners refusing to renew the lease, it must be reimbursed for improvements said to have cost $50,000, secured, as sole of the corner and adjoining property, conditionally arranged with the Washington Life Insurance Company. The accepted value of 173 Broadway, the property just rented, was at that time $650,000. The life insurance company subsequently bought a site for its proposed new office building at Broadway and Liberty Street.

Another lease closed on the same day was one by Horace S. Ely & Co. of the store and basement on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company until May 1 to Theodore B. Starr, whose art and jewelry quarters on Broadway and Fifth Avenue north of Twenty-fifth Street were burned out a few days ago.

Some Sales of the Week.

Peter Miller has sold through Goodman & Stern the five-story brownstone-front single flat 4 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the adjoining double flat 6 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street at $65,000 to Louis J. Haber, who will give in part payment at $13,000 the lot, 19.6 by 95 feet, 28 Thompson Street, which the new owner purposes improving at an early date.

Charles Stegmayer, builder, has sold to Louis Roese at about $32,000 the new five-story double flat 158 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 86 by 102.2.

George Mangold has sold to a Mrs. Wagner, at $18,000, the four-story brownstone-front double flat, 441 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Andrew Davey has sold to Christian Schuchman, at $13,000, the stable property 451 East Eighty-third Street.

The block front on King's Bridge Road, between Monroe and Fulton Avenues, Twenty-fourth Ward, has been purchased, at about $25,000, from Mrs. Frederick Gross, by Father O'Reilly, pastor of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Martins of Tours, and will be utilized as the site for a new edifice.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, John A. W. Haas, pastor, is having plans drawn by Schneider & Herter for an eighty-thousand-dollar church, 75 by 100 feet, to be erected at 145 to 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The auction sales of the past week amounted to $421,651. Last year in the corresponding week they were $257,084.

There were recorded last week 203 mortgages for $3,147,222, of which 93 for $1,427,076 were at 5 per cent., 78 for $462,648 were at more, and 34 for $1,257,500 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 272 for $5,628,841, of which 123, for $2,000,061 were at 5 per cent., 108, for $675,680, were at more, and 41, for $2,053,100, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, 111 by 79.2 by west 99.7 by south 8 inches by west 9.2½ by north 88.8 to Liberty Street, fifteen-story brick, stone, and iron, "syndicate" office building, with stores. Due on judgment, $111,577; subject to other mortgages for $2,000,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., receiver's sale, Cyrus C. Miller, receiver, 43 Fifty-second Street, north side, about 420 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17 by 100.5, all title of Mary V. Bissell under will of A. Yale, deceased, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 147 Sixteenth Street, north side, 60 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 92, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,867.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, 442 Eighty-first Street, south side, 156.6 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Subject to mortgage for $9,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 102 feet east of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 99.8. Due on judgment, $1,600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 1,632 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,156.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 114 to 122 One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 125 by 99.11, five five-story brick flats, with stores in 114 to 118. Due on judgment, $34,396; subject to first mortgage for $30,000.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Clinton Place, 28.6 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $96,777.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 1,642 Park Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25.5 by 90, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,800; subject to first mortgage for $16,500.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 134 Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25.3 by 80 by 23.5 — a two-story attic and basement brick building, with stable in rear. Due on judgment, $9,684.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, 78 Forsyth Street, east side, 113 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,347.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 140 Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.5 by 17 by 94.1, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,293.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 309 and 311 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 49.4½ feet south of Thirtieth Street, 49.4½ by 100, lumber yard. Due on judgment, $15,045.

By William W. Fogg, trustee's sale, 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Cottage Place, 50 by 87.6, two two-story and attic brick-front frame buildings and one five-story stone-front tenement, with store.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 320 Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, John Delehunty, referee, 16 Barrow Street, north side, about 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 90, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. Levy, referee, northwest corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, 90 by 92.7½, seven-story brick store and loft building. Due on judgment, $36,789; subject to first mortgage for $55,174.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 18 One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18.7 by 100.11, three-story brownstone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,457.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,872. Also, Tiebout Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Clark Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,377.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Maximus A. Lesser, referee, southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100.11 by 100, five five-story brick flats, with stores, 909 to 917 Columbus Avenue, and three four-story brick dwellings, 76 to 80 West One Hundred and Fifth Street. Due on judgment, $19,851, subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, John H. Judge, referee, 229 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 175 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 231 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgments, about $22,920 on each.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, Charles H. Murray, referee, 233 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 235 Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgments, about $22,920 on each.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 263 feet east of Avenue B, for two five-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 77.8, by Morris Monsky, 22 Essex Street, owner; cost, $32,000.

Seventeenth Street, south side, 263.2½ feet east of Avenue B, for two five-story brick stores and flats, 24.10¾ by 77.8, by same owner; cost, $32,000.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick Sunday school, 40 by 94.1, by the Corporation of St. James' Church, 831 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

Third Street and East River Pier, for a two-story steel and iron recreation pier, 52 by 302, by the Department of Docks, City of New York, owner; cost not yet estimated.

Nos. 227 to 235 East One Hundred and Second Street, alterations to a four-story brick public school, 125 by 50, by the Mayor, &c., owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 118 Broadway, alterations to an eight-story brick and stone office building, 101 by 143, by Prescott H. Butler, agent, 52 Wall Street; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Mortgages.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

CHERRY ST, 227 and 229; Jonas Weil and others to Rebecca Freedman..... $1
EAST BROADWAY, n s, 202; Annie Cohen to Jacob Cohen..... 24,000
13TH ST, 6 West; Amelia Bunout to Gustave Bunout..... 1
SPRING ST, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, 28.2x irregular; Thomas T. Martin to Rose Harris..... 1
PITT ST, w s, 80 ft n of Broome St, 20x100; Rezi Friedman to Harry Fischel.... 1
7TH AV, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 23x60; Herman Heydt and wife to W. Irving Clark..... 18,750
29TH ST, 212 East; Hannah Freedman to Robert P. Golightly..... 1
64TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; James L. Montgomery to Woodbury G. Langdon and another, trustees.. 10
64TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; same to same..... 10
49TH ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of 9th Av, 50.2x100.5; also Amsterdam Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 50x75; Amsterdam Av, e s 25.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x75; 42d St, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Rose Harris to Thomas T. Martin..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 107th St, 25.5x100; same to same..... 1
PARK AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x90; William S. Anderson and wife to E. P. Wheeler..... 1
7TH AV, s w corner of 135th St, 99.11x125; also 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 135th St, 25x100; 7th Av, w s, 107.2 ft n of 134th St, 17.9x100; 7th Av, w s, 89.5 ft n of 134th St, 17.9x100; Thomas T. Martin to Rose Harris..... 1
10TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 60th St, 50x75; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 65th St, 50x100; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 52d St, 25x100; same to same..... 1
104TH ST, n s, 64.11 ft w of 4th Av, 15.1x75; Charles Buscall and wife to Lottie Buscall and another..... 1
BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 146th St, 74.11x100; Francis J. Schnugg to Leopold Jonas, exchange and..... 1
LOTS 390 and 397, map Arden property; William F. Auerbach and wife to John Kistler, exchange..... ....
134TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x71.7; James L. Montgomery to Woodbury G. Langdon and another, trustees..... 10
135TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; same to same..... 10
123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of 4th Av, 35x100.11; same to same..... 10
PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 119th St, 25x90; William S. Anderson and others to Everett P. Wheeler..... 1
102D ST, n s, 129.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Johanna Levy to Francis Schnugg, exchange..... ....
102D ST, 173-175 East; Max J. Voss to Johanna Levy..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

JAHSS, Henry, to Monroe Eckstein Brewing Company; 148 Delancey St, n e corner of Suffolk St, secures notes..... $1,500
BALES, Henry, to Henry Rothschild; e s of 5th Av, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 50.6x96, 1 year..... 2,000
BLOOMER, Robert F., to James Conway; s e corner of 76th St and Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 1,000
CABOT, Caroline A., to Laura A. Delano; 126 West 48th St, 5 years..... 18,500
EGAN, Stephen J., to Francis M. Britton; s w corner of St. Ann's Av and 137th St, 3 years..... 20,000
FREEDMAN, Rebecca, to Jonas Weil and another; 227 and 229 Cherry St and 486 and 488 Water St, installments..... 12,500
KLAUBER, Theresa, to Louis S. Brush; s s of 177th St, 180 ft e of Railroad Av, 5 years..... 5,000
KLINKER, John, to George F. Gifford; s s of 165th St, 22.5 ft e of Forest Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 8,000
SAME to same; e s of Forest Av, 90 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 4,000
MANDER, Arthur C., to Charles Bondy; n s of 179th St, 162.6 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 9,500
SAME to John Batton; n s of 179th St, 143.9 ft w of 11th Av, demand..... 2,000
SAME to Charles Bondy; n s of 179th St, 181.9 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
SAME to Belle Lipser; n s of 179th St, 143.9 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 9,500
MOONEY, Lizzie K., to Charles F. Watson; n s of 76th St, 152 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 22,000
OESTING, William C., to The Germania Fire Insurance Company; e s of St. Ann's Avenue, 325.4 ft n of 141st St, two mortgages, 5 years..... 19,000
POTTS, Ellen J., to Henry P. Robinson and another; n s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year..... 3,682
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Johanna Levy; 175 East 102d St, 2 years..... 2,500
SENTELL, Jennie E., to Mary E. Colvin; n s of 91st St, 175 ft e of West End Av, 5 months..... 3,000
VALENTE, Gabriele, to J. D. Kurtz Crook and another; s s of 109th St, 420 ft e of 1st Av; also 109th St, s s, 470 ft e of 1st Av, secures credit..... 3,500
WHITSON, Elizabeth T., to Elias P. Hicks; 68 Maiden Lane, also gore adjoining, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Sigmund, to Jacob Fritz and wife. $2,500
FITCH, Martha E., to Amelia W. Davis.. 5,000
GLUCK, Adolph, to Absalom P. Bachman.. 1
KRONMEYER, Frederick, to Rosa Krajewski..... 1
MARRIN, Patrick, individually, and another, executors, to Samuel J. Silberman..... 5,000
WEINBERG, Judah L., to Benjamin Light 1

Lis Pendens.

3D ST., 87 West; Baron de Hirsch Fund against Julius Dreyfus and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
6TH AV, 126 to 130; Michael F. Burns and others against Sol. Sayles, (notice of attachment).
22D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 4th Av., 20x98.9; Patrick Gallagher against Susanna S. Minturn (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
30TH ST, n s, 160.8 ft w of 3d Av, 26.8x98.9; Frederick Stollender and others, against Hannah Perman, (to foreclose mortgage).
WEST END AV, w s, 88 ft n of 98th St, 17x80; William Z. Larned against Louis C. Fuller and others (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV and 87th St, n e corner, 36.6x100; Jacob May against William C. Corrigan or Edward T. Rutan, owner; E. T. Rutan & Co., contractors..... $1,285
80TH ST., 240 East; William H. Masterson against F. Klingman and Peter Keller, contractors..... 30
128D ST, 103 East; Louis Thorburn against James L. Montgomery, owner and contractor..... 41
102D ST and Western Boulevard, n e corner, 100x100; William E. Pruden against Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners and contractors..... 151
102D ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 47.6x98; Rairtch Brothers against Harris Fordinsky, owner; Fordinsky & Barash, contractors..... 500

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; Ellen J. Potts on Elias Kempner to Henry P. Robinson. 500
SAME PROPERTY; same on same to James J. Walters..... 500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Arthur Ingraham has been appointed receiver for the Electric Railway Company of the United States, of 1 Broadway, by Judge Truax of the Supreme Court, in proceedings recently brought for the dissolution of the company.

—OBEDIAH L. SYPHER.—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney yesterday received another execution against Obediah L. Sypher, doing business as Sypher & Co., dealer in antique furniture, &c., at 246 Fifth Avenue, for $10,137, in favor of Charles M. Foulke on a note made on May 2, 1895.

—DURAND & CLARK.—Judgment for $6,808 was entered yesterday against Durand & Clark, manufacturers of dough-kneading machines, of 39 Cortlandt Street, in favor of Virginia Clark on an assigned claim for money loaned by Henry W. T. Mail & Co. The partners were Louis Durand and Mary U. Clark, wife of Farley Clark.

—JOSHUA T. GIBBS.—Joshua T. Gibbs, livery stable keeper at 231 and 233 East Forty-third Street, has confessed judgments to George E. Trowbridge for $2,699 and to Helen A. Gibbs for $825, both for borrowed money. He has been in business over thirty years, claimed to be worth over $50,000, and was reputed to own the stable property, which he valued at $75,000, mortgaged for $38,000.

—PAUL BRAUS.—Paul Braus, dealer in fine arts, who had stores at 30 East Twenty-third Street and 1,267 Broadway, confessed judgments yesterday to Bernard Ward and Ike Monday at $517, both for borrowed money. Executions were issued to the Sheriff, but it was said that the City Marshal was already in possession under two chattel mortgages. Mr. Braus was formerly in the same line of business at Saratoga. He started at 30 East Twenty-third Street on May 1, 1895, and opened the branch at 1,267 Broadway about four months ago, claiming a capital of $15,000.

Out of Town.

—WESTERN PAPER BAG COMPANY.—At Chicago yesterday a receiver was appointed for the Western Paper Bag Company of Batavia, one of the Van Nortwick plants.

Judgments.

ALLISON, William W.—W. Laforuts..... 77
BURKHARD, Peter—Benjamin C. Smith. 42
BRAUS, Paul—Ike Monday..... 517
BRAUS, Paul—B. Manne..... 492
BLAUVELT, George S.—American Soda Fountain Company..... 256
BECK, Louis J.—A. Wishart..... 93
BLOCK, David—J. Spero..... 175
BINGHAM, Mary L.—S. A. Thomas..... 127
BERNSTEIN, Alfred—W. & J. Sloane..... 222
CRANITCH, William I. A.—J. Landauer. 101
CAPONIGRI, Pasquale—G. Allesio and others..... 424
CORNISH, George H.—J. J. Kennedy..... 255
CASHIN, James—W. C. Truman..... 612
SAME—Same..... 20
CLARKE, Mary U. and Louis Durand—W. Clark..... 6,808
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FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—85—J. H. Mohlman Company vs. West Assurance Company. 22—De Freitas vs. New York News Publishing Company. 111—Dolz vs. Vasquez. 115—Iervesi vs. Union Railway. 99—Boston Safe Deposit Company vs. United Lines T. Company. 56—Pacifico vs. McCulloh. 85—Richards vs. Wilson. 103—Dickerman vs. Bagg. 101—Hewit vs. Manhattan Railway. 105—Dutton vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad. 110—Smith vs. Greenhut. 54—Jayne vs. Scribner. 20—Hudson River P. & P. Company vs. H. H. Warner Company. 113—Tucker vs. Scott. 18—United States ex rel. Morrison vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 32—United States vs. Adams. 57—Mooney vs. Concordia L. & T. Company. 63—Sheahen vs. National Steamship Company. 157—Carey vs. Porter. 158—Carey vs. Fearing. 159—Sigua Iron Company vs. Greene. 5—Gibbons vs. Judd. 6—Ireland vs. Recorder Company. 7—Browne vs. Grace. 11—Johnston vs. Fashion Company. 12—Morgan vs. Horse Manure Company. 13—Columbia National Bank vs. Cheever. 17—Redmond vs. Scott. 21—Barret vs. Roweld. 24—Carey vs. Saxton. 25—Carey vs. Haymond.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 3—Cramp vs. Pneumatic Torpedo and Con. Company. 5—Rigney vs. Tuck Sons & Co. 11—Swancoat vs. Remsen. 12—First National Bank of Wilmington vs. Tysen. 13—Chew vs. Sperry.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 2—Wendell vs. Wendell. 3—Harrington vs. Sayles. 4—North Hudson County Railway Company vs. Ferree. 5—Buhler vs. Goodman. 6—Howe vs. Smith. 7—Makert vs. Hasser. 8—Commercial Publishing Company vs. Beckwith. 9—Matter of Julius Blen Company. 10—Graham vs. Graham. 11—Field vs. Meinhard. 12—Bank of America vs. East River Silk Company. 13—Merklen vs. Merklen. 14—Snyder vs. Doyle. 15—Matter of Chevalier. 16—Matter of Delahunty. 17—Rhinelander vs. Schillinger. 18—Katz vs. Washkowitz. 19—Smith vs. Home Protection Fire Underwriters. 20—McGovern vs. McGovern. 21—Jacob vs. Arsmann. 22—Fink vs. Paulus. 23—Flammer vs. Schellenberg. 24—Goelet vs. Lawlor. 25—Matter of Southern Company. 26—People, &c., vs. Dutcher. 27—Jameson vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 28—Matter of Chambers. 29—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 30—Department of Buildings vs. Manley. 31—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 32—Goffe vs. Wisner. 33—Field vs. Meinhard. 34—Jay C. Wemple Company vs. Cunningham. 35—Richter vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company. 36—Padelford vs. Padelford. 37—Buchanan vs. Tournor. 38—Carroll Box and Lumber Company vs. National Citizens' Bank. 39—Lord vs. Playa de Oro Mining Company. 40—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Himmer. 41—Daniels vs. Bloss. 42—Arnon vs. Taska. 43—Woodward vs. Musgrave. 44—Jacobs vs. Mayer. 45—Gottschalk vs. Martin. 46—Bank of Gouverneur vs. Rousseau. 47—Dannenhauer vs. Brooke. 48—Otto Huber Brewery vs. Rosenfeld. 49—Schlaumer vs. Koenigs & Co. 50—McGuinness vs. Partlin. 51—Starr vs. Moore. 52—Krause vs. Hogan. 53—Matter of Buckley. 54—Ginsberg vs. Grundman. 55—Rapalyea vs. Anderson. 56—Nebenzahl vs. Steinglanz. 57—Delano vs. Rice. 58—Leland vs. La France. 59—Gilman vs. Moore. 60—Missnowitz vs. Mayerowitz. 61—Gamble vs. Lennon. 62—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear. Motions.—1—Markoe vs. American Surety Company. 2—McDonald vs. McDonald. 3—Heschimann vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 4—Rockwell vs. Rockwell. 5—Jouffret vs. Lappin. 6—Callahan vs. Sullivan. 7—Perry vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 8—Sternberg vs. Lebeck. 9—Brown vs. Weinstein. 10—Bird vs. Clark. Brown vs. Weinstein. 11—Chesley vs. Morton. 12—Central Trust Company vs. Folsom. 13—Schnairer vs. Hartwell. 14—Chihuahua Mining Company vs. Barker. 15—East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Reid. 16—De Cunto vs. De Cunto. 17—Pichler vs. Ker. 18—Jones vs. Key. 19—New York City Traction Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—American Type Founders' Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 21—Hawley Box and Lumber Company vs. same. 22—Henry McShane Company vs. same. 23—Yellow Pine Company vs. same.

Demurrers.—331—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 332—Payne vs. Corey. 333—Leonard vs. Faber. 334—Bank of the Metropolis vs. same. 335—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same. 336—Lounsbery vs. Kean. 337—Hirschberg vs. Forgotston. 338—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 339—Forgotston vs. McKeon. 340—Perkins vs. Spaulding. 341—Tamsen vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 342—Hirschbach vs. Ketchum. 343—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl. 344—Myers vs. Monroe. 345—Smith vs. same. 346—Crain vs. McCue. 347—Davis vs. Wilson. 348

THE EDUCATIONAL CHAPTER

OBJECTIONS COME FROM THE BROOKLYN COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob W. Mack's Criticisms on the Civil Service Question—He Points Out Probable Causes of Many Clashes.

The chapter on education of the Greater New York charter, which was given out Thursday, will undoubtedly be the subject of much discussion during the public hearings on the charter.

Messrs. Woodford and Dutcher, the Brooklyn members of the sub-committee which drew up the chapter on education, opened the way, by their dissenting report, for an avalanche of objections from Brooklyn citizens. While the opinion of Chairman Seth Low of the sub-committee prevailed in the construction of the chapter, and while in the main his Brooklyn associates coincided with him, there are several points in the chapter which will be criticised and objected to by persons and public bodies in this city.

The Civil Service Question.

The civil service question as regards Superintendents, Principals, and teachers is likely to cause much discussion during the hearings on this chapter.

School Commissioner Jacob W. Mack of this city said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that there were at least two points in which the chapter was very bad.

"The first bad point," said Mr. Mack, "is summed up as a good one in Mr. Low's report. After saying that a proposition to consolidate the various school systems involves considerations that do not appertain to any other part of the charter problem, he says: 'Your committee think that the problem is to be solved by centralizing the control of the physical side of the school system, and by decentralizing the control of the educational side of the system.'

"Then he goes on to say that to this end the appropriations for the schools should be divided into two funds—one to be known as the special fund—for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings—and the other to be known as a general fund, to be apportioned among the various boroughs for the salaries of teachers and like expenses.

Clashes Will Arise.

"Now, if this system is adopted, there will certainly be clashes between the borough boards and the central board. As the borough boards will control the educational side of the system, each board will soon establish, or try to establish, an educational system of its own. Each board will have a different idea, and squabbles will arise over hundreds of little points.

"The control of the educational side of the system should be vested in the central body. Candidates for positions as teachers should be examined under the direction of the Board of Education, and their names placed on an eligible list, from which the borough boards could select teachers from time to time.

"Commissioners Woodford and Dutcher say the system as suggested by the chapter will be a cast-iron machine, without regard to the habits and qualities of the children of each locality. Now, why should a child in Long Island City be taught on a different plan from a child in this city? The child's mind is the same in one place as in another. In their advocacy of a system for each locality they approve of the idea of borough boards instead of the central body controlling the educational system. The science of pedagogy has no local coloring, and the teaching of the children should be done by exactly the same methods in every part of the city.

Salaries of Teachers.

"The second bad point in the chapter is the clause in reference to the salaries of teachers. On the basis that it is cheaper to live in an outlying district than in the heart of the city the teacher in the outlying district is to get the smaller salary. On this basis a teacher on one side of a street may get $75 a month, while her sister on the other side gets only $65. This would cause a lot of dissension and trouble. All the teachers should be paid the same amount, according to grade. That is the only fair way of fixing their salaries.

"As to the civil service side of the question, I don't think the school officials appointed under the charter will escape the civil service law as laid down by the Constitution. There is nothing in the chapter about civil service, and the natural inference is that all its provisions are made subject to the present civil service laws. The new charter cannot prevent the Board of Education from making its own by-laws, so long as they do not clash with the Constitution. So the board can adopt civil service rules of its own in the examination of teachers.

Rules for Examination.

"The present board in this city has under discussion now a rule with reference to examination of teachers. The proposition is to examine every teacher at least once every four years. There are some teachers in the department who have held their places for twenty years and more, and have never been examined since the day they got in. This is a progressive age, and it should be known whether the teachers are progressing or not.

"I venture to say that if we called up ten of these old teachers to-day and put to them the questions that are now put to candidates, nine out of ten of them could not answer the questions. I have no doubt that this law will be passed by us, and it will result in some of the old teachers being retired. The fact that they have not fallen behind in efficiency is no claim of merit. They should progress.

"The new board should not be tied down by too severe civil service laws, and I don't believe it will be. It will have power enough through by-laws to get rid of any inefficient teachers or officials."

Only a Question of Merit.

Commissioner J. J. Little said that he believed in civil service laws or any other laws that would eliminate, in the selection of teachers and Principals, all questions beyond that of merit.

"Our present system," he said, "is practically under the civil service laws, but it does not always work successfully. The education chapter of the charter says nothing about civil service, so I suppose that question has been left open to be decided in the future. At any rate the civil service advocates need not be alarmed for fear that the school appointments will become political. The only danger in this direction that I see in the charter is in the borough boards having so much power in the recommending of teachers and the like.

"I believe the Board of Education should directly control the examination and appointment of teachers. I don't see why there should be such a large body of Commissioners in the Board of Education. Thirteen, as the chapter provides, is plenty large enough. Centralization is the only means by which the new charter can make the school system successful. The main board should have all the power possible under the Constitution, and the borough boards should act entirely under the direction of the Board of Education."

Mr. Little said that it was likely that the educational chapter of the new charter would be discussed by the Board of Education, and that a committee would be sent to the public hearings of the Greater New York Commission with suggestions for amendments to the chapter.

VIEWS OF BROOKLYN CITIZENS.

The Apprehension Regarding Civil Service Examinations.

Citizens of Brooklyn who are interested in the subject of education to be carried out under the Greater New York charter attach much importance to the dissenting views to President Low's report, as made by Silas B. Dutcher and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Friday.

The possibility that teachers and employes of the Board of Education will be compelled to stand civil service examinations has also awakened considerable discussion and caused no little apprehension.

It is held by many, in view of the fact that the teachers must pass a severe ordeal in order to secure certificates and that a competent teacher improves by experience, that civil service examinations would result in more or less of a demoralization to the personnel of the present body of teachers, and procure the entrance into the schools of a number of men and women less fitted by nature to teach, but with perhaps a little greater ability to pass a higher technical examination.

There is, however, one known exception to this idea. This is Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, formerly Health Commissioner and member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn. He is a thorough believer in civil service reform. He instituted a system of examinations when he took charge of the Health Department, and declares that he achieved most excellent results.

His Civil Service Views.

"Believing in civil service reform as I do," said he yesterday, "I see no obstacle to its application to the schools. The examinations would probably be different for the different grades.

"Unless there is some strong reason why teachers should not be compelled to submit to a competitive examination, I don't see why they should be exempted from the rule that applies to other departments."

Dr. Raymond modified his argument somewhat by saying that it applied to the future more than to the past. He thought it would be a great hardship to make the law apply to teachers already in the service.

Mrs. Emma F. Pettingill, President of the Kings County Branch of the W. C. T. U. and a member of the Board of Education, thinks that if teachers already in the schools are compelled to take a civil service examination some will be crowded out who make much better teachers than others who might pass. She does not think that competitive examinations will place affairs on any better basis.

"The effect of disturbing experienced teachers," she declared, "cannot but be injurious to the pupils and to the schools."

Principal Leroy F. Lewis of School No. 11, one of the most experienced teachers in Brooklyn, holds the same opinion. He said:

"If this interpretation is upheld, my observation of educational matters is that the effect upon our schools will be extremely injurious. Suppose a teacher appointed two or three years ago and who has since made a fine record should have to take a civil service examination. Some young graduate of the Manual Training School might get a higher percentage and be entitled to take the place of this experienced and faithful teacher.

Want the Local Committee.

"If there is any calling in which any person can improve by experience it is the profession of teaching. Every person with the least experience in educational matters knows this. It is a great deal more than scholarship that goes to make up the successful teacher. Common sense, for instance, is an essential qualification to make a teacher achieve more than the most mediocre results.

"And then, again, why should additional examinations be imposed upon the candidates? Those examinations we have now are rigid in the extreme and no candidate can pass them unless he or she has had a thorough previous training."

The proposal to do away with the local committee system and to substitute a local board of fifteen members, a proposition seriously objected to by Messrs. Dutcher and Woodford, is likewise not approved by the school Principals of Brooklyn.

Principal John Gallagher of the Training School for Teachers said that in New York the Board of Education has for years been annoyed and has had its time consumed by differences in schools because of the multiplicity and strength of the complaints by the time they reached the central body.

"In Brooklyn," said he, "because of our local committees, those little grievances which tend to take up the time of a board, and are more often lost sight of, are here easily and satisfactorily adjusted, without even reaching the central body.

"I don't see how we can get along with any less than forty-five members, the present number, and keep up our high standard. We have 113 schools, and one can easily see how the time of even forty-five members can be employed, let alone a reduction to one-third of that number."

Interviews with James Cusack, Principal of School No. 17, and James Cruikshank, Principal of School No. 12, brought forth similar responses.

CIVIL SERVICE ASPECT.

Charles Strauss Thinks This Feature Should Be Guarded.

Charles Strauss, whose term of office in the Board of Education expired a few days ago, is of the opinion that the chapter on education as drafted, would either destroy or defeat all civil service laws pertaining to the public schools of the city. To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said, yesterday:

"The proposition to allow the borough boards to appoint borough superintendents, who will recommend the candidates for teachers to be appointed by the boards, puts entirely too much power in the hands of the borough boards. Politicians will seek positions on the borough boards and will bring about the appointment of borough superintendents whom they can control. These superintendents will make recommendations to please the men who appoint them.

"The patronage of the borough boards will be very large, as there will be over 8,000 employes in the School Department of the greater city. About 40 per cent. of the employes under our present school system in this city are promoted from one position to another, or in some way make vacancies to be filled by others. This would give the various borough boards in the greater city about 3,200 positions to fill each year.

"The civil service laws cannot prevent politics and favoritism from creeping into the system, if the recommending power and the appointing power are to be vested practically in the same body of men. Some central body, directly under the control of the Board of Education, should examine applicants and make up eligible lists, from which the borough board should select teachers according to their rating on the lists, the applicants having the highest percentage in the examinations to be selected first. The borough boards would then have no power in the selection of teachers, and Principals could show no favoritism.

"As to the centralization of the physical part of the system and the decentralization of the educational part, I think it would work satisfactorily if the local board was not given so much power in the control of the schools of its borough. One system of teaching, one system of discipline, one system of promotion, and one standard for the courses of study should prevail all over the city. The salaries of teachers in the same grade should also be the same throughout every part of the city."

A FAVORABLE VIEW.

Commissioner Prentiss Has No Fault to Find.

Commissioner Nathaniel A. Prentiss of the Board of Education thinks the draft of the educational chapter is an excellent one.

"Of course," he said, "it is only a skeleton—that is all it was intended to be—but it covers every point clearly and cites the best means for successfully consolidating the school systems of the various cities and towns. I think, as Mr. Low says in his report, that the problem is to be solved by the centralization of the physical side and the decentralization of the scholastic side of the system.

"The local boards can be controlled satisfactorily by the central board, and I do isfactorily by the Central Board, and I do not think there will be any trouble about civil service in the appointment of teachers and Principals. Our constitutional civil service laws will govern to a certain extent, and what is lacking in them can easily be supplied in the shape of by-laws by the Board of Education for the whole city.

"The scheme of allowing each borough to set its own standard is a good one, as is also the proposition to fix salaries of teachers by localities. It would not be fair to pay a teacher in one of the outlying sections of Queens the same salary as a teacher in the centre of this city, whose living expenses might be twice as much.

"Altogether, the draft of the chapter is good, and I think by the time it has been discussed and properly rounded out it will be all that could be desired."

NASHVILLE'S GREAT SHOW

MONEY FOR A GOVERNMENT BUILDING SECURED.

Applications for Space at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Already Exceed Room Allotted for Exhibitors—Buildings in the New "White City."

President Cleveland, having signed the bill appropriating $130,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the display of the United States Government at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, all arrangements for the carrying out of the plans of the committee are now perfected, and there is joy throughout Tennessee.

For something over two years the citizens of Nashville have been devoting their energies to preparing for a proper celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State to the Union. An exposition which should be educational in character had been decided on, and a hustling committee of that thriving city of the Southwest has built upon its outskirts another White City, which, while not so great in extent as that which had a temporary existence in Chicago, will be in every way equally as attractive.

About two miles from the Nashville City Hall a handsome park of over 200 acres has been laid out, the natural beauties of which have been enhanced. Under skillful guidance there has now arisen within it a show town, which, from May 1 until Oct. 30 next, will be the Mecca for the people of the eight States which are Tennessee's immediate neighbors, as well as for thousands of others who will go to see what "The New South" is, and what it has done for itself since the days of reconstruction.

As to the success of the affair there is no longer any doubt. The management adopted at the outset the very liberal policy toward people they invited to exhibit there of making no charge for ground rent. This policy has proved to be a wise one, for Major A. M. Wheeler early this week received word from the management that all the space in the several buildings allotted for exhibition purposes had been applied for. They added that the demands had been so great that they had already been obliged to begin a sifting process, so as to prevent a duplication in the character of exhibits to avoid monotony. Major Wheeler is the Commissioner for the Eastern States, with headquarters in this city, at the office of Graybill & Kelly, attorneys, 229 Broadway.

Show Space is Curtailed.

To the Eastern States a considerable amount of space had been allotted in both Machinery Hall and the Commerce Building, where the main displays will be held. It was expected that there would be room for a liberal display from the Eastern States, but the demand for room from manufacturers in the West and the Northwest, as well as from the South and Southwest, has been so unexpectedly large that word has been sent here that only the best, the most attractive, and novel exhibits from this section can be accepted, as the desire is to give all possible room to the industries of the Southwest. This enforced curtailment of space has been somewhat embarrassing to the Eastern Commissioner, who has received applications for floor room from would-be exhibitors which have exceeded all the space assigned to the East, and there is some considerable time yet before the final allotment of space in the departments open to general exhibitors. Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis are already clamoring for more room than has been allotted to them, as their merchants and manufacturers are fully alive to the importance of the field which the exhibition will open up to them.

Nashville, in itself and its suburbs, has a population of about 150,000. The exposition is, however, a State affair, and has aroused the liveliest interest among all the inhabitants of this gem of the southwestern tier, where the pride of Statehood is strong to an unusual degree. As it is to be a grand State fair as well as an exposition of an inter-State and international character, every inhabitant of the State that can get money enough together to get to Nashville during the progress of the show has arranged to be there at some time. So varied are the interests of the State and the surrounding country that this opens up to exhibitors a wide field for patronage which the energetic manufacturers of the West in particular have been quick to take advantage of. This accounts for the entirely exceptional condition of affairs as to the allotment of space that exists. No such enterprise has ever before been undertaken where, so long before it was ready, a check has had to be put on would-be exhibitors. It has usually been the case that the managers have had to hustle about to find people willing to take the space allotted for show purposes, rather than to have a choice in selection.

Buildings Ready for Exhibitors.

May 1 is the date set for the opening, and the work has so far advanced that the management confidently announce that the exposition will be as complete on that date as at any time during its progress, another decided novelty in expositions of this sort. So confident of their promise to have all the principal show buildings completed before April 1—a month in advance of the opening—are they, that they have placed in their contracts with the exhibitors a clause requiring the forfeit of exhibitors' deposits in case the exhibits are not properly placed on or before April 30. Otherwise these deposits, a stipulated sum per square foot of space, will be returned in cash to the exhibitors on the opening day, when the exhibits shall have been accepted as proper by the managers.

Nashville's White City will be made up of eleven principal buildings for exhibition purposes, with a host of smaller buildings devoted to the special displays of States and cities, and of private enterprises of the usual varied character which attaches to exhibitions of this sort. The chief building, located in the centre of the park, is that devoted to the Fine Arts. This stands on an elevation overlooking all the rest of the structures and is a faithful reproduction, as to its exterior, of the famous Parthenon at Athens. It is already complete and ready for occupancy, as are a half dozen other buildings. The Fine Arts Building is entirely fireproof, built on a stone foundation, with a floor of concrete, walls of brick and a roof of steel and glass. The mouldings of the exterior, exact reproductions of those of the Parthenon, are of staff—the material used in the Paris and Chicago exhibition buildings—William C. Smith having been in charge of this work, which has been done in admirable style.

Leading from this central building in every direction are a series of gracefully winding macadamized walks and roadways which lead to the other buildings. Directly in front of the Fine Arts Building is to be a massive statue of Pallas Athena, which has been specially cast for the purpose in Paris, and which will soon be shipped to this country. At the end of the triangular-shaped lawn on which this statue will stand paths converge leading to the Rialto, a reproduction of the famous bridge which spans the Grand Canal at Venice. This is over a narrow arm of Lake Watauga, and from it a path leads to the live stock enclosure.

The Great Show Building.

Largest of all the buildings on the ground is the Commerce Building, devoted to manufactures and the liberal arts. This will be in shape of a T, the wings being 150 feet wide, with the main dimensions of the building 500 by 315 feet. Like all of the main group of buildings, this is in the Graeco-Roman style of architecture, built of wood and finished in staff, pure white in color. It is surmounted by a dome 175 feet in height. Three aisles run the whole length of the building, on either side of which are the spaces for exhibits, with the aisles broken into circular form at the centre of the structure, so as to make a better space for special exhibits. The central pavilion, which runs back 315 feet, forms, beyond the dome, the Foreign Section, in which there is promise of an exhibition of unusual merit. There are two galleries at the base of the dome, and promenades on the roof of the structure, from which a fine view of the entire grounds can be had.

Back of the Commerce Building are to be situated the amusement features, known as Vanity Fair, and patterned somewhat after the Midway of the Chicago Exposition, though with a number of novelties, such as have never before been produced in this country, with particular attention paid to features that are distinctly American, and with a Southern flavor.

To the north and east of the buildings already mentioned are located the Transportation Building, 400 by 125 feet, the Agricultural Building, 525 by 175, and Machinery Hall, 375 by 138, with a power house a short distance away. These and the Negro Building form a semi-circular group about Lake Watauga and the Lily Lake, two of the four lakes that have been constructed in the grounds with artificial islands. These bodies of water, with their Venetian gondolas and their gayly dressed gondoliers, the unique buildings on the islands and the opportunities for electric and other illuminations, are expected to be among the chief attractions to visitors, as everything about them is to be kept as much out of the ordinary as possible.

Motive and Lighting Power.

Machinery Hall, in which only manufacturing processes will be shown, is a structure 375 by 138 feet, power for which will be furnished from an outside power-house in which will also be situated the dynamos for electric lighting. There are two plants, one for lighting and another for furnishing motive power, and the distribution in each case is by underground circuits. The plant will operate 15,000 16-candle power incandescent lights, 500 2,000-candle power arc lights, and about a score of searchlights of the highest power.

The Agricultural Building, 525 by 175 feet, built in the style of the Renaissance and surmounted with a dome 100 feet in height, with six smaller domes, will be one of the most striking of the buildings. It lies between the Transportation Building and Machinery Hall, and overlooks the site of the Shelby County Building—which is a reproduction in miniature of the pyramid of Cheops—and the building of the State of Tennessee. These latter are on the shore of Lake Watauga.

The first of the important buildings that one reaches from the main entrance to the ground is that devoted to minerals and forestry, 400 by 125 in size. In the centre of a plaza opposite this building is the Amphitheatre, in which a number of National Conventions of various sorts will be held during the continuance of the exposition. It has a seating capacity of 6,000. Back of it and in a direct line is the Horticultural Building, a huge greenhouse situated in the centre of a patch of the famed blue grass of the country. Beyond that are again the Children's and Woman's Buildings, the titles of which sufficiently designate their character.

All of these cluster about the Government Building, appropriation for the erection of which has just been made, and which will be in many respects as to style and the character of exhibits a reproduction of that at the Atlanta Exposition. Near this group of buildings is the deer park, where large herds of several varieties of these graceful animals will be pastured and housed.

Room for the Live Stock.

Turning to the right and to the north from the main entrance one reaches the territory which has been set aside for the live-stock display, which the managers are sure will be the finest ever seen in America, as Tennessee is one of the greatest raisers of fine horses, cattle, and blooded stock of all kinds in the country. The farmers have taken a special interest in this part of the display, and all the ground they have asked for has been set at their disposal. Besides the huge paddocks and poultry and pet stock houses, there is a large auditorium, a fine stock ring, and plenty of water to be had from Lake Sevier, which is at the rear of the exhibition grounds.

Beyond this stock inclosure a large drill ground has been set out for the use of the troops, which will indulge in the competitive drills which are such a smart feature of all gatherings in the Southwestern States. A large field has also been set apart so that troops which intend to compete in these drills will find ample room for their encampments.

East of the drill grounds and back of Machinery Hall an athletic field is to be laid out where sports of all sorts will be indulged in for handsome prizes to be offered by the management for competition by amateurs.

Roses and Foliage.

Between the miles of macadamized roadways and paths that have been laid out in the park, have been arranged hundreds of plots of ground, all of which have been bedded with the famed blue grass of the country. Over 100,000 rose bushes have been set out in various parts of the park, and rich foliage of semi-tropical growth has been used lavishly in decoration, so that this will furnish an especially attractive feature for visitors from the North.

Having begun the work of preparation more than a year ago the managers have been able to proceed carefully as well as rapidly, and there is now no reason for doubting their assertion that when the exposition is opened on May 1 it will be more nearly complete than anything of the sort yet undertaken.

A committee to represent New York State and her interests at the exposition has been appointed, and it is probable that an attempt will be made at the coming session of the Legislature to secure an appropriation for the erection of a suitable State building. Other States in the North and East will be asked to take similar action, and the probabilities are that several will avail themselves of the opportunity to be represented at a show which will be of material interest to the manufacturers and merchants of this section in making people of the South and Southwest acquainted with what they have to offer to buyers.

GEN. SICKLES IS ILL.

Recent Hard Work Brought on Nervous Prostration and Insomnia.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is suffering from nervous prostration and insomnia. The hard work he has done in connection with his plan to organize 10,000 veterans to take part in the inauguration of Mr. McKinley is largely responsible for his condition, and he will be obliged to abandon further activity in that movement. Gen. Horace Porter has taken charge of the project, and will probably carry out the original plans in full.

When seen at his home by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Gen. Sickles said: "At this moment you see me at my best. In the morning I feel very weak and can hardly get about. This being the first attack of illness I have ever experienced, I feel it the more keenly. For the past twelve days I have been in a very bad way. What troubles me most is my inability to get any sleep. It is only through the use of a powerful sedative that I am enabled to take what might at best be called a cat nap. Of the many enemies I have faced in my life this is the bitterest. I suppose that the hard work of the late campaign is telling on me now, for in the latter part of November and the beginning of last month I was in excellent health. While I am trying to fight this terrible disease with all my might, a man of my age, and especially one who has gone through what I have, has about exhausted all his fighting ability.

"Should I recover, I shall try to resume my old-time activity. I am deeply interested in the Cuban war, and may ask the incoming Administration for permission to go down to Cuba and lend a helping hand in the cause of liberty. The present Administration, I know, would refuse or I would have asked long ago, and, being on the retired list of the army, I must obey orders.

"In my present condition, I am forced to remain inactive, for I cannot concentrate my mind upon anything; even my usual diversions in the way of theatrical amusements tire me in a short time, and I become restless and fretful. Lately I have been organizing hundreds of branches of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, compiling documents, doing a great deal of literary work, and other things incidental to organization, and the fact that I must stop everything for the time being is hurting me more than anything else."

Still Crowding the Aquarium.

Interest in the Aquarium seems unabated. It was estimated that 10,000 persons visited the place yesterday. Dr. Bean, the Superintendent, was unable to say whether the Aquarium would be open to-day. Park Commissioner Stiles was equally uncertain, saying that it depended upon circumstances. To announce it in advance would bring a larger crowd than the present force of employes can handle. If, without prior announcement, there should be enough persons gathered at the doors to warrant opening to-day, it may be open. It will certainly be open next Sunday.

FIGHTING FOR CHEAP GAS

LONG CONTRACTS OPPOSED BY BROOKLYN POLITICIANS.

Citizens Favor Municipal Ownership of Lighting Plants and the Legislature May Fix Lower Rates in Greater New York.

The Democratic League of Brooklyn will take a hand in the fight for cheaper gas in Greater New York, if the plans of its leaders do not miscarry.

Opposition to the proposed long-time contract between the city and the gas companies will be the keynote of whatever action the league may take, although its leaders say the organization is likely to exert its influence at Albany for both cheaper prices and municipal ownership.

As the matter now stands in Brooklyn Commissioner of Public Works Theodore B. Willis has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to advertise for bids for lighting the public buildings and streets of the city with gas for one, two, three, five, and ten years. The factor of competition is eliminated by the combination of the Brooklyn companies, which now supplies the city with gas at $1 per thousand cubic feet, and the consumers at $1.25. The maximum rate of $1.25 is fixed by the Wray act, which also provides that the maximum length of the city's contracts for lighting shall not exceed fifteen years. Not a few Brooklyn public men are saying that the gas combination is seeking, with fair prospects of success, to secure a five-year contract with the city before the Legislature acts this Winter on the Greater New York charter.

Opposition to the Contract.

The proposed contract will not be ready for the city lawmakers much before Feb. 15, 1897, and in the meantime the Democratic League intends to centralize as far as possible the strong local opposition to it. Two meetings have been planned by the league to be held Jan. 20 and Feb. 5. Edward M. Grout and others will speak, and resolutions will be presented recommending that the Board of Aldermen make no contract for a term exceeding one year with the gas combination.

Members of the Brooklyn delegation at Albany will also propose measures to supersede the Wray law, which is held to be unfair to the people in allowing the gas companies to charge $1.25 to consumers, while they supply the city at $1 per thousand feet.

Senator Michael J. Coffey, who has introduced bills at former sessions designed to equalize the price, is preparing the draft of another bill for presentation this Winter, which will also be framed to enforce an improvement in the quality of the gas furnished to Brooklyn consumers.

"The proposed contract with the gas combination," said Edward M. Grout yesterday, "ought to be limited to one year. The probability of the adoption of the Greater New York charter is sufficient in itself to demand caution in the making of long-time contracts. There is also a very good chance that the legal price of gas may be lowered by the Legislature. As a general proposition the city ought not to be tied down by a long-time contract when changes which affect the cost of the commodity bought and its methods of manufacture and delivery are constantly taking place.

"We have just received a letter from the Lord Provost of Glasgow in which he says that although taxes are still levied in that city, the system of municipal ownership of the enterprises elsewhere subject to private franchise is rapidly doing away with the necessity for tax levies. While these wonderful advances are being made in other cities it is the rankest folly for us to bind ourselves by contracts which will deny us the constantly unfolding chances for municipal progression.

Favors Municipal Ownership.

"What we need in Greater New York is municipal ownership of the gas plants. I advocate the proposition that the city streets belong to the people, should never be turned over to private corporations to use, for pipes, wires or rails; and where they have been so surrendered they should be retaken. While I deem this proposition a unit and can discern no difference in principle between pipes, wires and rails, I concede that there are differences in practicability and expediency, so far as New York is concerned, between public ownership of lighting plants and public ownership of transportation plants. As a practical and present matter, therefore, I shall state the facts and arguments upon the broader question, and while I personally believe in the whole proposition, what is immediately before us is the question of public ownership of lighting facilities, gas and electric.

"New York City owns and leases to private persons its markets, ferries, and docks, and supplies at moderate rates its inhabitants with water. Its net annual income from these sources of revenue is about $5,000,000, a fact which demonstrates the practicability and financial success of city ownership. The gas and electric lighting franchises of New York, worth at least $40,000,000, are owned by private parties, who acquired them without adequate compensation.

Disadvantages Explained.

"From the lighting companies the city collects, after a fashion, taxes on capital, but nothing on the franchise values; while the city and its inhabitants pay for gas 25 per cent. more than Philadelphia pays, and for electricity about 75 per cent. more than Detroit, both of which cities own their own works. On railroad franchises the city collected in 1895 about $300,000 in percentages in fares, but on $40,000,000 (and it is doubtful whether $40,000,000 constitutes one-half the actual value of the right to operate all the surface and elevated railroads of New York City) these receipts from the companies come to but three-quarters of 1 per cent., while the city pays 3 per cent., or four times as much upon the same sum of its debt. The annual sum which New York would save, if it had retained, or if it should now retake, these public franchises, is not less than $3,000,000. This is merely a reckoning of franchise value, and does not take into account the natural and proper profits on the employment of capital.

Possible Saving.

"The possibilities of economy in municipal ownership are not to be disputed. If Brooklyn and New York owned their gas plants they would save public money and reduce taxes. From the city the employe would get fair treatment and living wages. It would treat its employes in the lighting and transportation business fairly and humanely, as it does those who are in the schools and in the Fire and Police Departments. Nor would such a course be ruinous and destructive of profits. The City of Glasgow took over the railroads for the very reason that the private company refused to deal fairly with its men. Yet that city has reduced hours of work, increased wages, cut fares in half, and still realizes a profit.

"The evils of the situation are not remedied by the legal regulation of prices," said Mr. Grout. "The State has fixed the price of gas at $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, and street railway fares at 5 cents, but it cannot be claimed that these prices bear any intelligent relation to the actual cost or to the capital employed. Any such regulation must be unfair to the gas companies or to the public, and the present rates are obviously not unfair to the companies, else every session of the Legislature would have been overrun with lobbyists and corporation attorneys seeking increase. Nor have we ever had any regulation of rates which has insured us against an increase in gas bills, by reduced quality of gas, despite lowered rates, or which has ever given to every passenger the seat for which he pays. Regulation of rates does not eliminate the influence of these corporations with Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen. It does not relieve us from the evils which are incident to the original granting of these franchises. It does not end official bribery and political scandals. It only increases the opportunities for such blots and stains."

City Ownership Pays.

The City of Wheeling, West Va., which supplies its own gas at 75 cents per 1,000, has earned a profit of $1,500,000 in twenty-five years, and is acknowledged to have the best quality of gas made. Until 1871 a private company monopolized the business and supplied a poor grade of gas at $3.50 per 1,000. The original plant cost the city $70,000. The price of gas was reduced by quick stages to $1 in 1885. From the profit of manufacture the city has enlarged, remodeled, and rebuilt the plant, paid all dues on city loans, and, in 1891, had accumulated $40,000 surplus to apply on the cost of a municipal electric lighting plant. During all this time the city burned for public purposes $16,000 worth of gas annually.

Wheeling is now experimenting with a new process of manufacture, by which it is expected the price will be reduced from 25 to 40 per cent.

MR. M'INTYRE SAILS.

Resigns from the District Attorney's Office to Defend Ivory.

John F. McIntyre sailed for England yesterday afternoon on the steamship Campania, to assist in defending Edward S. Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, who is to be tried in London Jan. 11.

A little before noon yesterday, Mr. McIntyre called on District Attorney Olcott, at his office, in the Criminal Court Building, and tendered him his resignation as Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Olcott was surprised, as that was the first intimation that he had received from Mr. McIntyre of such action. On Thursday, it is said, he had a talk with Mr. McIntyre, who had acquiesced in the arrangements to remain in the office during the present month, and consequently several homicide cases were placed on the calendar for trial which Mr. McIntyre was to prosecute.

Mr. McIntyre explained to Mr. Olcott that as late as Thursday he had expected to get out of the necessity of going to England, where he had been retained to appear as associate counsel in the trial of Ivory, one of the alleged dynamite conspirators, but those who had engaged him insisted on his being bound by his retainer and refused to accept a substitute whom he offered to send in his place.

The explanation was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Olcott, although he felt somewhat embarrassed at losing Mr. McIntyre's assistance during January, after the arrangements that had been made, as he had not yet decided upon who should be his successor. Assistant District Attorney Davis will take up Mr. McIntyre's cases, and, if necessary, Mr. Olcott himself will appear in any cases that Mr. Davis will not be able to dispose of.

Mr. Olcott has no idea as to whom he will appoint to succeed Mr. McIntyre. Of course it will be a Republican, but not necessarily one who is actively identified with politics. Fitness for the place will be the first consideration. There are not many Republicans, he says, who are criminal lawyers, and men like ex-Judge Rollins and Elihu Root cannot be got, although they would be welcomed with open arms. No successor will be appointed until, probably, Wednesday.

When seen at the pier just on the eve of his departure, Mr. McIntyre said: "Yes, I resigned from the District Attorney's office this morning. Last March the late Col. Fellows promised me that I could go away this Winter, and I arranged my plans to go. Later I was engaged to go to Ivory's assistance, and when the new District Attorney took office I told him about it. He could not live up to Col. Fellows's promise, and, as I have not had a vacation in two years, I had arranged to go, I resigned so that I could go.

"The prosecutors on the other side have been allowed to make evidence and manufacture cases against these people simply because they belong to Irish societies, and I have just enough Irish blood in me to go over and do all in my power to stop this sort of business."

No Opinion Yet Concerning Appointments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Attorney General Hancock has not yet announced his opinion regarding the inquiry of District Attorney Olcott of New York City as to whether the subordinate positions in the District Attorney's office should only be made from the competitive civil service list. The Attorney General expects to have his opinion ready as soon as he has looked up the law on the question.

A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Purroy Would Have the City Hall Alone in the Park.

County Clerk Purroy has sent to the committee of the Real Estate Exhange which is agitating the question of a new building for the protection of the public records a letter in answer to a request for his opinion on the bill which it is proposed to present to the Legislature. Mr. Purroy says:

"It has long been conceded on all sides that the valuable public records of New York City have not been, for many years, either safely or conveniently filed. So far as this bill provides for promptly remedying this condition of affairs, I heartily favor it.

"I think, however, that the new fireproof building—outside of City Hall Park—which is here contemplated, ought to be made the first step toward the attainment of a new and suitable 'municipal building,' in which all city and county offices should be ultimately located, as far as practicable. In my judgment, the best way to begin to accomplish this most desirable result would be to start in now by purchasing, through condemnation proceedings, the land on the north side of Chambers Street, at Centre Street, and then gradually extending the new site in a northwesterly direction toward Broadway. According as the new building to be erected progressed, it should be occupied, one after the other, by the city and county officials whose offices now encumber and disfigure City Hall Park, and these offices should be removed one after the other, with the exception of the old City Hall, which should be renovated and maintained solely as the official home of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

"Under this plan the old City Hall—an artistic and creditable evidence of early American architecture—would thereafter stand in an open, spacious, green park, upon which the new municipal building would also face; and thus both edifices would secure splendid perspectives, a feature of architecture most neglected in our city, and yet one which is most important in securing the proper effect of really high-class work."

$1,000,000 NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

William Kramer Gives the Atlantic Garden to His Sons.

The sons of William Kramer, who has for many years conducted the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, near Canal Street, received a New Year's present from their father of the entire establishment. Both the sons, Albert J. and William Kramer, have been associated with their father in the business. Friday, while they were in the Garden, they received a telephone message from their father informing them that the place was theirs, and wishing them a Happy New Year. The Garden and the Thalia Theatre adjoining, which is included, are valued at $1,000,000.

William Kramer started out as a poor man about thirty-nine years ago, and hired the building as a saloon. The place had at one time been one of the many headquarters of George Washington during the Revolutionary War, and was afterward turned into a coal yard. Mr. Kramer was successful in this venture, and had a large custom from Germans. He bought both the Garden and the theatre. His poor health caused him to retire from active business several years ago, and he lives on Washington Heights.

William Kramer, the son, is to marry Miss Carrie Doelger, the daughter of Anton Doelger, the wealthy retired brewer.

Slight Collision in the Harbor.

The steamers Vittoria and Ville de St. Nazaire were in collision early yesterday morning off Quarantine. The Vittoria was not damaged. The St. Nazaire had part of her starboard false work and rail carried away. The Vittoria was threading her way through the vessels that were at anchor, and the fog caused the accident.

RELIEF ON THE ELEVATED

GENERAL MANAGER FRANSIOLI MAKES PROMISES OF REFORMS.

He Will Endeavor to Cure the Overcrowding and Express Difficulties on the West Side—Pintsch Lights in Cars.

Some, if not adequate, relief for elevated railroad passengers, whose home stations are between West One Hundred and Sixteenth and West Sixty-sixth Streets, is promised. It may come by the middle of this month. Fault has been found with the existing condition of affairs since the road started.

The principal complaint has been of the express system, because it discriminates and results in crowding back those who use trains that stop at all stations. The claim is made that very much better service could be provided.

"The north-bound express service," said William J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, yesterday, "is all right. As to the south-bound service, I am just now readjusting and arranging the schedule so as to have about the same service in the morning as in the evening. We will have more express trains stopping at One Hundred and Fourth, Ninety-third, Eighty-first, and Seventy-second Streets. All that can be done at present to accommodate safely west side patrons of the system will be done.

"The problem of giving absolute satisfaction to every one, however, is difficult to solve. Holding the position I do, I cannot talk of our greatest needs. Such a question is for the Directors of the company and the Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners to decide. But I can say that, all things considered, our system has enjoyed an immunity from serious accidents that is extraordinary. The more fortunate we are the more careful we become. The public wants rapid transit, and we desire to furnish it. But to-day, with more trains running on the system than ever before, and more expresses, we are keenly alive to the importance of looking after the safety of our passengers. A serious disaster would have consequences, financial and otherwise, that the company and the public would share.

Caution Must Be Used.

"So in the scheduling of the trains caution must be extreme. There was a time when ordinary precautions were taken. Take, for instance, the north-bound express. When it neared One Hundred and Sixteenth Street there would be a slow-up at, say, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, but the train would move to the station. Now, no matter what are the circumstances, that train must stop before it takes the east track. This is a loss of half a minute, but a gain in safety.

"As to the passengers who use the stations between One Hundred and Sixteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and their needs and inconveniences, many instances have to be taken account of. Express trains are an approach to rapid trainsit, and bona fide express passengers are to be considered in their relation to acc

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WESTERN BEEF OR NONE

A NICE LITTLE COMBINATION CONTROLS THE MARKET.

Old-fashioned Butchers Are Out of Date and Your Dealer is Merely a Meat Chopper for a Close Syndicate.

"Tin pounds of lamb chops! Fer the three of yez! Yo'd never ate them, mum!"

Those exaggerated speaking tubes, the basement stairs, become terribly effective when one is such a favored visitor as to be taken into the lounging room at the back instead of into the stiff and stately parlor. The voice came straight up the stairs and through the open door, and it was evident that my unexpected arrival near dinner time had compelled some change in the household arrangements. My lean and hungry look might have had something to do with the quantity of chops ordered; but I preferred to think it only an excess of hospitality on the part of the young housekeeper.

"Well, get as many as you think we'll need." That was the voice of the young housekeeper. "But go right off to the butcher's, Maria."

"Yis, mum; I'll go to the butcher's at wanst."

I could not help thinking Maria a very obliging girl; but it seemed to me that she was undertaking more than she could well perform. To avoid any misunderstanding about the meaning of the word butcher, I stepped over to my host's new oak bookcase and took down his big dictionary.

"Butcher," said Mr. Webster; "one who slaughters animals; one whose occupation is to kill animals for food."

"Yes," I said to myself, "you will have a hard time of it, Maria. You can easily find a shop where they sell meat; indeed, I saw one just around the corner. But you will have to travel many a weary mile before you find a butcher in this or any other city."

You see I had recently been talking with my friend, the butcher—at least with the man who still calls himself a butcher from force of habit—and I knew that as far as the public is concerned the real butcher is an extinct animal. Specimens may still be found in the big slaughter houses here and out in Chicago and Kansas City, but as for the Eastern buyer of meat he may go to the shops every day without ever seeing a butcher in his life. The man in the "meat market" who slices you off a steak is no more a butcher than the saleswoman who sells you a kitchen table is a carpenter.

The butcher who is not a butcher told me some curious things about his trade; that is, about the trade that is dead, as well as about the new trade that has sprung up in its place. For instance, the old butcher, the real butcher, bought the live animal, killed and dressed it, and sold it in sections to his customers. But the modern carver of raw meat has nothing to do with the live animal. It is already killed, dressed, and cut into quarters when he gets it. His province is merely to buy it by the quarter and sell it by the pound. He knows nothing about beef in its live state. Put him in a pen with a live steer, and he would likely have as lively a time as Nelson Morris had with one in Chicago the other day. That was a scene that the illustrated papers ought to immortalize. Nelson Morris, one of the great beef autocrats, the Sir Loin of Chicago, tossed about his own stockyard on the horns of one of his own steers!

In this and in all other large cities, the real butcher was driven to the cattle yards and slaughter houses years ago. Here it has been the custom for more years than we can remember for the retailer of meat to buy his supplies from the slaughter houses, through the wholesalers. For the last fifteen years he has had the choice between buying from the slaughter houses or buying from one of the great meat monopolies. But that is only in the very large cities. In all smaller places the beef barons hold the retailers as tightly in their clutches as do the coal barons, or the kerosene oil barons, or any of the other recent nobility.

How, within fifteen years, we have all fallen into the hands of the Western meat dealers was one of the most interesting things my friend the butcher told me. And in reporting what he said, I leave the local slaughter houses out of the question entirely, for the excellent reason that the cattle killed there are all Western cattle. It is only a choice between buying from the monopolies alive, or buying from them dead.

"Now tell me whether I am correct in this," I said to him. "My impression is that it is about fifteen years since, in coming often through Washington Market, I found a stall where fine-looking steaks were sold at, I think, 13 cents a pound, or, at any rate, much less than the current price. That, on trying them, I found them excellent, and that, on telling a friend about them, he said: 'Oh, that's that Chicago meat; you don't want to eat that stuff!'"

"Yes, said my butcher; that is right. Chicago beef made its appearance about fifteen years ago. People had a very poor opinion of it at first. It would hardly sell at any price."

"And what kind of beef do the butchers sell now?" I asked.

"Oh, Chicago beef altogether," he answered. "We could not get any other, or sell any other. Of course, you understand that in the trade all Western beef is called Chicago beef, even when it comes from Kansas City or elsewhere."

"Then those Western fellows have complete control of the meat trade of the country?" I asked.

"Well, rather!" he replied, and chuckled a comfortable little chuckle that gave great emphasis to his words.

"Now we are getting down to the marrow of this thing," said I. "Who are the men who supply our meat?"

"The Armour concern," he replied, "the Swift concern, and Nelson Morris. There are others, but these three are the biggest."

"Well, what is the process of getting a roast from their stockyards up to my kitchen door?" (I must explain that my friend, the butcher, operates in a suburban town of about 3,000 inhabitants, fifteen miles from the city.)

"It comes in refrigerator cars," he answered, "and every car is iced once on the way, sometimes twice. A car holds thirty beeves, always cut into quarters; fifty sheep, and an assortment of hams, bacon, livers, and so on. The sheep come with the hoofs on, and we have to buy hoofs and all."

"But these cars do not come here?"

"No, they go to the nearest meat depot. Armour, Swift, and Morris have depots in every large town throughout the country. Fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants is about their limit, and the neighboring small towns are supplied from the nearest depot. In this neighborhood, for instance, each of these firms has a depot in Elizabeth, in Plainfield, and in Somerville."

"Is there any competition among them?"

"None to speak of. They agree upon a price, and you can pay it or let it alone. These depots all belong absolutely to the firms, but the men who manage them are sometimes paid a salary, and sometimes a commission. The price is not the same all over the country. Where they can get a big price they demand it, and where they can't they take a smaller one. But in each town the three firms sell at the same price."

"Then you have some choice, at any rate, as to where you will buy your Western meat?"

"Oh, no," he replied, "not at all. I have to buy my meat in Elizabeth, because that is the nearest point. These three firms have the whole country laid off into districts, and every butcher must buy in his own district. I could not go to Plainfield and buy meat, because I belong in the Elizabeth district."

"What difference does it make to them where you buy?"

"A great deal," he replied, with another of his suggestive little laughs. "They keep track of their accounts in that way. You see, whatever meat I buy this week must be paid for before next Monday night. On Tuesday afternoon the three firms meet, (or the local managers, rather,) and compare notes. If I have been buying of Swift, and have not paid my last week's bill by Monday night, then I can't buy any meat of Armour or Morris till I have paid Swift. They won't sell to me, any of them, till everything is paid up."

The lay mind can form legal opinions with great fluency, and it seemed to me that a few lively damage suits for refusing to sell under such circumstances would teach these meat autocrats better manners. But what retail butcher can stand a suit with Armour, or Swift, or Morris? Justice comes higher even than porterhouse steaks.

"But there is some way of getting around such a cast-iron rule?" I asked.

"Ho, ho, ho, ho!" Whoever saw a seller of raw meat without a jolly face and a hearty laugh? "Sometimes," said he; "yes, sometimes; ho, ho, ho!"

"How is it done?"

"How should I know how it is done? Ho, ho, ho! I can only tell you how it might be done. Ho, ho! Suppose there was a butcher up in Scotch Plains, we'll say, a friend of mine. That's in the Plainfield district, you know. Well, suppose he hadn't paid up by Monday night, and they wouldn't sell to him. He could just tip me a wink, couldn't he, by wire, or any way he liked, so that I would order a little more meat from Elizabeth than I wanted? And then his wagon could come down here and get it? Oh, yes, I suppose such a thing could be done."

"Then," I asked, "there is no such thing as real butchering anywhere in the Eastern States, except where a few Western cattle are butchered in the large cities?"

"No," he replied, "there is nothing to butcher. There are no slaughter animals in the East, beyond a stray one here and there, not worth mentioning. The only thing we ever butcher is a lonely calf now and then. Chicago meat reaches the consumer in about ten days from the time of killing, though it would be just as good if kept for weeks, as it is always in a refrigerator."

"How has this Western meat invasion affected the quality of the meat we eat?" I asked.

"I can hardly say that it has affected it at all," he replied. "The Chicago meat keeps a little longer than meat killed on the spot, under the same mode of treatment. It may turn dark sooner, but it keeps longer."

Perhaps you have never had the felicity of eating what the butchers call "embalmed meat"? It is never seen in this part of the world, fortunately. But even Swift, Armour, Morris & Co. cannot get their refrigerator cars within reach of every little buckwoods town. So they send the meat on ice as far as possible, and then send it still further by rubbing it with some ghastly stuff that is known in the trade as "embalming fluid." The taste of this meat is made plain enough by the name.

At the beginning of my talk with the butcher I could hardly avoid an indefinable dread that Swift, Armour, Morris & Co. might be doing more for us than we could fairly ask of them. That seeing our need of meat, they were supplying us at all hazards, come weal come woe, from purely patriotic motives. But that feeling gradually wore off. I have excellent authority for saying that in their capacity of National Butchers they are holding their own very nicely.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

MAY CAUSE A CHURCH SCHISM.

Expulsion of the Rev. Mr. Morrison from the Methodist Conference.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2.—The Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, the Methodist evangelist and sanctificationist and coeditor of The Methodist, a holiness newspaper, promises to be the cause of a war in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church which may rend it in twain. The Quarterly Conference sitting as a jury here has expelled him from the church.

The charges against Morrison read: First—We charge H. C. Morrison with contumacious conduct in persisting in resisting the authority of his superiors in office, and thus violating his ordination vows. Second—We charge him with violating the order and the discipline of the Church. Third—We charge him with sowing seeds of dissension by improper words and actions.

Before these charges became known to the public, members of the conference stated that Morrison was not expelled because he was a sanctificationist, but because he had violated laws of the Church. Morrison's friends say that item third in the charges shows conclusively that it was the doctrine held by Morrison which caused his expulsion. The Southern Methodist Church is about equally divided on the question of holiness, so that, should the State Conference, to which Morrison will appeal his case, confirm the action of the Quarterly Conference, a schism will arise in the Church which cannot be eradicated until the Church is split in two.

No charges were made against Morrison's private character, which is considered above reproach. He is a brilliant preacher, a scholarly man, and has been the most successful evangelist the Methodist Church South has had for many years. He is a son-in-law of the famous temperance lecturer, George W. Bain, but the Bains do not side with him in the present controversy. It is stated that should the State Conference sustain the expulsion, Morrison will carry the matter to the General Conference, which action would precipitate a bitter Church war.

LYNCHERS MAKING THREATS.

Trying to Prevent a Mob from Being Indicted.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 2.—Every effort is being made to prevent indictments being returned against the members of the mob who took Alfred Holt from jail last week and hanged him. The foreman of the Grand Jury has received an anonymous letter in which dire vengeance is threatened should the Grand Jury indict the lynchers.

Mayor J. H. Hickman also received an anonymous letter. The letter writers are directing their work through women and children, the letters getting into their hands in order that they might plead with husbands and fathers to let the murderers go unpunished. Mayor Hickman has also received a letter, evidently from a negro, threatening to burn the town unless the murderers are indicted.

The Grand Jury is busy at work, and it is believed indictments will be returned.

ICE YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

A Fine, Smooth Field North of Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The ice in the Hudson River north of Poughkeepsie is so hard that the sun's rays affect it very little, and ice boatmen today enjoyed smooth sailing under a stiff breeze, with the thermometer about the freezing point.

From Roosevelt's Hunt north to Esopus Island stretches the finest ice field seen in the Middle Hudson for years. It is as smooth as glass, hard as flint, and strong enough to hold second and third class boats.

The big fleet of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club has not been assembled yet, but a few of the boats are out, and more are being rigged.

A Service Pension Bill.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2.—Gen. Charles W. Wood of this city, National Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, has prepared a sweeping pension bill in accordance with the sentiments of the convention at which he was made Chairman of a committee to draft a bill for that purpose. The measure provides that any man who served in either the army or navy in the period from 1861 to 1865 may have his name put on the pension rolls, and that the rate of pension for such service shall be $12 a month for a man who has served one year, or any fraction thereof not less than ninety days, with 1 cent additional for every month over a year. It is not necessary to prove any disability.

BROOKLYN WATER QUESTION

GREAT INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY IS NEEDED.

Proposition to Wait for Consolidation—Delay Would Be Dangerous, However, Because Great Works Must Be Erected.

Almost every reader of New York or Brooklyn newspapers is familiar with the complaints of foul water, scarcity of water, or failing pressure of water that have emanated from Brooklyn consumers well-nigh constantly during the last three years, and more particularly during the Summers and Autumns of 1894 and 1896.

In the former year a water famine was impending, if not actually confronting, the city from May until December, and to avert an absolute stoppage of the flow through the city pipes every possible expedient was applied, such as erecting temporary pumping engines at ponds and other sources that had been abandoned on account of their polluted condition or that never before had been utilized.

In the efforts to avert a shortage the question of quality was not given the least consideration. The question was purely one of quantity. The actual scarcity of water may best be expressed by a statement from the reports of the Department of City Works, which show that the average daily distribution of water for 1894 was only 234,851 gallons in excess of the distribution during 1893, which, in its turn exceeded the distribution of 1892 by 8,257,161 gallons daily average. The average daily increase during each of the six years—1888 to 1893 inclusive—was 3,543,634 gallons.

Contracts for Emergency Supply.

The experience of 1894 was so critical as to cause the authorities to enter into contracts for the production of a temporary or emergency supply of 25,000,000 gallons daily from underground sources by means of deep wells, the surface supply and shallow wells within the limits of the present watershed being exhausted. This entire emergency supply was required by the contract to be delivered in four months from September, 1894.

It may be worthy of note that after more than two years' work, considerably less than the full 25,000,000 gallons has been found. At the time when this contract was awarded engineers were employed to make examinations, gaugings, and surveys, in various localities on Long Island and across the East and Hudson Rivers, to ascertain where a permanent increase of 100,000,000 gallons a day might be found. The results of those investigations were made public a year ago. They were entirely satisfactory as to the quantity obtainable from several sources, but the financial condition of the city precluded any outlay on the part of the city in the way of comprehensive development or construction of the necessary works.

The year 1895 was, as a whole, a dry one, but fortunately the months of June, July, October, and November were fairly wet, and the city squeezed along by a process of scrupulous economy in distribution, and as a result went through the year with an average water consumption only 4,300,000 gallons daily in excess of that of 1893—two years previous.

Trouble from Foul Water.

It remained, however, for the year just past, 1896, to cap the climax in water troubles in Brooklyn.

The year was excessively wet and was also exceedingly warm. The combination produced a foulness of smell and taste the streams and reservoirs, which, in turn, produced a foulness of smell and taste in the water that brought complaints loud, long, and numerous.

These troubles have not entirely disappeared with the advent of Winter weather. The real secret of the foul water is found, in a large measure, in the fact that the increasing demand for more water by the growing city, and the gradual but very perceptible drying up or diminution of flow of surface water on the watersheds, and perhaps from the driven wells, has compelled the engineers to continue to draw from, and often to return to, sources which are unavoidably exposed to polluting conditions.

A great to-do has been made in response to the universal demands that the ponds and reservoirs be cleaned of mud and other collected filth. Large appropriations for the purpose have been made, and gangs of men have been at work for several months, but the improvement in the water has not been one of quality.

Street Wash in a Reservoir.

One of the city's largest reservoirs receives the wash of the streets of the town of Hempstead, and is consequently unfit for use. This is admitted, and an appropriation of $150,000 has been made for diverting the contamination, but that proposition in turn encounters the stubborn resistance of the oyster growers on the coast, upon whose beds it is proposed to turn the sewage of Hempstead, on the ground that such action would ruin their business. The actual condition of this source of water supply was graphically told in an article illustrated by photographs which appeared in Harper's Weekly Aug. 31, 1895.

But aside from the bad quality of the Brooklyn water, which was nothing else than a source of danger to that city during the past year, it now appears from the report just submitted by the Commissioner of the Department of City Works that the amount of the total supply has again become meagre. The average daily amount distributed during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1896, was only 600,000 gallons in excess of the daily average during the year 1895, while the daily distribution of 1895 was about 6,000,000 gallons below what it would have been had there been sufficient water to supply the natural average yearly increase indicated by the experience of previous years.

It is patent that so slight a daily increase in a large and growing city, in which the records show average daily increases for many years past amounting to seven times the daily increase of 1896, could only have been brought about by a systematic process of "regulation" of flow through the water mains. If all the water gates had been left open so as to have permitted an unrestricted circulation of water and distribution of pressure, the excess in quantity used would have equaled or surpassed the excesses of any previous years, because of increased population, even reckoning on the same ratio of that increase.

Checking the Pressure.

The complaints of reduced pressure, failure to get water on floors of buildings where formerly it had flowed from the faucets, and of scarcity of water at great fires, may all be reasonably accounted for by the process of "checking," by means of the gates in the pipes, which must have been practiced to produce the result shown by the report of 1896. This is confirmed by the frequent accounts of telephoning at large fires for more pressure, and receiving it in a short time.

The Commissioner of City Works, in his report of a few days ago, urges the immediate laying of a 66-inch conduit east of Milburn station, (the inner boundary of the new watershed,) which has been contracted for, but not yet commenced, because of differences of opinion betwen the city officials as to the necessity for so large a conduit, or because of a lack of funds. The capacity of this proposed conduit is calculated at about 50,000,000 gallons per day, but in the Commissioner's report he claims that only from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons more are expected from the present watershed. If the conduit were to be laid at once, and if the full 25,000,000 gallons of water were to be had, probably it would all be exhausted in one or two years at most, if the gates of the city mains were to be opened.

Will Last Only Four Years.

Warning was given in the Chief Engineer's report one year ago that the present sources of water supply possessed by Brooklyn would answer for only five years more. The same warning has since been reiterated several times by the Chief Engineer, the Engineer of Water Supply, and the Commissioner of the Department of City Works. All three have declared immediate action to be imperative, because of the length of time required to construct new works. Petitions representing an enormous aggregation of mercantile, financial, and manufacturing interests have been sent to the city officials requesting them. Public hearings have been proposed by the City Works Commissioner and promised by the Mayor, but no hearing has yet been called.

In the face of so imminent a danger as the city officials thus acknowledge, there seems to be an inclination somewhere to delay action on the future supply until after the consolidation of the cities is effected. This cannot be before 1898. Two of the five years allowed for the present supply will have passed by that time. The construction of the new aqueduct from the Croton, thirty miles in length, consumed seven years, not to mention the preliminary surveys and estimates, nor the millions of expenditure. Similarly, the construction of the Cornell dam has been going on for five years, and will undoubtedly require another five years. This illustrates that great lapses of time are necessary in the construction of important hydraulic works.

Waiting for Consolidation.

In a recent newspaper interview, ex-Commissioner White of Brooklyn is quoted as recommending a postponement of action until after consolidation is completed, and also recommending the proposition that the Greater New York bring 100,000,000 gallons of water daily from the Ten Mile River, a branch of the Housatonic. The main reservoir of such a system would be located at Pawling's, N. Y., some thirty miles north of the Croton Basin.

If the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, in the matter of time alone, be taken as a guide, it would require from eight to ten years to secure such a supply as Mr. White proposes, and this supply would all be required by either one of the two cities before it could be delivered. While waiting a water famine of some years' duration would occur before the construction could possibly be completed, unless the increase of water consumed could be practically stopped, which would of course be impossible. From a painstaking and deliberate examination of records published by the Brooklyn authorities there is no escape from the conclusion that Brooklyn must secure a large increase of water from some quarter within four or five years at the utmost. The all-absorbing question is, "Whence shall it come?"

Below is given a complete list and description of the present sources of Brooklyn's water supply, which will be of interest in studying this question:

Sources of Water Supply.

Sources of Brooklyn's water supply and quantity of water pumped daily on the average during the year 1895:

OLD WATERSHEDS.

	Gallons.	
Spring Creek (temporary plant)	2,631,491	Driven wells.
Spring Creek	3,071,414	Driven wells.
Baisley's	1,937,968	Driven wells.
Jameco	1,026,649	Driven wells.
Springfield	1,217,798	Pond pumping sta.
Forest Stream	2,840,943	Driven wells.
Clear Stream	3,197,264	Driven wells.
Watts Pond	1,556,662	Driven wells.
Watts Pond	46,645	Pond pumping sta.
Smith's Pond	7,141,954	Pond pumping sta.
Gravity, (surface water)	18,527,834	Streams.

NEW WATERSHEDS.

Freeport, (temporary plant)	4,698,667	Driven wells.
Gravity, (surface water)	31,722,480	Streams.
Total from old watershed	43,796,837	Daily.
Total from new watershed	36,421,147	Daily.
Total water pumped into city in 1895	80,217,984	Daily.

Heavy Pumping Required.

While only 80,000,000 gallons of water were used daily, the amount actually pumped by the engines at the wells, ponds, and pumping stations along the line and at the Ridgewood and Prospect reservoirs in the city, amounted to 150,000,000 gallons daily. The excessive pumping results from the necessity of elevating by pumps to a height of 46 feet at Milburn all the water from the new shed, including the gravity supply, (36,421,147 gallons,) so that it can run by gravity to Ridgewood. Here the whole 80,000,000 gallons must be again pumped 171 feet into the reservoir, and of this total, 6,000,000 gallons are once more pumped 86 feet into the Mount Prospect reservoir.

The total cost of this pumping over and over again amounted in 1895 to $480,989.57, being about $18 per 1,000,000 gallons for pumping alone, before the water was delivered into the distributing pipes through the streets of Brooklyn.

THE NEW JERSEY OFFICES.

Candidates Who Hope to Receive Federal Appointments.

TRENTON, Jan. 2.—The politicians in New Jersey understand that United States Senator Sewell will have a good deal to say about the distribution of Federal patronage in New Jersey the next four years. He already has heard from a number of men who are desirous of securing places of honor and emolument.

There is plenty of gossip in connection with the United States Marshalship, the Appraisership of the Port of New York, and the Postmasterships in Trenton and Jersey City.

The United States Marshalship is worth $3,000 a year without demanding all the time of the incumbent. The present Marshal is Col. George Pfeffer of Camden, whose term will expire next May, and there are already two aggressive candidates in the fight for the office. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas Alcott of Burlington has announced his candidacy, and has begun to get his petitions and indorsements. His principal opponent is Mayor Emory M. Yard of Trenton, who has been the Deputy Marshal for several years.

It has been stated that former Congressman Hart Brewer of Trenton is in this fight, but this probably is not so. He is a personal friend of President-elect McKinley, having served on the same committees with him in Congress. Mr. Brewer's friends expect that he will get something pleasant as a token of friendship. He is a candidate for the office of Appraiser of the Port of New York, which pays a salary of $6,500 a year. All the New Jersey Representatives and United States Senator Sewell are for Mr. Brewer and he proposes to make a strong fight. If Mr. Brewer shall not get the Appraisership he may secure some foreign mission.

It is believed Former Postmaster Alexander C. Yard of Trenton will be reappointed. So far no formidable opposition has shown itself to him. It is rumored that Capt. L. N. Clayton of the Seventh Regiment is a candidate, but he has not yet become aggressive.

In Jersey City the leading candidate for Postmaster is City Controller S. M. Dickinson, who had the office before. There is a strong opposition to him, because he has held so many offices.

Customs Fees Cut Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The United States Collectors of Customs along the Canadian border have a practice of requiring importers of animals brought into this country for breeding purposes to make a separate affidavit for each animal, thus securings its free entry. A fee of 10 cents is charged in each case. Secretary Carlisle has ordered Collectors to discontinue the practice, and directed them to require separate oaths only for each class of animals, and in the case of sheep one oath for each invoice.

400 Italians for the Corbin Colony.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—A party of 400 Italian peasant farmers passed through here yesterday on their way to join the Austin Corbin colony at Sunnyside, Ark. These colonists came from the estate of Prince de Ruspoli, Mayor of Rome, who superintended their selection and emigration.

B. Altman & Co.

Colored Dress Goods.

Sale To-morrow (Monday)

of 85c. and $1.00
ALL WOOL FANCY MIXTURES,
46 inches wide, 55c. yard.
(Rear of rotunda.)

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
18th Street Elevated Station.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW YEAR FAVORABLE TO THEM.

Secretary Morton Says Their Prospects Are Very Encouraging—The Agricultural Condition of the World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The outlook for farmers in this country is decidedly favorable, Secretary Morton thinks. The Secretary, in a bulletin over his signature, issued to-day, said:

"The outlook for the American farmer in 1897, judging from present indications, is decidedly encouraging. While it is of course impossible thus early to predict as to the size and quality of his crops, there are good grounds for believing that the demand for some of the products of American agriculture to be harvested next Autumn will be exceptionally strong and active, with prices correspondingly high. This is especially true as regards wheat.

"The year just closing has witnessed a shortage of unusual extent in the wheat crops of several of the chief wheat-growing countries of the world. The great Russian Empire, which ranks next to the United States in importance as a country of wheat supply, has produced this season a largely diminished crop, while India and Australia, other leading sources of supply, have actually changed from exporting to importing countries. The next wheat crop of Australia will be harvested in January, and the indications now point to a product far below the average. The same is true of the coming crop of India, to be gathered in April. The reports received from Argentina and several other countries are also unfavorable. These unusual shortages, occurring simultaneously in different countries, have caused a scarcity in the wheat supply not experienced for years, and the result is a marked advance in the price of this important cereal.

The Wheat Stringency.

"As the amount of wheat at present available in the world is so far short of probable requirements, it is fair to presume that the reserve stocks that would under normal conditions be carried over into next season will be very much diminished. This will undoubtedly create an increased demand upon the forthcoming crop, to the great benefit of the farmer.

"One of the natural results of the present wheat stringency is a heightened demand for other breadstuffs. The high price of wheat is already causing a more liberal use of such cereals as may be substituted for it, among them the great American grain, Indian corn. According to The New York Journal of Commerce, a cargo of 140,000 bushels of corn was shipped the present month from Philadelphia to India, the first cargo ever sent to that country from the United States. Several instances of like nature have been reported, and the returns already received are sufficient to show that our total exports of corn this year will prove to be greater than ever before. There is every reason to hope that the beginning thus made will lead to a still larger exportation of this cereal in the future. The outlook for corn in the United States during the coming season is rendered even more favorable by the fact that the prospective maize crop of Argentina bids fair to be an unusually poor one."

Prices of Farm Products.

To the agriculturists of the country, the most gratifying figures in the statistics for the calendar year will be those showing the increased prices obtained or prevailing for two staple products—wheat and potatoes. For all other products of the farm, the prices have been lower than they were in the preceding year. Henry A. Robinson, the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has prepared some information showing the prevailing farm prices for the year, and they are highly interesting and valuable. As compared with 1895, the average price per bushel of corn was .214 to .253. The average price of wheat was .727, as against .509 last year. Rye was .403, as against .440 in 1895. Oats in 1895 averaged .199; in 1896 the average price was .186. Potatoes were in 1895 .266; in 1896, .257. In 1895 the average price of hay was $8.30 per ton; in 1896 the average price was $6.50 per ton. Tobacco, in 1895, averaged .069 per pound; in 1896 the average price was .06 per pound. Cotton, averaging .076 in 1895, averaged .066 in 1896.

The following table shows at a glance the average farm prices of products for the two years, together with the percentage of increase or decrease in the average prices:

AVERAGE FARM PRICES OF CERTAIN FARM CROPS, DEC. 1, 1896, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1895.

Crop.	1895.	1896.	P'centage of Increase or Decrease.
Corn, per bushel	$.253	$.214	−15.4
Wheat, per bushel	.509	.727	+42.8
Oats, per bushel	.199	.186	− 6.5
Rye, per bushel	.440	.403	− 8.4
Barley, per bushel	.337	.322	− 4.5
Potatoes, per bushel	.266	.287	+ 7.9
Hay, per ton	8.350	6.540	−21.7
Tobacco, per pound	.069	.060	−13.0
Cotton, per pound	.076	.066	−13.2

In the case of wheat there was a smaller crop than in 1896 and an increased price. Corn showed a decrease of price out of proportion to the increase of the crop. Oats, with a reduced crop, brought also a reduced average price. The same was true of rye. Barley, with a greatly reduced crop, fell in price. Potatoes were scarcer than in 1895 and brought a higher price. Hay was more abundant than in the year previous, and cheaper. So were tobacco and cotton. The whole crop of the year, by products, together with the percentage of increase or decrease, is given in the following table of preliminary figures that are believed to be nearly correct:

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN FARM CROPS IN 1896, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1895.

Crop.	1895.	1896.	Perc'tage of Inc. or Dec.
Corn, bushels	2,151,138,000	2,160,000,000	+ 0.4
Wheat, bushels	467,103,000	412,000,000	−19.1
Oats, bushels	824,443,000	657,000,000	−20.3
Rye, bushels	27,210,000	24,000,000	−11.8
Barley, bushels	87,073,000	76,800,000	−11.8
Potatoes, bushels	297,237,000	249,200,000	−16.2
Hay, tons	47,079,000	48,114,000	+ 2.2
Tobacco, pounds	491,544,000	444,000,000	− 9.7
Cotton, bales	7,161,094	8,250,000	+15.0

From the two tables it is possible to gain an idea of the value to the producers of the country of the crops they have raised during the year. The Department of Agriculture cannot now say how much of the crops has been turned into cash. If all beyond the needs of the producers could be so converted, the agriculturists would be rich enough. Based upon the table of rates prepared by the department, the value of the crops, as enumerated above, would be as follows:

Corn	$462,240,000
Wheat	299,524,000
Oats	132,202,000
Rye	9,672,000
Barley	24,729,000
Potatoes	71,629,000
Hay	314,665,560
Tobacco	26,640,000
Cotton	245,685,000
Total	$1,586,977,560

It is at present impossible to tell, from the information received at the Department of Agriculture, to what extent the gain in the price prevailing recently for wheat has reached the producer, but it is not believed that the farmers have derived the principal advantage from it. Many who have held on to their wheat, confident that the condition of the world's market will justify them in awaiting a demand at an advanced price, will probably realize if the needs of the world remain normal and the deficit in countries that have been obliged to go abroad is not made up from unexpected sources. There is great probability, however, as indicated by the reports of representatives of the department, that before Spring the reserve supply of wheat in the United States will be drawn out for export. It may become exhausted, and in that event the farmers will go to next year's market with wheat just from the farms, and will not have any reserved stock to draw upon.

Outlook for 1897.

For 1897 the outlook is at present confined to the operations of farmers in planting Winter wheat. The condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 averaged for the country 99.5 per cent., as compared with 81.4 in 1895, 89 per cent. in 1894, and 91.5 per cent. in 1893. In the principal Winter wheat States the percentages were:—Ohio, 101; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 99; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 103; Nebraska, 93; California, 97.

The farmers of the country are undoubtedly under the impression that wheat is to be a good crop in 1897, for they are putting more acres of it to seed. The acreage just sown appears from latest returns to be 105.2, as compared with the acreage harvested in 1896. This estimate, which, the department says, is preliminary to the completed returns to be issued in June next, makes the area sown for the harvest of 1897 to be 23,986,470 acres.

From Europe the reports are not alarming for the farmers of that continent. The conditions for Fall wheat seeding throughout Europe, except in France and Southern Russia, are reported generally favorable. The increase in acreage is probably not great.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, like his fellow-statistician in the Treasury, has no official opinion, but merely an insatiable appetite for information that can be tabulated. He would have the sources of information for the department enlarged and liberalized, so that from every intelligent Consul of the United States, for instance, the department would be entitled to receive once, briefly or at such length as the importance of the information deserved, such news concerning crop conditions or prices as could be turned to the advantage of the people who depend upon their crops for the wherewithal to pay the taxes that go to maintain the different departments of the Government. The importance of employing our Consular officers in this work is regarded by the Government officers who make up the crop statistics as so evident as to need no further argument than is made in the statement of the case to secure its approval by the Congress and the proper officers. At present we are compelled to await for periods sometimes too long the full information accessible in great markets, often for weeks after it has been available to alert agents for other Governments.

SOUTHERN FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Important Increase in the Number of Cars Used at Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 2.—The report of the Alabama Car Service Association, which handles cars in the Birmingham district and adjacent territory, for eleven months of 1896, shows a total of 226,919 cars handled, against 217,736 the same period last year, a gain of 9,183 cars for 1896 over 1895. The gain is an excellent showing, considering the decrease in the coal output. There was a gain in October of 4,157 cars and a decrease in November of 793.

Sued Under the Gambling Act.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Counselman & Day, one of the big Board of Trade and stock-broking firms, have been made defendants in a suit filed by Hugh McFarlane, who has speculated in railroad and other stocks through the firm and lost $52,794, according to the declarations made in his bill. He avers that he paid part of his losses in cash and gave a note for $10,000, which is still held by the firm. He sets up the law against the collection of gambling debts, and, in addition to suing for recovery of the note, asks for $90,000 damages, half of which goes to the county if that amount is awarded him.

Bank Suit Settled Out of Court.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 2.—The suit of the Union National Bank of Troy, N. Y., against the Preston National Bank of Detroit and others, which had been on trial in the United States court here for the last few weeks, was ended last night, the parties having reached a settlement out of court. It is said the defense has won a big victory. The case arose from the Mosher & Son lumber failure of October, 1895, for more than $1,500,000.

Burning Corn for Fuel.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 2.—As a result of continued wet weather throughout the State farmers have begun to use corn for fuel for fear it may spoil. The market price for corn is only 9 cents a bushel, and it is worth more than that for fuel.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring.

3d Floor.

Are prepared to make at short notice,

SKATING SUITS.
Also, PARTY, BALL, and DINNER GOWNS.

To-morrow (Monday).

Balance of MODEL COSTUMES and WAISTS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

ENTRANCES 18th St., 19th St. & 6th Ave
18th Street Elevated Station.

B. Altman & Co.

Sale of Housekeeping and Fancy Linens

To-morrow, (Monday.)

TABLE CLOTHS

2 x 2 Yds.	$1.18, 1.55, 2.35
2 x 2½ "	$1.45, 1.68, 2.60, 2.85
2 x 3 "	$1.75, 2.25, 3.10, 3.45

5-8 NAPKINS
$1.45, 1.58, 1.90, 2.30

3-4 NAPKINS
$2.50, 2.90, 3.40

250. doz. DINNER NAPKINS, $1.90 doz, value 2.50 and 2.75.

300 dz. Huck Towels, $1.50 dz. val. 2.00
150 " " " 2.65 dz. val. 3.00
200 " Hemst'ched Huck Towels 3.00 dz value 4.50.

Also one lot of fine Irish hand loom Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds to 2½ x 6 yds

AT ONE-HALF ORIGINAL PRICES.

ENTRANCES 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave
18th Street Elevated Station.

DEFECTS IN STEEL ARMOR.

The Result from Faults in the Specifications Rather than Dishonesty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The special board appointed by Secretary Herbert to examine a number of defective structural steel plates delivered by the Carnegie Steel Company at Newport News for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge has submitted its report to the Navy Department. The board made extensive tests of material at the ship yards and arrived at the following conclusions:

"If the specifications be held to require the test of the plates to be made by bending the specimens longitudinally, a large proportion of the steel complies with the specifications. If a transverse bending test is also required, only one lot of plates—the 17½-inch plate—meets the demand.

"The defects are attributed to the fact that the plates received most of the work in the mills in the direction of their length, and the failure of the Inspectors to detect these defects was due to the failure of the specifications, in their opinion, to require a transverse bending test. The board believes that more reliable steel for hull plates would be obtained by changing the present requirements so as to allow the tensile strength to vary between 57,000 and 66,000 pounds per square inch, requiring a minimum elongation of 25 per cent. of steel above 60,000 pounds, and one-third of 1 per cent. additional elongation for each 1,000 pounds below 60,000 pounds.

"The plates for the battleship Illinois were found to be of better quality than those rolled for the Kentucky and Kearsarge. In all cases, however, the steel was found to be of superior quality to the best commercial steel, as well as to that used in any foreign navy."

Upon these findings, the department has authorized the inspector at Newport News to use so much of the steel plate on hand as he may find suitable, while the inspectors at the mills have been instructed to hereafter make the transverse bending test in the plates. The Steel Board has been ordered to meet at the department Saturday next to confer with the Secretary respecting the changes necessary to be made in the specifications.

Thought His Salary

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000, Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Bacon, McKinley & Sherman,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
8 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
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FINANCIAL.
LETTER.
NEW YORK, January 2d, 1897.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SYNDICATE:
The total transactions on the Exchanges for the week have been less than one day's business in an active market. This has been simply an evening up of contracts.
We cannot and will not operate in such a market. It is the part of wisdom to never trade on a dull market.
1896 has been the worst year in the stock market and in business since 1893. The future is more promising. Compared with a year ago to-day the underlying conditions are much better. A year ago we had a war scare, tight money, gold exports, low prices for grain, politics, Congress, and everything to depress prices; yet there commenced in January an improvement in a certain line of stocks, (after a preliminary break.)
Conditions are better now in most respects. There ought to be an advance in the best Industrial stocks and in those of the Wheat roads.
Judging by our past record, your profits in the next three months ought to be large.
Your cash dividends since July 1st have been 126% PER CENT. This is better than most mercantile and manufacturing enterprises have paid. As we do not trade on a dull market, there are no dividends for this holiday week.
Respectfully submitted,
TO THE PUBLIC:
Send for our letters and pamphlet (26 pages) FREE.
W. E. FOREST.
INVESTMENT AGENT,
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Zimmermann & Forshay
9 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
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INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.
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MATURING 1915 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The year begins with much less business disturbance than the average forecaster predicted. So far as New York as a financial centre is involved, the record is distinctly favorable. And even elsewhere, where there have been bank collapses, with consequent commercial troubles, it now seems as if it would be but a brief time before normal steadiness and strength are re-established.

It is beyond doubt that the recent bank failures that can be in any way regarded as important have been the result of occurrences and conditions dating back many months. Desperate work, adroit financiering, enabled insiders awhile to postpone the evil day; but now that the worst is disclosed to the public, it is needed, in measuring possible influences, to bear well in mind the fact that the unhappy straits of these institutions were known to a wide circle locally—and this is consequential for the reason that such advance knowledge has relieved the situation largely at Chicago, in Minnesota, and in the Southwest, for business men with information of what was impending have not been caught unprepared. Thus it is that relatively such small effects have so far been shown. Forewarned—forearmed; for once the axiom proves itself.

In any probable commercial liquidation there can be no grave sequels, according to authorities whose judgment in highest trade affairs are trusted. The whole business world has been so judiciously economical for years that disturbances now are able to disarrange comparatively few business plans.

In the commercial field it is much the same as with the country's big corporations whose securities are dealt in on Wall Street. They are snug. They have suffered shrinkage of business, there has been diminution of profits—any profits at all have seemed encouraging—till finally conditions have been brought down to hard pan. There is readiness now for developments of any and every sort. The business interests of the country generally have never before been in shape better prepared for any emergency—or, indeed, for any improvement.

An accomplishment which 1896 will be long remembered by, and whose influence will be tonic for a long while to come, appears in the completion of the reorganization of important railway corporations whose defaults from 1893 on have marked what has seemed an almost continuous panic. This disposes of burdens that security owners have been obliged to bear beyond all past records; assessments over, dividends and interest payments succeed. How great this one accomplishment is can be superficially estimated by the fact that the issues of new securities, through these reorganizations alone, have aggregated during the last twelve months over $940,000,000. In a multitude of ways this is vastly influential. Not least in importance is the fact that practically this great total—nearly a thousand millions of dollars—is wealth recreated; for, pending reorganization, the great majority of that tremendous sum was practically valueless in any active business sense, being virtually devoid of anything like ready collateral value.

It is probable that the securities of these reorganized properties will be especially conspicuous in any future activity on the Stock Exchange. They generally have bright prospects, strengthened by new capital.

The developments of science have been so wonderful and the advance in civilization so rapid during the last half century that while the wealth of the world has thus been steadily increased, the rate of interest has been generally reduced, and once remunerative securities of the class familiarly termed "gilt edged," by reason of their name and value being universally known, now yield only a very low rate of interest. This has necessitated the consideration and investigation of new lines of investments which, having stood the test of time, are now passing from the uncertain and semi-speculative stage to a position of assured strength.

Capital has been particularly attracted to the fields opened by electrical invention and application, which have made a more vital impression upon modern life than any other factor. The conservative investor did not, however, accept the results achieved until convinced by practical tests that electricity as a power and an illuminant is now indispensable and that the securities of lighting and traction companies, if issued upon a proper basis, are of sound and permanent value.

The adaptation of electrical power to our city and suburban railways and the multiplication of routes under the improved system have been unexampled in the annals of transportation lines, but the development of the lighting industry, although more quiet, has been fully as rapid and even more substantial. It is asserted by statistical authorities that upward of 2,700 central lighting stations are now in operation in the United States, with $320,000,000 invested.

In the year 1896 notable advance was recorded by the companies most prominent in the department of lighting, which affords the strongest assurance of the stability and profitable character of the business, when the depression common to almost every circle during the period under review is considered. The largest companies of this country, the pioneers in this field, report remarkable increases of revenue in the face of business depressions which affected most other industries, and the manner in which the security issues have been maintained in the market, with prices in many cases established upon a higher level, evidences a still broader interest in such investments in conservative quarters, and a yet fuller measure of confidence.

To-morrow Congress begins to be busy again. Probably its hysteria will be in further evidence. This is unfortunate. Yet the public has become so schooled to dementia exhibitions down at Washington that it is hardly likely that any Congressional outburst now will have more effect than to a little quicken popular disgust with tin-horn politics.

SATURDAY.

The first business day of the new year brought with it a decidedly strong tone to the speculative market. The day's transactions were small in number, but the advances were general and, in many cases, significant. A special feature of the market was the small supply of stocks. Offerings were few—more so than for some time. Buying orders were scarce, but they were well scattered among the active issues.

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General Electric was one of the strong features of the day. Rumors of a settlement of the company's inside troubles were the basis for the buying of the stock. Chicago Gas was also strong, presumably on purchases by the inside interests that have lately been active on the bull side. Reading was active and strong, most of the buying orders coming from Philadelphia. Consolidated Gas was the only important stock showing any considerable weakness.

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A better feeling was distinctly noticeable throughout the Street; for, while in no quarter are there signs of any unusual activity, Wall Street is breathing easier than it has been for a year and more.

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The bank statement of yesterday showed an increase of nearly $5,000,000 in deposits and of $3,700,000 in loans. It would appear that business men are going ahead with their operations and extensions and borrowing money to carry out their projects. The New York banks have now total deposits aggregating $530,000,000, nearly $40,000,000 more than shown by the first bank statement of 1896.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. C. Oil pf	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sug. Ref	½	Louis. & Nash	½
A., T. & S. F. pf	½	M., K. & T. pf	½
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	½
Chicago Gas	1	N. J. Central	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. P. & O.	½
C. & Northwest	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	⅞
C., R. I. & P.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Union Pacific	½
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	Wabash pf	¾
Gen. Elec	1⅝		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Consol. Gas	1¾	Nor. Pac. V. cfs	½
Manhattan	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Louis. & Nash.....2 | Wabash deb. B.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. four to six months, and 4 per cent. for seven to eight months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½ per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $164,332,679; balances, $12,750,664; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $2,213,883.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3@2 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par @25c premium. Boston—Par @10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-3c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15½; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 33½. Declined—Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 15½. Other stocks were at a parity with New York prices. British consols advanced ¼, to 112, for both money and the account.

A CONSERVATIVE FORECAST.

Mr. F. K. Sturgis, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in discussing the outlook for the stock market of 1897:

"We are entering upon a new year that at present is full of promises. Conditions are everywhere favorable to business and financial improvement. There is every prospect of a far-reaching revival in general trade. The danger of a silver currency has been removed and the apprehension on that question allayed. The onward march which was stayed by that fear has once more been resumed. It is only reasonable to expect and look forward to a period of increasing values in the security markets.

"But while there are reasons in plenty for the belief in an advancing market, there are also good arguments against overconfidence and expecting too much. The country has not yet overcome all of its perplexities. There are a number of problems yet to be solved. And there are three of these which must be met squarely and immediately, and answered definitely—the tariff, the financial, and the foreign question.

"All of these must necessarily be agitated in the near future. They are problems which must receive thoughtful attention and worked out with all due deliberation. While they are under consideration, while their settlement is pending, there will evidently be more or less hesitancy and apprehension in the business world. And general trade must temporarily suffer in a greater or lesser degree.

"For these reasons, too much must not be expected from the first few months of the coming year. We must not be over-expectant. We must not become impatient and discouraged because 1897 does not immediately show improved conditions.

"I believe that the year will be a good one. The general tendency will be upward. There will be improvement in business and trade. There are already evidences of betterment, and I feel confident of its continuance. We cannot go through a great export movement like that now in progress without receiving from it some lasting and considerable benefit. We cannot have a widespread restoration of public confidence like that now going on without feeling in a substantial manner its good effects. The buying of good investment securities is already very large. It has been steadily increasing since the November election. That shows the real sentiment.

"But railroad earnings cannot improve until general business improves. And general business cannot improve to any great extent with the uncertainty as to tariff and financial legislation hanging over it. The tendency is onward and upward, toward prosperity, but we have not yet removed all the obstacles in the path. Business will improve and stock market values advance. But the betterment will be gradual, and contingent upon the speedy settlement of questions still vexing the Nation."

AS TO STERLING EXCHANGE.

Mr. Charles Schumacher of Charles Schumacher & Co., the foreign exchange merchants, said yesterday in discussing the exchange market:

"We have had a declining sterling rate now since shortly before Christmas, with an occasional rally, but a decided weakness in tone. Without exactly attributing all of the decline to selling out of hoarded exchange, there is evidence enough of such realizations having played a large part in the rather unexpected weakness.

"On Wednesday we had a slight improvement in the market, and the rally was only the natural reaction from the rapid and violent decline of the two preceding days. Whether the improvement can hold is another question. It is the general opinion in exchange circles that the demand for remittance against coupons and dividends due the first of the year will absorb most, if not all, of the accumulations of the last few months.

"The course of exchange during the first week or two of every January has always been a pronounced advance. Conditions at present are different in many respects from those prevailing in former years, but I see no reason why, for the first few days of 1897, the sterling market should not follow the usual rule. I am referring now to the market's temporary course. After the interest-paying period is over there will be other influences affecting exchange rates."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchere says of the American markets.

A much calmer view was taken in Europe of the now famous Cameron resolution. Senator Cameron may boast that by the resolution bearing his name, which was adopted by the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations at Washington, he knocked the Wall Street market to pieces for one day at least, and brought about declines of from $4 to $5 in leading securities. The resolution acknowledges the independence of the "Republic of Cuba," although there is no such organization yet in existence. It may possibly be carried in the Senate, and, perhaps, in the House of Representatives, not, however, until after the holidays, if then, but even in that case President Cleveland will veto it, and there are indications that his successor, Mr. McKinley, will do the same thing, while there is every prospect of the resolution being delayed and obstructed in Congress until the excitement over Cuba has cooled down. This was the view very sensibly taken on this side, and quotations of American rails here remained from 1½ to 2 points over parity on Saturday. When it is considered that the famous Venezuelan culmination in which President Cleveland indulged at precisely the same time last year has altogether fizzled out since, and that the last Congressional outburst regarding Cuba has similarly come to naught, it is not surprising that the London Stock Exchange should refuse to believe in the reality of the American eagle's screeches, and operators utilized the situation for laying in some cheap stock. It seems a pity that we should now have, for the second time, an unpleasant surprise from Yankeeland just before Christmas, but in the present case the view is taken that the cry of "wolf" has been raised too often. Spanish were already somewhat weaker before the news from Washington arrived, and they have only given way a point, while the general foreign market has remained steady.

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The proverbial fickleness of the Yankee market has been strikingly illustrated by the break which occurred owing to the adoption of a resolution by the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations, acknowledging the independence of Cuba. I have already explained that those best able to judge anticipate that this resolution will never be given effect to, and the latest pronouncement of Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, is clearly to the effect that the United States Government considers that the power to recognize the so-called Republic of Cuba as an independent State rests exclusively with the Executive. The recognition of Cuba by the President would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and it is pretty well certain that nothing of the kind will happen, for one good reason that the United States have no fleet able to cope with such a situation. The disposition shown in Europe to look upon the whole matter as an outbreak of rampant Jingoism, which will fizzle out again in due time, seems, therefore, fully justified.

It would, indeed, be a thousand pities if the United States, now on the eve of a general revival, after protracted depression, should embark in a difficult and profitless undertaking, which would retard that revival indefinitely. Already a distinct improvement was shown in recent traffic returns, and there is every prospect, if peace be not disturbed, that commerce and trade will flourish exceedingly in the new year. Money is becoming very abundant in Wall Street, and the financial position of the country is distinctly improving. The balance of trade continues in favor of the United States, and the figures of the country's foreign trade for November show the amount of exports of merchandise to have been $107,840,000, against imports valued at $60,038,000. The heaviest relapse has taken place in those stocks which are generally the most active, viz., Milwaukee and Louisville, and in these, too, the most important recovery may be looked for. At their present level they are certainly an excellent purchase, and so are Atchison preferred, Erie, Denver preferred and ordinary, Southern ordinary, Norfolk preferred, and Northern Pacific preferred. It was to be expected, Canadian Pacific and Grand trunk have moved down with the Yankee market, although not suffering so severely, but even that moderate set-back will doubtless be recovered again whenever American rails brace up.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

The exhaustive review of the outside security market by Mr. A. D. Lamberton of the Mills Building, in The Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is the subject of much commendation. Such a presentation of quotations and other facts was unprecedented.

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Concerning a few additional miscellaneous securities, held by New York investors, and more or less actively dealt in here, Mr. Lamberton yesterday said:

"Somewhat apart from the list of ordinary 'industrials' is the group of miscellaneous securities, which is becoming more extended than formerly. In this list is one railway stock just now made pretty active among outside brokers and traders—the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie. It is said by its friends to have prospects for earning 5 per cent. dividends on the completion of the extension connecting the great Homestead mills with Lake Erie by agreement with Messrs. Carnegie & Co.

"In this group are the shares of Acker, Merrall & Condit, an old-established house, which grows with the progress of the city. Taking dull times into consideration, its bonds have been kept at a fair price.

"Central and South American Telegraph, by paying large dividends, brings in buyers on declines.

"Iron Steamboat bonds remain low, but continue to pay 6 per cent. interest, and show a surplus as well. Shrewd buyers pick up stock at bargain-counter prices.

"Madison Square Garden firsts are now considered beyond question. Seconds are fast making friends. The stock is attracting quiet purchases. It is now the purpose of the management to establish or support weekly events during the year (fifty-two annual affairs, to last a week each,) after the style of the bicycle contest, horse show, &c. With this accomplished, it may not be visionary to talk dividends on the stock.

"New York and New Jersey Telephone grew considerably during the year.

"The Trow Directory is a monopoly, and its stock will probably not long remain so low as at present. Practical men of affairs are now back of the property.

"New York Biscuit Company's six-per-cents were taken at about 110 early in 1896, but the downfall in Chicago of the Moore syndicate brought them down. There is not believed to be any doubt as to these bonds being well secured.

"Nicaragua Canal Construction (new): There was practically no trading in these bonds during the year, but among Wall Street insiders there is a revival of hope, however, that with the advent of the new Administration the Government of the United States will back this waterway by incurring an expense of about $3,000,000 a year. With a first lien on the earnings, the Government would be secured from loss—so the company's friends are urging—and the stockholders, with such hopes before them, are holding on.

"Pennsylvania Coal stock remained at from 325 to 340 during the year, with very few sales. In addition to the regular dividends, there was an extra dividend at Christmas.

"Pratt & Whitney stock declined in sympathy with general trade. An improvement is likely with changed conditions in business."

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 2, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$380,908,787	$518,657,946	—30.4
Boston	54,212,179	85,538,303	—36.9
Philadelphia	39,226,324	63,413,289	—38.1
Baltimore	8,512,886	12,806,414	—33.5
Chicago	53,827,059	73,737,511	—27.0
St. Louis	16,535,598	19,919,087	—17.0
New Orleans	7,599,455	8,434,275	— 9.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$540,912,788	$784,706,825	—31.1
Other cities, 5 days	115,639,426	132,461,483	—12.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$656,552,214	$917,168,308	—28.4
Total, all cities, for the week	191,378,692	220,387,195	—13.2
Total	$847,930,906	$1,137,555,503	—25.5

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 26 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a loss of 21.9 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 8.1 per cent., and with 1893 a gain of 12.0 per cent. Outside of New York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 15.0 per cent., with 1894 a gain of 0.1 per cent., and with 1893 a gain of 9.2 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65@65½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 480,081.44 ounces of silver bullion, against which 480 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 470 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d per ounce.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 800 Pharmacist at .13, 500 Potosi at .06, and 200 Union Consolidated at .45.

IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,076,505, of which amount $2,018,943 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $70,570, and the exports of specie were $988,962.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	313	Market & Fulton	210
American Exchange	171	Mechanics	185
Broadway Exchange	225	Mech. & Traders'	130
Central National	125	Mercantile	170
Chatham	295	Merchants'	132
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch'e	110
City	500	Metropolis	425
Citizens'	125	Nassau	153
Columbia	175	National Union	190
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	190
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	280	Ninth National	110
Fifth Avenue	2800	Nat. Bank North A.	130
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	170
Fourth National	175	Park	255
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	107
German-American	108	Republic	145
Germania	350	Seaboard National	168
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	108
Importers & Traders	530	Third National	100
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manufact.	170	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	700	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	Western National	114

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury—Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$120,638,597
Gold bullion	54,565,384
Total	$175,203,982
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,887,439
Balance	$137,316,543
Standard silver dollars	$374,800,076
Silver bullion	783,462
Total	$375,583,538
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,655,800
Balance	18,927,738
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,784,496
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	110,031,784
Total	$119,816,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	119,816,280
United States notes	85,313,258
Net outstanding currency certificates	50,330,000
Balance	34,983,258
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,645,059
National bank notes	14,278,969
Fractional silver coin	14,215,765
Fractional currency	1,223
Minor coin	1,105,464
Deposits in National banks	16,159,153
Bonds and interest paid	20,802
Total	$81,426,438
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,915,164
Outstanding checks and drafts	2,670,851
Disbursing officers' balances	27,080,573
Post Office Department account	3,282,558
Miscellaneous items	2,384,451
Total	$44,333,598
Balance	$37,092,839
Available cash balance, including gold serve	$228,320,379

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$353,893	$353,893	$68,175,575
Internal revenue	823,031	823,031	78,544,773
Miscellaneous	108,919	108,919	12,073,099
Total	$1,285,845	$1,285,845	$158,793,448

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$288,000	$288,000	$53,788,474
War	....	....	27,501,745
Navy	....	....	17,489,075
Indians	....	....	6,191,151
Pensions	1,765,000	1,765,000	73,704,105
Interest	....	....	18,788,448
Total	$2,053,000	$2,053,000	$197,463,000
Excess of expenditures over receipts	767,154	767,154	38,669,551

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$27,000	$27,000	$2,754,337
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	16,300	16,300	3,969,326

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	(Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,125,706	$86,652,668	$557,778,374
This fiscal y'r.	45,836,735	6,614,358	52,451,093
This month	928	22,385	24,313
This day	928	23,385	24,313

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency sixes, $9,521,000; 5 per cents, $15,514,850; 4 per cents of 1895, $37,981,550; 4 per cents of 1907, $154,626,400; 2 per cents, $22,592,850. Total, $240,236,150.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency sixes, $375,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,850,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,133,000; 2 per cents, $1,033,000. Total, $15,928,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Jan. 1: United States bonds deposited, $248,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $610,500.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $235,576,381; gold notes, $86,737.

National bank notes during the week ended Jan. 1: Received for redemption, $2,317,983.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $518,980; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,245,840; to be destroyed and retired, $172,660.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $319,610; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,876,333.

The receipts from customs for to-day were $353,983; from internal revenue, $823,031; miscellaneous, $33,919; National bank notes received for redemption, $703,910.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Local stocks showed more activity and snap than for quite a while past. The tone of the market was strong, and even buoyant. Montana was particularly firm, advancing 2½, to 97, and closing at 96½. Butte was ¼ stronger, at 7⅞. Wolverine rose fractionally, to 9⅛, and Atlantic was up 1, to 23. Pioneer advanced ⅝, to 6, and Santa Ysabel the same amount, to 11. Merced gained ⅝, to 7⅞. General Electric preferred rose 2⅝, to 75. Bell Telephone sold, ex dividend, at 205½. Bay State Gas was up 1 1-16, to 5¾. Money, 2 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	5	..	5
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	4¼	..	..	4¼
East Boston	4⅛	..	4⅛	5½
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2⅛
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Am. Bell	205	205½	205½	206
Erie	64¾	65	65	75
Mexican	..	75	..	75
New England	101	102	101	102
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9¾	10	9¾	10
Dominion C. pf	84	..	..	87
Gen. Electric pf	75	80	71	75
Illinois Steel	39	40	38	40
Lamson Store Service	20½	..	20½	..
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20½	21	21	21½
Westinghouse Elec.	24¼	25	24	24½
Westinghouse E. 1st pf.	50½	51½	50⅝	51½
Bay State Gas	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	208	..	209	210
Boston & Low	205	206	205½	210
Boston & Me	162¼	163½	162½	163½
Cent. Mass.	10	..	10	..
Cent. Mass. pf	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	100½	101	100½	101½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	103	103¾	104
Conn. & Pass	145	146	..	..
Fitchburg pf	91½	..	91½	92
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177¾	177	177⅝
N. Y. & N. E. pf	60	63	80	88
Old Colony	176	177	176	177
West End	64½	66	64¼	65
West End pf	..	85	..	85
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	60	85	50	75
Atlantic	..	23	22	22½
Boston & Mon.	96⅜	96¾	94¾	95
Butte & Bost.	7⅛	7½	6⅞	7
Cal. & Hecla	325	330	325	330
Centennial	252½	253	252½	253
Franklin	..	11	10	11
Kearsarge	17¼	17½	15½	16¼
Merced	7¼	7⅝	..	..
Osceola	29⅜	30	29	29½
Pioneer	5¾	6	5¼	6½
Quincy	120	122	120	122
Tamarack	90	92	91	92
Tamarack, Jr.	..	..	13½	14½
Wolverine	9⅛	9¼	8⅞	9
BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	..	..	116
B. & M. R., Mt.N. ext. 6s	..	108¼	..	108¼
C. R. & M. R. 1st 7s, 1916	..	..	55	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	..	18½	..
Mex. C. con. 4s	66	66¾	66⅜	67
Mex. C. 1st inc.	15	..	15¼	16
Mex. C. 2d inc.	6¾	7¼	..	8
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	85	..	84
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	70	..	70
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1	1¾	..	..
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	..	35	..	35

*And accrued interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Mercantile National Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

—The Nineteenth Ward Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

—Coupon No. 16 of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

—The Excelsior Savings Bank will credit interest to depositors at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 and upward to $3,000.

—The coupons of the Wheeling Lake Erie and Pittsburg Coal Company first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

—Coupons of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, (Wheeling Division,) and the coupons of the 4 per cent. consolidated bonds, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Central Trust Company.

FINANCIAL.
New York Biscuit Bonds.
Madison Square Garden 2nds.
City Railway Bonds of New York.
Hudson River Telephone Stock.
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.
EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 28, 1896.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1896, at the rate of Three and One-half per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of January 1st, 1897, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18th.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
125th Consecutive
Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, DEC. 14, 1896.
A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared and

FINANCIAL.

A Comparison.

A year ago owing to Venezuelan panic, money was scarce and good securities were plenty. To-day money is abundant and good securities are scarce. A year ago our Treasury gold balance was much under the safety limit. To-day it amounts to $134,000,000. A year ago our foreign trade balance was comparatively small. To-day it reaches the enormous total of $300,000,000. A year ago some of our largest railroads were in a state of bankruptcy. To-day they are successfully reorganized and placed upon a solid financial footing. A year ago uncertainty existed as to maintenance of our gold standard. To-day its maintenance is assured. A year ago prices of stocks were just where they are to-day.

THE NATURAL INFERENCE FROM THESE UNDISPUTED FACTS MUST BE PLAIN TO EVERY ONE IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE FUTURE PRICES OF SECURITIES.

Write or call for our "400 Page Manual," describes method of trading on margin, gives highest and lowest prices 10 to 30 years. Maps, etc. Issued free and mailed on receipt of four two-cent stamps.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York National Bank references furnished.

HAIGHT & FREESE

53 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY. BOSTON OFFICE, 85 STATE ST.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, Charles Coudert, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames, Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Fercival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.

Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The American and Foreign Committees, representing holders of the above bonds, have received deposits of more than 96 per cent. of the entire issue. Decrees of foreclosure of the First Mortgage upon the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have been entered, and it is expected that the road will be sold at an early day. Upon such sale the American and Foreign Committees will act in concert for the protection of the bonds deposited with them.

The American Committee will, in accordance with previous advertisements, continue to receive deposits of the above bonds with The State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway; New York City, and the Shawmut National Bank, Boston, upon the payment of $50 per bond until January 14, 1897, after which date no further bonds will be received. Bonds not deposited with the committees up to that date will not be entitled to share in the protection afforded by the committees at the sale or otherwise.

Dated New York, December 31, 1896.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
G. J. WETZLAR,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

Final Notice.

REORGANIZATION

of the

ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds,
Second Mortgage Income Bonds,
Capital Stock.

The undersigned committee, having purchased the property of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company under foreclosure, subject to confirmation by the Court, give notice that the above securities will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, 54 Wall Street, under the agreement and plan up to and including January 5, 1897, only on payment of the following penalties:

1 per cent. penalty on First Mortgage Bonds,
1 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds,
50 cents on each share of Stock.

In addition to the above penalties, holders of Stock and Second Mortgage Income Bonds, who wish to deposit their securities, will be required to pay their assessments as provided in the plan, in full at the time of deposit.

New York, December 23, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company.

In pursuance of the power conferred by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated December 10, 1895, I hereby give notice that said Agreement and Plan have been modified, and a copy of the modification filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By the modification Frederic P. Olcott, Calvin S. Brice, and George R. Sheldon are constituted a Reorganization Committee to carry out the Plan as amended.

Copies of the modification may be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall st., New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit are requested to present their certificates, to be stamped with an assent to the modification.

Dated New York, December 30, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers.

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

We hold and offer for sale the following choice

Investment Securities:

N. Y. CENT. & HUD. RIVER R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1903. REG.

N. Y. & HARLEM R. R. CO. Consolidated 7%s, due 1900. COUP. & REG.

WEST SHORE R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 4%s, due 2361. REG.

N. Y. & NORTHERN R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 5%s, due 1927. COUP.

ROME, WAT. & OGD. R. R. CO. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5%s, due 1922. COUP.

N. Y., LACK. & WEST'N R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1921. REG.

MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1914. COUP.

DEL. & HUDSON CANAL CO., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1917. COUP.

CHIC., R. I. & PAC. R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1917. REG.

CHIC. & NORTHW. R'WAY CO. Consolidated 7%s, due 1915. COUP.

MIL., L. S. & WEST. R'WAY CO. Consol. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1921. COUP.

CHESA. & OHIO R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. "Series A" 6%s, due 1908. COUP.

CHESA. & OHIO R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. Penin. Exten. 6%s, due 1911. COUP.

BALT. & POTOMAC R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1911. COUP.

CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'WAY CO. Ch. & Pac., Wt. Div., 1st Mtge. 5%s, due 1921. COUP.

CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'Y CO., H. & Dak. Div., 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1910. COUP.

CHIC., MIL. & ST. P. R'WAY CO., Southw. Div., 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1909. COUP.

CHIC., BUR. & QUINCY R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1903. COUP.

CHIC., ST. L. & NEW OR. R. R. CO. Con. Mtge. 5%s, due 1951. COUP.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO. Consol. Mtge. 6%s, due 1915. COUP.

NASH., CHAT. & ST. L. R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 7%s, due 1913. COUP.

INTER. & GT. NORTHERN R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1919. COUP.

ST. P. & SIOUX CITY R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6%s, due 1919. COUP.

LAKE SH. & MICH. SOUTHERN R'WAY CO. 2d Mtge. 7%s, due 1913. REG. & COUP.

Prices and particulars on Application.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

STOCKS,
GRAIN,
COTTON
INVESTMENTS.

OUR FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALED.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
359 BROADWAY,
1,270 BROADWAY.

T. E. WARD & CO.

Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 per cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered Bonds, viz.:

30 Bonds.

Nos. 658, 664, 983, 1047, 1156, 1174, 1362, 1854, 1900, 1904, 2112, 2194, 2478, 2496, 2553, 2769, 2971, 3043, 3117, 3450, 3645, 3706, 4134, 4216, 4403, 4582, 4606, 4847, 5100, 5270.

Said bonds are PAYABLE AT PAR on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New York, January 2, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL Station, Key West, Fla.—December 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.," to be opened January 5, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon January 5, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 1,500 tons of anthracite coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., or to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—There was but little business done on the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the few transactions made were at slight advances. These were confined solely to investment account, New York Biscuit and the cables advanced about 1 point, and tnese were the strongest features. Diamond Match was inactive, a few odd lots selling at a slight concession from Thursday's price.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices received as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	34½	35½	33	34
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	60	62	60	60½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	12½	14	12¼	14
Chi. Brew. & Malt pf	32½	35	32½	34
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50½	49	50½
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Chicago City Railway	213	215	210	215
Chicago Telephone	165	170	167	170
Diamond Match of Ill.	116	118½	116½	118
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	17½	18	17¾	18
Metropolitan Elevated	12	12½	12¼	12¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12½	14	12¼	14
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	33½	35	32½	34
New York Biscuit	50	51	49½	50
National Railway	185	187½	187	190
Street's W. S. Car Line	103	107	105	107
West Chicago St. R. R.	81	82	80½	81½

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99½	99	99¼
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106	109	106	109
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	101½	102½	102	102½
Chi. Gaslight & Coke 5s	92½	93	92½	93
Consumers' Gaslight 5s	83	84	83	84
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	68	70	68	70
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	55	58	57½	58
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	99	99¾	99	99¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102	104	102	103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	94	96	94	96
Chicago Edison 6s	115	116½	115	117

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 2, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	55	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	
103	111	1	American Express	110	110	110	110	+ ½
12¼	12½	340	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
111¼	111⅝	5,705	American Sugar Refs.	110⅞	111⅝	110⅞	111¼	+ ¼
100	100⅝	100	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	109⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	920	American Tobacco	78⅜	78¾	78½	78⅝	− ⅛
14⅞	14½	200	At., T. & S.F. all in. pd.	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
28⅜	23¾	2,025	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
11½	12	150	Bay State Gas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
70½	70¼	3,501	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	69½	70⅜	69½	70⅛	+ ⅝
74½	74⅜	1,700	Chicago Gas	73¾	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	+ ⅝
73⅜	73¾	4,336	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	800	Chicago & Northw.	102½	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	+1
66½	66⅝	1,870	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	66	66⅝	66	66⅜	+ ⅜
26½	27½	100	Ci., C., C. & St. Louis.	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
138	139	1,375	Consolidated Gas Co.	138	138	136½	137	−1½
116¾	118	492	Delaware & Hudson	115¾	116⅞	115¾	116⅞	+ ⅛
101½	102¼	130	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
15	15¼	100	Erie	15	15	15	15	
64¾	66	100	Erie 1st. & Tel.	65	65	65	65	
34	34⅛	6,780	General Electric	33	34⅛	33	34⅛	+1⅛
24½	25	100	Laclede Gas	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
151¾	152	100	Lake Shore	152	152	152	152	+ ¼
47	50	140	Long Island	47	47	47	47	+1
48⅜	48½	650	Louisville & Nashville	48⅜	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ⅛
88⅛	89½	710	Manhattan Con.	89⅜	89⅜	88¾	88⅝	+ ½
100	110¼	100	Metropolitan Traction	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	− ½
13¼	13⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼	
29	29½	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	300	Missouri Pacific	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
22½	23	20	National Lead Co.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
100	100½	105	New Jersey Central	100½	100¼	100½	100½	+ ½
4½	4⅝	1,201	North American	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	− ⅛
13¾	14¼	200	N. P., ctfs.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
32⅝	32¾	657	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	32¼	32⅜	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	200	Pacific Mail.	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	11,740	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅜
152	154	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	152	152	152	152	+ ¼
117¼	118⅛	100	R., W. & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	
34½	35½	8	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	
12	13	17	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	
46⅞	47¼	650	St. Paul & Omaha	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ½
10	10½	50	Standard R. & T.	10¼	10¼	10	10	
14½	15	150	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
26⅞	26¾	210	Southern Railway pf.	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
25	26½	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	9¼	105	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	200	Union Pacific, t. r.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
87⅝	90	500	United States Leather	9	9	9	9	+ ½
60¼	60¾	1,533	U. S. Leather pf.	61	61	60¼	60¼	
15¾	16	310	Wabash pf.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ¾
94	99	5	Wells-Fargo Express	97	97	97	97	
6	8½	100	Western Union Beef.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
83⅜	83⅞	333	Western Union Tel.	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	
6⅛	6⅞	4,910	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	6¼	6½	6	6¼	− ⅛
Sales		59,313						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
18,000 75
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 ..... 79⅝
37,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79⅞
6,000 ..... 79¾
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 43½
20,000 ..... 43¾
3,000 ..... 43⅝
11,000 ..... 43¾
500 ..... 43¾
6,000 ..... 43⅜
10,000 ..... 48½
7,000 ..... 43⅞
17,000 ..... 43½
Austin & N W 1st
10,000xi 82
Brooklyn Elev 1st
3,000 ..... 74⅜
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
12,000 ..... 105¾
Chi. B & Q cons 7s
9,000xl 115
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
10,000 100
5,000 ..... 100½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
17,000 111
Cin. Ham & Day 4½s
5,000xl 102
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
2,000 107
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
5,000xl 105½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 91
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
10,000s20F 99¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000 96
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 93¾
Louis & Nash 5s
5,000 97
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 95
Metropolitan Elev 2d
3,000 105
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
5,000xl 112¼
Mil & St P 7s gold
8,000xl 126
Minn & St L con 5s
2,000s15F 100
5,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 ..... 60¼
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
3,000 80
Nor Pac Ry prior-lien 4s
11,000 ..... 85⅞
2,000 86
500 86
500s5F 86½
500 86
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
10,000 ..... 52½
3,500 ..... 51⅞
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 46¼
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
4,000 ..... 32¾
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented, ex int
6,000b3 80
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
10,000 ..... 95¼
3,000 95
St L & S F 4s
5,000xl 63
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s
3,000s20F 97½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
8,000xl 55¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000xl 89
13,000 90
Standard R & T 6s
2,000 ..... 74¾
2,000 75
2,000 ..... 74½
Standard R & T inc
5,000 25
Union Pac 1st, 1896
2,000 103
Union Pac 6s, 1898
40,000 ..... 103¾
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
25,000xl 100
U S Leather Co 6s
3,000 ..... 111¾
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
15,000 70
5,000 ..... 70¼
3,000 ..... 70½
Wabash deb, Series B
5,000 23

Total sales $498,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1801		95½	C., H. V. & T. pf.	57		N. Y. & N. H.	177½	178½
3s, r., 1907		110¼	Com. Cable	156	172	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12
4s, c., 1907, xl		111	Consol. Coal	35	40	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		80
4s, r., 1925		120¼	Del., L. & W.	156½	159½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.		28
4s, c., 1925		120⅜	Den. & R. G.	11¾	13	N. Y., L. E. & W.	118	
5s, r., 1904		114	D. & R. G. pf.	43	45	N. Y., O. & W.	14¾	15
5s, c., 1904		114	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10	N. Y., S. & W.	9	10
Currency, 6s, 1898	102¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	30	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24½	25
Currency 6s, 1899	105¾	..	D., S. S. & A.	3½	5	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11	11¾
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102¼	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.		10	Nor. & West. pf., in. paid	16½	17¼
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	27	31	Ohio Southern		5
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	35	45	Ore. R. & N. v. cfs.	14	24
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	Gt. Northern pf.	118	123	Ore. R. & N. pf. v. cfs.	35½	38
Adams Express	150	160	Harlem	290		Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	14	15
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62	Homestake	35		Penn. Coal	310	
Am. Coal	111		Illinois Central	92		Peo., D. & E.	2	
Am. C. Oil	11½		Iowa Central	39		Peo., D. & E. pf.	4	8
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	26¾		Iowa Cent. pf.	7½		P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	14
Am. T. & C.	88		Joliet & Chicago	25		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	46	55
Am. Tobacco pf.	102		Kan. & Mich.	155		P., F. W. & C.	160	
Ann Arbor	4	6	Keokuk & Des M.	4	6	Quicksilver	1¼	1¾
Ann Arbor pf.	8¾	10¼	K. & D. M. pf.	2	3	Quicksilver pf.	1¼	1¾
At. & Pac.	22	23½	Keokuk & W.	13	15	Rens. & Sar.	181	
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	¼	½	Lacledé Gas	30	40	St. L. & S. F.	4½	5
Boston A. L. pf.	3		Lake Erie & W.	75	80	St. L. S. W. pf.	4	4¼
Brooklyn R. R.	103	6	Lake Erie & W. pf.	16¾	20	St. P. & Duluth	19	10
Bklyn. Un. Gas	18½	105	L. E. & W. pf.	68¾	80	St. P. & D. pf.	93	
Buff., R. & P.	85	19¾	L., N. A. & C.		25	St. P., M. & M.	112	116
B., R. & P. pf.	15	25	L., N. A. & C. pf.		80	St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Canada Southern	44	85	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Southern Ry pf.	65	65½
Canadian Pac.	55½	46	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Southern Ry.	9¼	9¾
Central Pac.	15	57	Man. Beach	5	10	Third Avenue	161	163
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	16	Md. Coal pf.	40	55	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chi. & Alton		16½	Mexican Central	7	9	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chi. & Alt. pf.	172		Mex. Nat. certfs.	8	11¼	U. P., D. & G.	2¼	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	40		Mich. Central	88	93	U. S. Express	40	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	50	Minn. & St. L.	18	19½	U. S. Rubber	24⅝	24⅞
Chicago G. W.	4½	101	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	73½	75	U. S. Rubber pf.	75	77
Chi. M. & St. P.	130¼	5⅛	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47	Wabash	6¼	6½
Chi. & N. W.	151½	132	Minn. Iron	53	55½	W. & L. E. pf.	27	30¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	153	Missouri Pac.	20½	22	Wis. Cent.	2	2½
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Morris & Essex.	163½	167½			
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	2		Nat. Lead pf.	85	87			
Col. F. & I.	23½	24½	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	14½			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	4¼	5	Nat. Starch	5	5			
Col., H. V. & T.	17¾	18	Nat. St. 1st pf.	55	63			
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25			
			New Cent. Coal	6	8			
			N. Y. Central	92	95			
			New England		45			

BANK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Revised for THE NEW YORK TIMES by P. J. Goodhart & Co., 38 Wall Street, New York.

	Par.	Capital.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
America	100	$1,500,000	January, 1897	7	315	330
American Exchange	100	5,000,000	November, 1897	3½	170	175
Bowery	25	250,000	January, 1897	6		
Butchers & Drovers'	25	300,000	January, 1897	4	125	140
Broadway	25	1,000,000	January, 1897	6	228	240
Central National	100	2,000,000	January, 1897	3½	125	135
Chase National	100	500,000	January, 1897	5		
Chatham	25	450,000	October, 1896	4	295	305
Chemical	100	300,000	January, 1897	25	4,000	4,500
City	100	1,000,000	November, 1896	3½	170	175
Citizens'	25	600,000	January, 1897	3½	125	140
Columbia	100	300,000	January, 1897	4		
Commerce	100	5,000,000	January, 1897	3	200	205
Continental	100	1,000,000	August, 1896	6	130	140
Corn Exchange	100	1,000,000	January, 1897	4	280	300
East River	25	250,000	January, 1897	4	125	
Eleventh Ward	25	100,000	January, 1897	4		
Fifth Avenue	100	100,000	January, 1897	25		
Fifth National	100	250,000	October, 1896	6½	2,800	
First National	100	500,000	September, 1896	25		
First National of S. I.	100	1,000,000	November, 1896	3	120	
Fourteenth Street	100	100,000	January, 1897	3		
Fourth National	100	3,200,000	January, 1897	3½	175	
Gallatin National	50	1,000,000	October, 1896	6	300	
Garfield National	100	200,000	August, 1896	3		
German American	75	750,000	November, 1896	5	350	
Germania	100	200,000	January, 1897	3	165	
Greenwich	25	200,000	August, 1896	5	315	340
Hanover	100	1,000,000	January, 1897	3		
Hide & Leather	100	500,000	August, 1896	3		
Hudson River	100	200,000	January, 1897	10	530	550
Importers & Traders'	100	1,500,000	January, 1897	4	140	160
Irving	50	500,000	January, 1897	5	170	
Leather Manufact.	100	600,000	August, 1896	3	205	220
Liberty National	100	500,000	January, 1897	5	215	240
Lincoln National	100	300,000	August, 1896	3	170	185
Manhattan	50	2,050,000	January, 1897	4	185	195
Market & Fulton	100	300,000	January, 1897	3	170	
Mechanics'	25	2,000,000	January, 1897	3½	132	140
Mechanics & Traders'	25	400,000	June, 1895	6	425	
Mercantile	100	1,000,000	July, 1894	3		
Merchants'	50	2,000,000	November, 1896	4	150	
Merchants' Exchange	50	600,000			190	
Metropolis	100	800,000	January, 1897	5	230	250
Mount Morris	100	250,000	August, 1896	3		
Nassau	100	500,000	October, 1896	3		
National Union	100	1,200,000	January, 1897	3	110	120
New Amsterdam	100	250,000	January, 1897	3		
New York	100	2,000,000	January, 1897	5	125	
New York County	100	200,000	January, 1897	4		
N. Y. National Ex.	100	300,000	August, 1896	3		
N. Y. Produce Ex.	100	1,000,000	October, 1896	3		
Ninth National	100	750,000	January, 1897	3	110	
Nineteenth Ward	100	100,000	January, 1897	3		
National Bank N. A.	70	700,000	January, 1897	3	120	
Oriental	25	300,000	January, 1897	3		
Pacific	50	422,700	January, 1897	5	125	
Park	100	2,000,000	August, 1896	2		

A SISTER'S AFFECTION.

Christopher Quinn Found after Twenty-five Years' Wandering.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 2.—A very pretty romance developed here recently, the characters in which are a battle-scarred veteran of the Soldiers' Home in this city, his sister, and his sweetheart, neither of whom he had seen for a quarter of a century until to-day.

At the breaking out of the civil war Christopher C. Quinn, son of a wealthy farmer and stock raiser in Lake County, this State, enlisted in Company B, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction during the first years of the war, rising from the ranks to the Captaincy of his company. In 1864, just before the Seventh Regiment was mustered out of service and the veterans and recruits transferred to the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Quinn was severely wounded in a hot skirmish with the enemy, and fell into the hands of the rebels, who sent him, with other prisoners, to Andersonville, and thence to Libby Prison. At Andersonville Capt. Quinn was a bunkmate of Col. I. F. Mack, editor of The Daily Register of this city.

At the close of the war Capt. Quinn returned to his home, but soon thereafter, becoming tired of the life of a civilian, he determined to enlist in the regular army. His father and mother were violently opposed to his enlistment, and offered him every inducement to remain at home, but despite all objections, he announced his intention of joining the regular army. His father became so incensed thereat, that he threatened to disinherit him, and when his son finally carried out his purpose, the old gentleman tore up his will and made another, in which he bequeathed his entire property to his daughter Mary, aged five or six, giving the mother, of course, a life interest in the estate.

Capt. Quinn was sent to Company B, Fourth Regiment, United States Army, stationed on the frontier, where he served the period of his enlistment. For a time after his discharge he was associated with prospectors in the gold fields of California, where he made several rich strikes and amassed a fortune, which he invested in timber lands in Oregon, from which, unfortunately, he realized very little, owing to the fact that fire devastated his forests. He then returned to his former occupation of prospector and miner, but ill-luck seemed to attend all his ventures, and after some years of futile search for gold he succumbed to physical infirmities, brought on by hardships and exposure, and became well nigh a physical wreck.

During his periods of prosperity and adversity he had not heard from his people nor they from him. Smarting under the cruel last words of his father, he had resolved never to acquaint him with his whereabouts or condition, and he had kept his resolve.

In June of last year, after wandering aimlessly about the country, he drifted to the Ohio State Soldiers and Sailors' Home in this city and was admitted there, being assigned a cot in the hospital. A few days ago his sister, Mary, now Mrs. Tinker of Painesville, Ohio, saw in the published statements of pensions granted to Ohio soldiers the name of Christopher C. Quinn of the Soldiers' Home in this city. She at once wrote to him, giving a portion of the family history and inquiring if he were her brother. He responded at once, and the result was the meeting here to-day between the long separated brother and sister. The meeting was extremely affecting. The sister threw herself into the arms of her lost brother, as he lay upon his cot in the hospital, and both wept for joy.

During the course of the conversation which ensued, Capt. Quinn, for the first time, learned that his father and mother had long since been dead, and that his sister was the sole heir to an estate worth $50,000. With a sister's affection and loyalty, Mrs. Tinker informed Capt. Quinn that despite his disinheritance by his father, she considered that he was as much entitled to the property as she, and that she intended to make an equal division of the entire estate between himself and her. While, of course, this was joyful news to the old veteran, his sister had in store for him some information, which, when she imparted it to him, intensified the feeling of great happiness which had come upon him. This information was to the effect that a lady to whom he had been engaged just prior to his enlistment in the regular army, and between whom and himself there had come an estrangement, was yet unmarried, and had for years, and up to the present time, been constantly and tenderly solicitous for his welfare, hoping against hope that he might yet be alive and return to his old home and friends.

After consultation, Surgeon in Chief Haynes of the Soldiers' Home, decided that Capt. Quinn was physically able to endure the journey to his sister's home, and he was taken in an ambulance to the train, and he and his sister left for their destination.

Mrs. Tinker, who still resides at the old homestead, is a widow, and her brother, for the present, will live with her.

BUSINESS FIRMS CHANGE.

Partnerships Dissolved and New Associations Made.

By mutual consent the firm of Wagar & Moore, grain brokers, of the Produce Exchange, has been dissolved. Mortimer H. Wagar takes the business on the Consolidated Exchange and Cary W. Moore and H. S. Miller, as Cary W. Moore & Co., will conduct a commission business on the Produce Exchange.

While H. Ramsdell Moore has been withdrawn from the firm of Eames & Moore, brokers, 30 Broad Street, the style of the firm has been continued.

The firm of Price, McCormick & Co., brokers, 72 Broadway, was dissolved with the ending of 1896. The new firm of the same name has the same partners, with George Crocker of San Francisco special partner.

Laurence Turnure, Jr., has withdrawn from the banking firm of Laurence Turnure & Co., 50 Wall Street.

Leonard Friedman & Co., tobacco, 203 Pearl Street, have taken Max Sondheim as a partner.

Additions to the firm of E. A. Willard & Co., teas, 132 Front Street, are E. A. Willard, Jr., and Robert R. Blood.

The partnership of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., brokers, 7 Wall Street, has expired by limitation, but the business will be continued under the same firm name by Abraham Rosenfeld, F. H. Cohn, C. C. Minzesheimer, and Edward Sallinger as general partners and Charles Minzesheimer special partner.

The firm of R. P. Wardwell & Co., iron, 6 Harrison Street, has been dissolved, but Richard P. Wardwell will conduct the business as R. P. Wardwell & Co.

GLEASON ALDERMEN ANGRY.

They Were Not Notified of a Meeting of the Board.

Aldermen McNulty, Kane, and Dowling of Long Island City were angry yesterday because the four anti-Gleason Aldermen—Geiser, Flannigan, Bowley, and Schmidt—held a meeting of the board at the City Hall and organized for the year by electing Alderman Schmidt President. Aldermen McNulty, Kane, and Dowling were in the City Hall at the time, but they were not notified of the meeting until it had been concluded.

Thomas Murphy was elected Clerk and George Maskiel Sergeant at Arms.

The four anti-Gleason men are Jeffersonians, and they will have the control of patronge this year.

New Police Station Opened.

The new Thirty-seventh Precinct Police Station, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, was formally opened, at noon yesterday, by Acting Captain Dennis J. Brennan. The only ceremony was the installation of Capt. Brennan, at 6 P. M., by Inspector McCullagh, who made a few brief remarks. Capt. Brennan then called the roll, and sent the men out on post. A number of floral pieces were sent to the Captain, one of which was a large horseshoe, bearing the inscription, "May your efforts be crowned with success, is the earnest wish of your friends." The new station house is in an old mansion house which was built about twenty-five years ago by Thomas Rae.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22½
Cotton, middling	7 3-16
Cuffee, No. 7, spot	.10¼
Flour, Minnesota patent	4.75
Lard, prime	4.07½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.24
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05
Tallow, prime	3 5-16
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	18.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅞
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.05
Steel rails	25.00

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 80@81c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 74c; No. 2 red, 91¾@94c; No. 2 corn, 23@23¼c; No. 2 oats, 16¾c; No. 2 rye, 38c; No. 2 barley, 34@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 75@76c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $7.62½@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $3.82½@$3.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $3.65@$3.90; dry salted, $4.25@$4.50; shoulders, (boxed,) $3.87½@$4; sugars, cutloaf, 5.26c; granulated, 4.63c; standard "A," 4.26c; linseed oil, raw, 29c; boiled, 31c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 36,544 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,784 bales; to France, 14,557 bales; to the Continent, 9,411 bales; coastwise, 7,059 bales; sales, 2,496 bales; spinners, 50 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net receipts, 84,295 bales; gross, 67,882 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 23,457 bales; to France, 14,850 bales; to the Continent, 21,498 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 11-16c; low middling, 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 587 bales; exports, coastwise, 284 bales; stock, 51,240 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 24,045 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,335 bales; to the Continent, 7,350 bales; coastwise, 18,487 bales; sales, 1,520 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 925 bales; sales, 132 bales, all spinners; stock, 17,146 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 8,687 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,265 bales; coastwise, 2,982 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net receipts, 9,863 bales; gross, 14,000 bales; shipments, 14,260 bales; spinners, 600 bales; sales, 14,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Holiday—Net and gross receipts, 6,197 bales; exports, coastwise, 773 bales; stock, 479,265 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Holiday—Net and gross receipts, 5,685 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,324 bales; stock, 192,527 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Holiday—Net receipts, 587 bales; gross, 1,921 bales; shipments, 3,176 bales; stock, 179,432 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 2.—Cotton—Holiday—Net and gross receipts, 2,535 bales; coastwise, 5,207 bales; stock, 39,398 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 1.—Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 2,007 bales; exports, coastwise, 125 bales.

FUTURES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Jan.	....@..	....@..	....@..	91¾@..
March	93¼@..	93¼@..	93 @..	93¼@..
May	89½@89⅝	90 @..	89¼@89⅜	90 @..
July	85⅛@85⅜	86¼@..	85¼@..	86¼@..
Corn—				
Jan.	29⅝@..	29⅝@..	29¼@..	29⅝@..
May	31¾@..	31¾@..	31⅝@..	31⅝@..
Oats—				
Jan.	....@..	....@..	....@..	22¼@..
Feb.	....@..	....@..	....@..	23 @..
May	....@..	....@..	....@..	23¾@..

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	80 @..	80¾@..	80 @..	80¾@..
May	83⅝@83¾	85 @..	83⅜@..	84⅝@..
July	79¼@79⅝	80⅝@80¾	79¼@..	80⅛@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	23⅛@..	23⅛@23¼	23⅛@..	23⅛@23¼
May	25⅝@..	25⅞@26	25⅝@..	25⅞@..
July	26⅜@..	26⅝@26¾	26⅛@26⅞	26⅜@26⅞
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	16⅝@..	16½@..	16¼@..	16⅝@..
May	19⅜@19¾	19⅞@..	19⅝@..	19¾@..
Mess pork, per bbl.—				
Jan.	$7.47½	$7.62½	$7.47½	$7.62½
May	7.80	7.92½	7.80	7.92½
Lard, per 100 lb.—				
Jan.	3.77½	3.82½	3.75	3.82½
May	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb.—				
Jan.	3.75	3.82½	3.75	3.82½
May	3.95	4.02½	3.95	4.02½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was strong and higher, advancing rather easily on light trading, closing at the highest prices of the morning at a net gain of 1¼@1¼c. On the curb the market advanced still further, with fairly active trade, May selling at 90@90⅝c, closing at 90⅛c.

Bradstreet's exports for the past week were 2,707,000 bushels, against 2,111,000 bushels the preceding week and 3,142,000 bushels the preceding year; total since July 1, 91,386,000 bushels; increase over preceding year, 27,074,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat for the week were 1,593,000 bushels, a decrease of 567,000 bushels from last week. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week were 1,040,000 bushels, an increase of 277,000 bushels compared with the preceding week; flour, 125,000 bbls; increase, 74,000 bbls. No. 2 red was quoted at 11c over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 90c; No. 1 hard, 8c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New York, 3¾c over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Wheat inaugurated the new year by scoring a sharp advance in price to-day. Receipts at Chicago were 29 cars, and 80,000 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 303 cars, against 398 cars on the corresponding day a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 8,000 bushels. Closing Continental cables were generally unchanged. Export clearances, mostly for two days, amounted to 415,098 bushels. May wheat opened from 83⅝ to 83¾, advanced to 85, closing at 84⅞, 1⅝c higher than Thursday. Cash wheat was strong, and 1¼c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 426,452 bushels; shipments, 63,539 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 158,783 bushels; shipments, 130,199 bushels. Add Naval Stores.

DULUTH, Jan. 2.—The wheat market was dull and lifeless to-day, but stronger nevertheless at 83¼c, dropped to 83¼c, and from there sold steadily upward to 84¼c, and closed at 84c. Close: Cash No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 78¾c; No. 3 Spring, 74½@75¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; May No. 1 Northern, 84c.

Corn.

The market for corn was almost a blank. Prices were a little better. The exports for the week, as reported by Bradstreet's, were 2,742,000 bushels, against 3,179,000 bushels the preceding week, and 872,000 bushels the preceding year; since July 1, 64,108 bushels, increase over the preceding year, 27,332 bushels. Primary receipts of corn were 3,124,000 bushels, a decrease of 452,000 bushels from the preceding week. Exports were 3,052,000 bushels from the Atlantic ports, an increase of 826,000 bushels. The future market closed at ⅛c net gain. On the curb the market was unchanged. Cash corn was inactive. No. 2 corn quoted at 29¾c, elevator; 8,000 bushels sold for export on private terms.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Corn was stronger. Shipments from both coasts for the week amounted to 2,656,000 bushels. Receipts today were 231 cars, and 5,000 bushels were taken from store. There were no Liverpool cables. Exports for two days amounted to 850,013 bushels. May corn opened at 25¾c, sold between 25⅝c and 25⅞@26c, closing at 25⅞, ⅛@⅜c higher than Thursday. Cash corn was steady, with the close nominally strong with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 487,637 bushels; shipments, 276,541 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 545,144 bushels; shipments, 800,013 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was nominal in futures, and not much better in cash. The market closed nominally at ⅛c to ¼c advance. Receipts of oats at Western points for the week were 2,627,000, bushels, a decrease of 388,000 bushels; exports, 978,000 bushels, an increase of 348,000 bushels. Cash oats were dull. Sales were 12,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 white, 26¾c, free on board, afloat; 10,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 29c to 30c, as to quality; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white clipped, at 22½c; No. 2 quoted at 22½c, elevator; No. 3, 20c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 20½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Prices for oats hardened in sympathy with the popular tone of the other markets. Little interest was shown. Receipts were 233 cars and 52,000 bushels were taken from store. Exports were 31,875 bushels. May oats closed ¼c higher. Cash oats were firm, with no essential alteration in price.

Flour.

The market was very dull, but held higher, prices being raised about 5c, which operated to check transactions. Total transactions were 5,050 pks, as follows: 750 bbls Winter patents, $5@$5.10; 500 bbls straights, $4.65@$4.75; 750 bbls fancy clears, $4.60; 2,000 bbls Spring patents, $4.85@$4.90; 450 bbls Spring clears, $3.90@$3.95.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market nominal. Car lots, State, 40@42c.....BARLEY—Market steady. Feeding quoted, 29c, cost, insurance, and freight to Buffalo, May; malting quoted 36@46c, as to quality....BUCKWHEAT—Market steady; quoted at 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State; sales, 3 cars, 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, 6,500 bushels, 35½c, last half of January. ....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; quoted at $1.30 for spot....RYE FLOUR—Steady; sales, 600 bbls, at $2.85@$3.10....CORNMEAL—Steady; sales, 500 bbls at $2.10; $1.95@$2.10 for kiln-dried....BAG MEAL—Dull; 75@78c for fine white and fine yellow; 60@62c for coarse.

BRAN—Dull; 40, 90, and 80 lb, 52½@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; sharps, 70@75c....RYE FEED—50@52½c; hominy chop, 50@52½c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1; oil meal, 97½c @$1.02½; city feed, 60@62½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Rye firmer. Receipts were 15 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 38c; No. 3 at 35½c. Sample sales were at 38@38½c for No. 2 and 35@36½c for No. 3. May sold at 42½@42¾c; January was nominally at 38½c.

Barley was quiet and steady. Receipts were 60 cars. The range was from 23c to 33c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Firm; dull. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10. BEEF—Steady. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $8@$9.50. BEEF HAMS — Firm at $18. PICKLED HOGS—Strong; 140-lb quoted at 5c; heavy to light, 4¾@5½c. CUTMEATS —Pickled bellies unchanged; quoted at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders firm at 4½c; pickled hams firm at 8¼@9c. TALLOW—Steady; quoted at 3 5-16@3½c. STEARINE—Quiet; lard, 4¼c; oleo, 4⅛c. LARD—Steady; sales, 500 tcs; prime steam, 4.07½c; closing firm at 4.10c; city, 3⅝@3¾c; refined steady; South America, 4.65c; Continent, 4.35c; compound, 4¼c; options closed at 4.20c, nominal, for January.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 60s; prime mess firm at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, seady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 38s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 27s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 27s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 27s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 26s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 27s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, dull at 27s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 51s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 19s.

COFFEE.

In the local street market there was very little business under way, and values were more or less nominal. Rio No. 7, on spot, was quoted at 10¾@10¾c for invoice lines, and No. 8, spot, invoices, quoted at 9¾c. There was a moderate demand for mild coffee, with market ruling steady and prices unchanged.

WOOL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Business in the wool market has been quiet during the week The imports of wool for the past fortnight have been as follows: From New South Wales, 13,952 bales; Queensland, 5,991 bales; Victoria, 18,011 bales; South Australia, 9,960 bales; West Australia, 678 bales; New Zealand, 3,219 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 13,726 bales; Russia, 804 bales; Persia, 563 bales; Singapore, 3,827 bales; France, 1,511 bales; elsewhere, 987 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

STOCK—Resin, 47,631 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,043 bbls; tar, 1,182 bbls. Resin firm at $1.75 and spirits of turpentine quiet but steady at 26¾c for regulars and 27½@27½c for machine-made barrels. Tar and pitch steady. Tar, regulars, quoted at $1.75 @$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50, and pitch, $1.80 @$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 24½c; irregular, 24c. Crude turpentine dull; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80. Tar quiet at $1.

SUGAR.

The London market is steady on cane, with only light offerings, generally quoted at 11s 3d, and fair refining 9s 9d. Beet quiet, with prices fully maintained at some advance; present month quoted at 9s 2½d and next month at 9s 3¾d. The local market was steady in tone, with prices, however, unchanged, but refiners are willing to buy at quotations. Refined was fairly active, with hards unchanged and granulated quoted at 4⅜c, but Nos. 14 and 15 were advanced 1-16c and other soft grades were advanced ⅛c. The highest price on centrifugal sugar during 1896 was 4⅝c in April and the lowest 3c in September and October. The highest price on granulated sugar for the year was 5⅛c in April and the lowest 4½c in March.

OILS.

There was practically no business transacted in cottonseed oil. The market developed some weakness owing to the lack of support, although prices remain about as before. Charles B. Tainter & Co. report as follows: "There is little or no change to report in quotations, and the week ends very much the same as the preceding one. Sales are moderate, though encouraging, from the fact that some business has been done for export, although at inside figures. Some Atlantic State prime crude have sold at 16c loose, free on board, mills, but only a few tanks, and there is not much offering. Refined oils are firmly held, and views generally favor better values later on, though there be little legitimate reason to base such hopes upon from the immediate outlook."

HAY AND STRAW.

Demand shows no improvement, but feeling is somewhat firmer, especially for the best grades of both hay and straw. Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75@77½c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@72½c; do, clover and mixed, 50@65c; do, shipping, 50@55c; do, salt, 40@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 35@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

BEEVES.—Receipts, 21 cars, or 338 head—18 cars for export, alive, and 3 cars for slaughterers. No trading of importance. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef in moderate demand and steady at 6¾@8¼c per lb. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted, American steers at 10@11c, dressed weight; American sheep at 8½@9¼c, dressed weight.

CALVES.—Receipts, 6 head. Trade very limited, but feeling steady. Ordinary to good veals sold at $5.50@$7 per 100 lb; no prime offered. Grassers nominal and no Westerns on sale. Dressed calves slow at 8@11c for city-dressed veals; 7@10c for country dressed, 5@6¾c for little calves, and 5@6¼c for dressed barnyard and fed calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, none, but 30½ cars were held over yesterday. The stock moved a little more freely, but the prices were not quotably higher. Poor to choice sheep sold at $2.12½@$4 per hundred lb; medium to extra prime lambs at $4.75@$5.62½, a car of Canadian lambs at $5.25. Dressed mutton slow at 5@7½c per lb, dressed lambs quiet at 8@9½c.

HOGS.—Receipts, 25 cars, or 4,150 head, all for slaughterers. A deckload was held over Friday. Feeling steady, and good heavy to light hogs were quoted at $3.60@$4; pigs at $3.90@$4.30, and a deck of Western pigs sold at $3.90. Country-dressed weak at 4@6½c per lb for extreme weights.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...7:26	Sun sets...4:43
Moon rises...8:09	

HIGH WATER JAN. 3.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:19 A. M.	7:45 A. M.	9:34 A. M.
7:43 P. M.	8:09 P. M.	9:58 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Aurania	Liverpool	Dec. 26
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 29
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 30
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 26
Matteawan	Avonmouth	Dec. 20
Megantic	London	Dec. 17
Mohican	Swansea	Dec. 19
Olympia	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 26
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Dec. 27
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
St. Irene	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 26
Yumuri	Havana	Dec. 30

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Furnessia	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Georgic	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Port Philip	Gibraltar	Dec. 21
Seguranca	Havana	Dec. 31
Stuttgart	Bremen	Dec. 23

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 22
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 30
Manitoba	London	Dec. 24
Obdam	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
Southwark	Antwerp	Dec. 26

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Lady Palma	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Michigan	London	Dec. 24
Orizaba	Havana	Jan. 2
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Trinidad	Bermuda	Jan. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Aller	Jan. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andes	Jan. 5	Halifax	24 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 5	Aux Cayes	24 State St.
Iroquois	Jan. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Columbia	Jan. 6	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Jan. 6	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Yumuri	Jan. 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Jan. 7	Laguayra	135 Front St.
Clive	Jan. 7	N'ples, G'a.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trinidad	Jan. 9	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Jan. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 14	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Amsterdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Jan. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10, E. R.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Saturday, Jan. 2.

SS Roanoke, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Mortlake, (Br.,) Foster, Pernambuco Dec. 5, Macelo 11th, St. Lucia 23d, with sugar to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Ville de St. Nazaire, (Fr.,) Sayueneau, Point a Pitre Dec. 16, St. John 18th, Ponce 19th, Mayaguez 20th, San Domingo 21st, Sanchez 22d, Porto Plata 23d, and Port au Prince 26th, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M. to-day.

Ship Strathgryfe, (of Greenock,) Ritchie, Cape Town, 48 days, in ballast to G. Heye.

SS Pawnee, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) Lonn, Progreso Dec. 23, with mdse. to J. A. Medina & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Ford, Rio de Janeiro Dec. 11, Bahia 16th, and St. Lucia Dec. 26, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

Ship Philomene, (of Liverpool,) Haswell, from Rio de Janeiro, 60 days,) in ballast to Charles P. Sumner & Co.

Bark Adele, (Ger.,) Langhoop, Barbados, 33 days, in ballast to C. Tobias.

Sailed.

SS La Bretagne for Havre; Adirondack, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.; Patria, for Marseilles; Veendam, for Rotterdam; Vigilancia, for Savana and Mexican ports; Campania, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Massachusetts, for London; El Negre, for New Orleans; Lampasas, for West and Galveston; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Prussia, for Hamburg; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from Cuxhaven for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York Dec. 20 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Badsworth, (Br.,) Capt. Fox, sld. from Pernambuco for New York Dec. 23.

SS Nekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Dec. 30.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, sld. from Palermo for New York Dec. 31.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Finsbury, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Lord Gough, (Br.,) Capt. Cromble, sld. from Dantsic for New York yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Von der Zee, from New York Dec. 19, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 31.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Luneschloss, from New York Dec. 16, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New York Dec. 16, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, from New York Dec. 15, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Capt. MacGregor, from New York Dec. 9, via Philadelphia, arr. at Lynn yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York Dec. 22, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bruinsma, for New York, sld. from Amsterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Southampeon to-day and passed Hurst Castle at 1:25 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 11 A. M. yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Rhode, New York, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tower Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, New York for Ipswich, passed Prawle Point to-day.

To Pay the Depositors.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—The recent failure of the banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. of Hollidaysburg will result in many sensational suits in court. To-day it was made public that the strong box or casket containing the securities and title papers of the estate of the late Judge James Gardner, the senior partner in the bank, had been impounded in the Blair County Court, to help pay the claims of the depositors. This box is said to hold $100,000 worth of United States bonds, a sum sufficient to pay one-third of the bank's indebtedness. It will be opened in court on Monday by Judge John M. Bailey of Huntingdon County in the presence of District Attorney Hammond and the many depositors.

Features of the Purim Ball.

The thirty-sixth annual entertainment of the Purim Association will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday, Jan. 19, the proceeds being devoted to the Mount Sinai Hospital. The Directors announce this year a fancy dress masked ball, and expect it to be the most successful, financially and socially, ever given by the association. The sale of the boxes already amounts to over $13,000.

An original feature of the ball will be a series of ten operatic tableaus, arranged by William Parry, stage manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, called "An Impresario's Dream," in which incidents from the works of the great operatic composers will be illustrated by 350 people in costume, the whole concluding with a procession of all characters and carnival scenes, including the ballet of the confetti and comic quadrille.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 9, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSAT

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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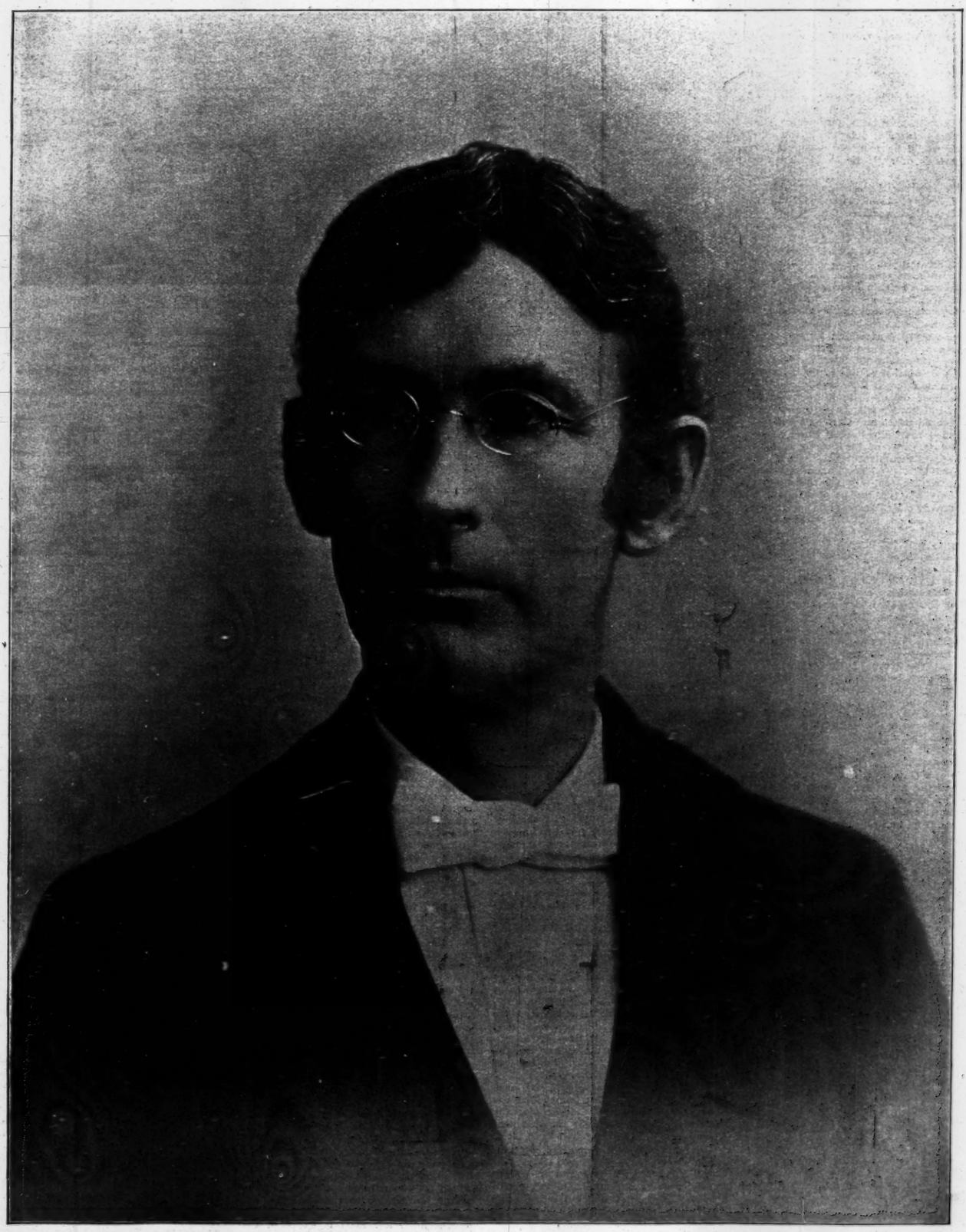


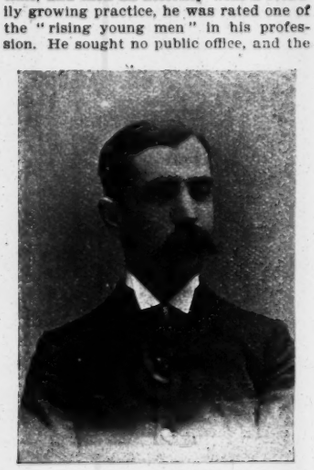
THE HON. FRANK S. BLACK,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

FRANK S. BLACK.

THAT Frank S. Black was to be the successor of Levi P. Morton as Governor of New York was settled a few minutes before 11 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 26. Two hours before that time he was simply the "favorite son" of his Congressional district, which had in the State Convention a total of 23 votes. Scattering votes from counties which were not committed to the leading candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination brought Mr. Black up to seventh place in a field of eleven who were after the nomination. The Republican State Convention was apparently at sea. None of the delegates could predict what was to be the outcome. Ex-Senator Platt could have been the candidate if he had so chosen. He refused. A half-dozen Republicans, each with a record in public life that far antedated Mr. Black's, and each with a greater following in the convention, were quivering with the hope that the bolt might strike their lightning rods, which had been lifted toward the stormcloud during the days that it had been gathering. The average spectator or delegate in the convention would have tossed a copper for the chances of any one as against the others.

Political history of this State has seldom, if ever, been made more rapidly than in the thirty minutes succeeding the hour of 10 o'clock, when the convention met to continue the balloting which had begun the night before. That history has never been fully written. Its details are not known to more than five men. Those who do know refrain from making them public. But this much is known to those who were there watching the movements on the checkerboard of politics. A conference was held at which leaders from all parts of the State were present. They narrowed the aspirants down to two men —Frank S. Black and Benjamin B. Odell, a Representative in Congress whose district almost adjoins the one represented by Mr. Black. A majority of the conferees favored Odell, and they had so nearly decided upon him that word was telegraphed to some of his friends and he was generally congratulated as the coming candidate. Suddenly a change was made. Within ten minutes the experts who were playing the game of politics determined on Mr. Black, and, like checker players, at one move they pushed him full across the board, jumping the other aspirants and landing him in the king row. After the mysterious developments which resulted in a declaration by ex-Senator Platt that he favored Black, Mr. Black had nothing but the formalities of making a campaign between himself and the Gubernatorial chair. When the signal was given the delegates flocked to his support. With an almost unanimous voice they spoke the word which put his name at the head of the ticket. The sound-money issue, with the political conditions among Democrats in this State, did the rest. It was as morally certain at 10 o'clock on Aug. 26 that Mr. Black was to succeed Gov. Morton as it was on the night of Nov. 3, when his plurality of more than 200,000 votes had been counted.

The new Governor five years ago was a practicing attorney in Troy, who took no more active part in politics than to vote and occasionally make a campaign speech. If he had any idea of a career in public life, his closest friends did not know it. He had lived in Troy a dozen years or thereabout. Born in Maine, a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of '75, a newspaper man for a time, and then an attorney with a steadily growing practice, he was rated one of the "rising young men" in his profession. He sought no public office, and the conditions of local politics were such that none sought him.



W. M. Griffith,
Private Secretary to Gov. Black.

A story is told in Troy that one day Mr. Black, as attorney, was appointed receiver for a business concern with large interests, and under the political system then existing in Rensselaer County his place could be made of advantage politically. It is doubtful if he knew its value in this respect, but one day he woke up to find that the reigning politicians had so combined business with politics, or vice versa, that his services as receiver were dispensed with, and a man in sympathy with what was then known as the "Murphy machine" had been substituted in his place.

Shortly he probed to the bottom of the case, and, indignant, he thumped the desk at which he sat and said to his associate: "This political machine has been interfering with my business. Now I'm going into politics."

From that day until he was elected to Congress two years ago he pursued the "Murphy machine" with tireless vigor and unrelenting zeal. He was the leader when the people overthrew it.

A legislative committee investigated charges of fraud in the ballot in Rensselaer County three years ago. Mr. Black was its counsel, and it was in this capacity that he began to make good his word to "go into politics." After the investigation he went further into politics by championing a new police bill for Troy, which was aimed directly at the existing political conditions there. Next came the election riot in which "Bat" Shea killed Robert Ross, and it was in the events which followed this tragedy that Mr. Black attained a prominence speedily. Public sentiment was wide awake. Two days after the bloody election day the people were organizing a "Committee of Safety." Threats were in the air on one side and fierce determination on the other. The most determined man in the town was Mr. Black. Sitting in his office, on the day following the murder, Mr. Black said: "The people of this town will not tolerate this sort of politics any longer. They saw what it leads to yesterday. To-morrow or to-night we are going to organize a committee, and very properly we are going to call it a Committee of Safety. We may have a long fight and a hard one, but we are going to end this sort of politics in this town just as surely as the sun rises and sets." Mr. Black was Chairman of the Committee of Safety. His first case in criminal practice was the prosecution of "Bat" Shea. At the next Congressional election he was the candidate of the Republicans, and was elected.

Gov. Black is tall, thin, and angular. He has a strong under jaw. He rides a bicycle. He cares little for social prominence. He speaks in short, jerky sentences. He is not a "clubman." His health is robust. In his boyhood he worked on a farm.

At Dartmouth he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He has read many books. He prefers history to poetry. Unless the occasion demands something else, he wears a short sack coat. Gold-bowed spectacles add to his naturally serious face. He is forty-three years old. He has kept out of the factional quarrels of his party. Practical politicians who know him make few predictions as to his policy. They sum up his virtues and vices in politics with the assertion: "He sticks to his friends." They say he would shine brighter in the military than in the diplomatic service.

Those who look to the social side of the new administration have their eyes bent toward the mansion to be occupied by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and his wife. With ample means, a taste for this side of life, and an official station which will afford leisure, the new Lieutenant Governor promises to maintain a semi-official social round of gayety that is counted on to adorn the administration. In many things Mr. Woodruff is the very antipodes of Mr. Black. There are no angles in his make-up. When he joined the throng of politicians at Saratoga five days before he was nominated, he waged his campaign from dusk to midnight in full evening dress, and the wonder of it was among the practical politicians that the "farmer" vote from up the State did not revolt at the innovation.

Mr. Woodruff is five years younger than Mr. Black. He is bounded by curves. He is fond of his club, and holds membership in enough to rate him as one of the leading clubmen of the City of Brooklyn, where he lives, or even of the Greater New York. He is a familiar figure at the Brooklyn, the Montauk, Union League, Manufacturers', Republican, Logan, Riding and Driving, Crescent, Athletic, and Dyker Meadow Golf Clubs, being a member of all. He, too, rides a bicycle, and is a member of the League of American Wheelmen.

The official duties of the Lieutenant Governor are to those of the Governor about what those of the Vice President are to the President of the United States. By comparison the Vice President is the more of a figurehead, for Lieutenant Governors are ex-officio members of some boards and commissions. But when the Governor is in the Executive Chamber, as for that matter in the State, the duties of Lieutenant Governors are not overarduous.

Albany boasts a social circle that has existed since Colonial days. Through successive generations it has maintained a certain dignified exclusiveness that is a source of pride and a constant delight to those who are within that circle. Administrations come and go. Politicians are born, are sent to Albany, graduate to the National capital with never a bid to enter, and still the charmed circle exists and pays no heed to the official circle. But sometimes there comes an official set which is bidden to join the descendants of the burghers over the tea cups, and there is a season whose brilliance is unusual. Such a season is expected this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff go to Albany reputed among the best entertainers of the City of Churches. The new Lieutenant Governor has been quoted as one who favors "dinner parties five nights in the week," and his preparations for residence in Albany have brought joy to the diners-out among the office holders.

INTERIOR OF THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER AT ALBANY.

It is a hundred years since Albany was made the seat of government for New York State. Prior to 1797 the capital had been at Kingston. During the century three structures have served as the business place of the Chief Executive. The first was on South Broadway—a building of which the oldest inhabitants have little recollection. After this came the old Capitol, which stood not far from the present Capitol, and, lastly, the new structure, which is not yet completed.

The old building on Broadway was called the "Stadt Huis." It was at the corner of Hudson Street, and it answered the purposes of the Government until the second was built in 1806. This stood in the little Capitol Park, just east of the present building, and was occupied by Governors and Legislatures until 1879, when the officials moved to the costly pile of stone which crowns Capitol Hill.

The Governor's office is on the second floor, at the southeast corner of the building. A very democratic place it is. The Governor's desk at which the general business is transacted is in a large reception room, which is open for the inspection of visitors daily. It is a room of ample proportions, 60 feet long by 40 feet in width. The walls are wainscoted with mahogany to a height of 15 feet. Spanish leather hangings cover the walls from this to the ceiling. Portraits of some of New York's Governors, George Clinton, Seward, Morgan, Fish, Buck, and Flower, with full-length paintings of Washington and of Lafayette, adorn its walls.

It was to this room that Frank S. Black went one morning less than three years ago when the Committee of Safety of Troy asked for special action by the Chief Executive in the prosecution of the murderer of Robert Ross. On that occasion Mr. Black was politely shown out of the chamber. He was denied a hearing. For the next two years he will give the hearings himself if such occasions arise.

In this chamber the official inauguration receptions are held. Here the bills are signed. It is here that public hearings are given, if given at all, by Governors, on matters pending. It was in this room that the Mayors of a score or more of cities gathered last year in response to Mayor Thacher's invitation to protest against the Raines bill. It is here that pardons are granted, and it is here that office hunters may find the Governor and pour out their requests. But it is not in this room that the really influential politicians, those who are sometimes rated "the power behind the throne," wield their sceptres over Governors. There are rooms in the rear. They are reached through a small swinging door, hardly to be detected in the wainscoting. Through this a few are allowed to pass. Behind this door are such

[Continued on Page 4.]

THE MILITARY STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S DESK IN THE SENATE.

[Continued from Page 2.]

conferences as the interested parties may not care to conduct under public inspection.

On rare occasions the Governor's staff, in gold lace and with jewel-hilted swords, assembles to give military dignity to the goings or comings of the Chief Executive. In this chamber and at a few State functions of a social nature, the chief official duties of the staff as a body are performed.

The "legislative halls," the meeting places of the Senate and Assembly, are on the third floor of the Capitol. The Senate Chamber is finished with a magnificence that paid little regard to expense. Costly onyx, Sienna marbles, rich colorings, a frieze of gold, luxurious upholstery, stained glass, carvings, and heavy carpets contribute to the chamber. Its architect was H. H. Richardson of Boston.

When the legislators have not been in evidence the Assembly Chamber is said to resemble a church. Its arches are supported by four gigantic pillars of Tennessee marble. It is less lavish in its luxury of finish, less fantastic in its decorative effects than the Senate Chamber. It has several times been remodeled, but in its large proportions, its substantial details, it has much of the magnificence which was planned by its architect a quarter of a century ago.

It would dazzle the eyes of the legislators who made laws in the old Stadt Huis a hundred years ago.

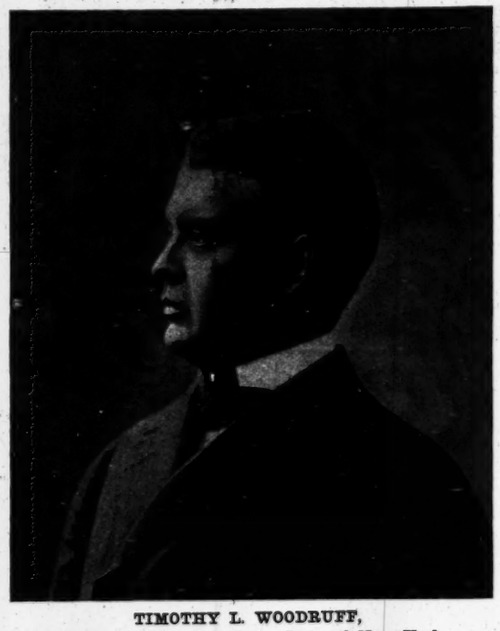
It is interesting to New Yorkers, and the fact may have especial interest for Gov. Black, that the room of the Chief Executive of this State may fairly be classed as a preparatory training for a place on a Presidential ticket.

Twenty-eight Presidential elections have been held in this country. In more than half of them there has been a candidate for President or Vice President who has been Governor of this State. The exit from the Executive Chamber has led directly to the entrance of a National Convention. In some instances, it is true, the place on the National ticket has come first, as with Gov. Morton, who was Vice President before he was Governor.

At the first Presidential election in 1789, when Washington was chosen, George Clinton, who was elected Governor in 1777, received three Electoral votes for President and John Jay, who subsequently became Governor, received nine.

In the election of 1792 George Clinton had 50 Electoral votes, and 1796 he had 7 and John Jay 5. In the election of 1800 John Jay had 1. In 1804 George Clinton was elected Vice President, with Thomas Jefferson, and in 1808 he was again elected with Madison. In 1812 De Witt Clinton, who in 1817 became Governor, was the Federalist candidate for President, and received 89 Electoral votes.

In 1816 Daniel D. Tompkins, who had been Governor of New York since 1807, was elected Vice President with Monroe. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1832 Martin Van Buren, who had been elected Governor of New York in 1828 and resigned to become Secretary of State, was a Vice Presidential candidate. He was elected with Andrew Jackson. In 1836 Van Buren was elected President, and in 1840 he was the Democratic candidate and was defeated by Harrison. Again in 1848 Van Buren was the candidate of the Free Soil Party. In 1868 Horatio Seymour, who had been elected Governor of New York in 1852, was the Presidential candidate against Gen. Grant. In 1876 Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected Governor of New York in 1874, was the Democratic candidate for President against Hayes. In 1884 Grover Cleveland, who had been elected Governor in 1882, was elected President. He was the candidate again in 1888, and in that year Levi P. Morton, who has since been Governor, was chosen Vice President. In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was again elected. Many other Governors of New York have been considered in the Presidential race up to the date of the National Convention. Among them Hill and Morton in recent days.



TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

Gov. Black chose C. Whitney Tillinghast, second, as his chief of staff. Politicians regarded this act as an evidence of independence. The regular Republican organization had indorsed another man. This illustrated to the politicians Gov. Black's characteristic of "sticking to his friends." Tillinghast was one of the Troy Committee of Safety, and on the morning after Robert Ross was killed he went with Mr. Black from Troy to Albany when the first steps toward the prosecution of Shea were taken. Tillinghast had been a Lieutenant of a company of the National Guard, but had retired. He saw active service in the West Albany riots in 1877, and at the Buffalo strike in 1893. He is said to be as much of a fighter as Gov. Black, although he does not look it. For some of the positions on his staff, which are considered by National Guardsmen of the most importance, Gov. Black has retained the men whom Gov. Morton selected two years ago. The staff is composed of these officers: Inspector General—E. M. Hoffman of Elmira; Inspector General of Rifle Practice—William Kirby of Auburn; Surgeon General—M. O. Terry of Utica; Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance—Benjamin Flagler of New York; Commissary General of Subsistence—Henry T. Noyes of Rochester; Chief of Artillery—Howard Carroll; Paymaster General—Warren M. Healey of New York; Quartermaster General—W. H. Hughes of Gloversville; Judge Advocate General—Stillman F. Kneeland of Brooklyn; Aides, with the rank of Colonel—Henry W. Sackett, H. B. Moore, Jr., John F. Doyle, Jr., Edward E. Britton, A. J. Meyer, Fred C. Ham, and Herbert L. Satterlee.

Gens. Terry, Flagler, Carroll, and Noyes and Col. Satterlee were members of Gov. Morton's staff. Gov. Black first selected Frederick P. Morris of Flushing for Paymaster General. Mr. Morris's record as a National Guardsman was not a clean one, and he relieved Gov. Black of any embarrassment by declining to take the position. Mr. Healey had been named as one of the Aides. The Governor raised his rank from Colonel to General, and gave to him the place first assigned to Morris.

LUTHER B. LITTLE.

THE GIRAFFE'S NECK.

Like most of the large game in Africa, writes Mr. F. E. Beddard, F. R. S., in Knowledge, the giraffe's days are probably numbered. The advance of civilization, so gratifying to the philanthropist and the trader, is a matter of abhorrence to the naturalist. We have seen in the last few years the practical disappearance of the quagga, the next to disappearance of the white rhinoceros; and all these great beasts are now retiring further and further away from contact with colonists, the retirement being naturally accompanied by diminished numbers. Yet the giraffe is stated to be well equipped for the battle of life by those who have studied it in Africa. To us it seems a somewhat ungainly beast, with an unnecessary length of neck and forelimb. The ungainliness is, perhaps, tempered by the beautifully conspicuous spots. Unlike the stag in the fable, the giraffe can trust to its beauty spots as much as to what might be considered the more useful features of its organization. Like the individual who was unable to see the wood for its trees, an eminent observer is stated to have been quite near to a giraffe and unable to detect it on account of its spots; the dappled appearance due to these suggesting a broken stream of sunlight falling upon a withered tree trunk, the tree trunk being clearly the animal's stout neck. A recent traveler in Africa, Mr. Scott Elliot, makes an ingenious suggestion about the giraffe's neck which we have not seen put forward elsewhere. It is commonly held that this disproportionate part of the body is important to the creature as a natural ladder whereby to reach the tender twigs of a tree inaccessible to the common herd of bush-living ruminants; but Mr. Elliot points out with some acuteness that in the grass-covered plains of eastern tropical Africa, with scattered trees, there are other beasts with long necks which do not depend upon the trees for their nourishment; there is, for instance, the ostrich, longest necked of birds.

By means of this long neck the giraffe can take a wide survey of his environment, and perhaps detect a lion or pard with prying head in time to retire with success—"what time she lifteth herself upon high and scorneth the horse and its rider." The giraffe, in fact, is fairly fleet, though its progress is not elegant, having, indeed, been compared to that of a frog. The neck, which was so inconvenient a feature in conveying the animal to the Zoological Gardens, is apparently, so far as giraffes are concerned, quite a recent acquisition. It is true that extinct forms of giraffe, differing only specifically from the animal which we are considering, formerly existed in Asia, and even in Europe, so that the diminution of giraffes is not a thing of yesterday; but the earlier creatures which have been referred to this group of hoofed animals had comparatively short necks. The Samotherium and Helladotherium, whose habitats are recorded in their names, were giraffes to all intents and purposes, but with necks on the plan of the ordinary ungulate. It may be that in this lengthening of neck we can trace the gradual change from a browsing, plain-living animal to the present bush-frequenting camelopard.

AN ESTRAY.

Well we know, not ever here is a footing
for thy dream:
Thou art sick for horse and spear beside
an ancient stream;

For the hearth smoke in the wild, and
the herdboy's stave;
For a beauty far exiled, and belief within
her grave.

While another sky and ground orb thy
strange remembering,
And no world of mortal bound is the
master of thy wing,

Dost thou yet thy fate forgive, that the
godhead in thy breast
Has this life at least to live as a force
in rhythmic rest,

As a seed that bides the hour of obscureness and decay,
Being troth of flower to flower down the
long generic day?

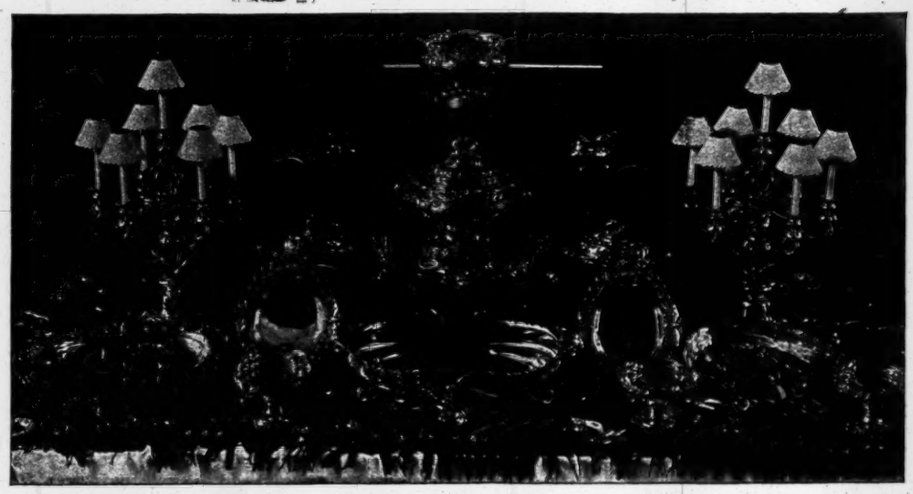
Child whom elder airs infold, who hast
greatness to maintain
Where heroic hap of old may return and
shine again,

Oft as stirs across thy heart the too familiar light,
How thy mother's pulses start at the
token quick and slight!

Lest captivity be o'er, lest thou glide
away, and so
From our tents of Nevermore strike the
trail of Long Ago.

—LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY in the January Bookman.

THE SPEAKER'S DESK IN THE ASSEMBLY.



SILVER SERVICE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE ARMORED CRUISER BROOKLYN.

AFTER the United States Government had determined to name one of its new cruisers Brooklyn, many of the prominent men of the City of Brooklyn, following the example of men of other cities after which war vessels had been named, determined to present the vessel with a silver service. A committee was at once organized, money was raised, bids were received, a contract awarded, and now the service is ready for presentation to the cruiser. The presentation will be made as soon as the Brooklyn comes to this port.

The service, which consists of 339 pieces, weighs about 225 pounds, and cost in round figures $8,600. It is the product of the Alvin Manufacturing Company, a corporation formed by Brooklyn men, with works at Sag Harbor, L. I.

The main pieces are a great fruit, or flower, dish, for a centrepiece; two candelabra, each bearing seven beautifully wrought arms; a soup tureen, a salad bowl, a punch bowl, and vegetable, meat, and entrée dishes. In addition to these are fish and fruit dishes and two dozen of each of the small pieces, including the different kinds of forks, spoons, knives, butter plates and spreaders, and salt cellars. Many of the pieces are gold-lined.

The service as a whole will compare favorably with any that has been presented to a war vessel, and of it Brooklynites may always be proud, as it is a fine and attractive example of the highest art of the silversmith.

The decorations on the service are very beautiful. They are done in repoussé, after the French method, and in solid figures, which are either individual or in part relief. The repoussé work is mainly in a beautiful rococo scroll, the figurework in eagles and dolphins. In addition to these, each of the large pieces bears an engraved picture of the cruiser Brooklyn and of the old line-of-battle ship Brooklyn, of many years ago. On each piece, large and small alike, the seal of the City of Brooklyn has been stamped, and on the large pieces the coat of arms of the State of New York and American eagles—the latter to represent the Nation.

Each of the large pieces bears the inscription: "To the cruiser Brooklyn from the citizens of Brooklyn, 1896."

The warship Brooklyn, technically known as Armored Cruiser No. 3, in many respects is similar to the Maine and the New York, but her offensive powers are much greater than those of either of the others. The Brooklyn carries eight eight-inch rifles in her main battery and twelve five-inch rifles, all being of the rapid-fire type, while the New York carries but six eight-inch rifles and twelve four-inch rifles in her main battery, and in her secondary battery has fewer six-pounders by four than the Brooklyn.

The contract price for the Brooklyn was $2,986,000. She was built by the Cramps at their shipyard on the Delaware, and was launched Oct. 2, 1895. She was christened by Miss Ida May Schieren, daughter of Charles A. Schieren, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn, who, with a distinguished party of Brooklynites, went from their city for the christening exercises.

The Brooklyn is a twin-screw armored cruiser of 9,271 tons' displacement. On the load water line her length is 400.5 feet; beam, extreme, 64.68 feet; draught, normal, 24 feet; indicated horse power, 16,000; coal capacity, 1,753 tons, and speed capacity above 20 knots per hour. The ship's hull is of steel. The vitals are protected by an armor belt of three-inch Harveyized steel, which extends the length of the machinery and boiler space. Above this belt is a protective steel deck six inches in thickness. It slopes upward from the water's edge, and is judged to be sufficiently thick to deflect missiles from any except the highest-powered guns.

Having been built after the New York had been completed, the model of the New York was improved upon, and the Brooklyn is supposed to be a superior vessel in many respects. A striking feature of the Brooklyn is her "tumble-home" build. That type of hull was a common one in the early days of American naval architecture, and was exemplified in the frigate Constitution, and vessels of her class. It was a type that insured stability in a battle with the elements. By the "tumble-home" type is meant a ship that is broader on her lower decks than on her upper ones—a ship that has more beam at her waterline than at any point above it.

The Brooklyn's guns are all mounted so that the best service can be obtained from them, and their gunners are protected by armor shields that reduce the danger to a minimum. It is expected that she will give a good account of herself if she is ever called upon to meet an enemy, as besides her guns she has a powerfully strengthened ram bow and torpedo tubes. Her guns in the turrets in her centre line have a train of 310 degrees; those in the side turrets, to fire from right ahead to right astern, or a train through an arc of 180 degrees each. Her main projectile is a steel shell weighing 250 pounds.

Among those to whose civic pride and to whose desire to recognize the compliment that was paid to Brooklyn by the naming of the war vessel after it, and who helped to raise the fund for the purchase of the silver service are former Mayor Charles A. Schieren, William Berri, Felix Campbell, George A. Price, Abraham Abraham, George W. Chauncey, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, N. Townsend Thayer, Gen. William C. Wallace, Edward M. Shepard, St. Clair McKelway, and A. Augustus Healy.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

In the southern provinces of China there is a superstition that if triplets are born, one of the three children will eventually become a noted rebel, writes Dr. Henry Liddell in Demorest's Magazine. In order to avoid that direst of Chinese curses, a bad son, a "wise man" is sent for in order to decide which of the three children is the destined black sheep. The three infants having been conveyed into a perfectly dark room, the "wise man" takes three pieces of twine, each of a different color, as white, red, and black, and, entering the room, ties one of these pieces of string round a wrist of each baby. The one which, when brought out into the light, is found to have the red string on its wrist, is drowned like a puppy.

The superstitions connected with the ceremonies of betrothal and marriage are innumerable. As much importance is attached to the wearing of wedding rings as obtains with us, and the same ideas prevail with regard to the loss or accidental breaking of the ring. The Western custom of throwing rice after a newly-made bride has its parallel among the Celestials, with whom, indeed, it originated. The more ancient custom of casting an old shoe after the departing bride finds its correspondence in a custom of Southern China, where the bride presents her husband with a pair of shoes by way of signifying that for the future she places herself under his control. A writer in an old number of London Notes and Queries remarks in this connection:

"The throwing shoes after the bride and bridegroom is usually said to be 'for luck,' but it is, rather, a symbol of renunciation of all right in the bride by her father or guardian, and the transference of it to her husband. In the story of Ruth, you will recollect, her kinsman plucked off his shoe, as a sign of his renunciation of his claim to marry her. 'Over Edom will I cast out my shoe,' (Psalms, lx., 8,) meaning 'I have renounced Edom,' is another illustration. So that the ceremony now observed by Chinese brides has, in all probability, a reference to that current of old in Palestine, and at the present day known throughout England."

In China candles are kept burning around the coffin after the body has been laid out, "to light the spirit of the dead upon its way." During the blessing, or "saining," of a corpse in Scotland, all the windows of the house are opened, so as to give the soul free egress. In certain portions of China a similar idea is carried out by making a hole in the roof for the exit of the spirit.

The strange unwillingness of the Chinese to afford help to a drowning man, or any one in absolute peril of his life otherwise, is based upon a belief that the ghost of the last man killed always acts as "watchman" of the hades or purgatory into which, according to Chinese belief, the spirit of the departed first enters, and from which he can only be relieved by the arrival of a fresh ghost. If, therefore, a man's life be saved from accidental death, the spirit of the person who died immediately before him is, in a manner, cheated out of his relief, and will assuredly haunt the person whose misplaced humanity has condemned it to a fresh term of dismal servitude. This belief also obtains among the Highlanders of Scotland.

MADGE.

"'What's in a name?'—Very much, I think, Maister Shakespeare."

Tell me, who sleeps by Avon's quiet strand;
Was there a daughter born to Oberon?
One who should heir the charms of Faëryland,
Yet walk, in mortal guise, the earth upon?

For I have seen such perfect daintiness
That e'en Titania's self must yield the palm;
Such witching heart-chains in each sun-lit tress,
That madcap Puck had viewed them with alarm;

Nor Dresden shepherdess hath tints so fair,
Nor Sèvres marquise hath such subtle grace;
While all the perils of the earth and air
Deep in her changeful eyes find lurking place.

They say the race of Faëryland is fled,
Fled from a clime where sordid trade is king;
Yet I have dreamed that souls of faëries dead
Dwell in the flowers whereof the poets sing:

And is not she a flower beyond all knowing,
That fitly might some elfin life enfold?
A Marguerite, by Time's rough pathway growing,
With snowy petals and a heart of gold.

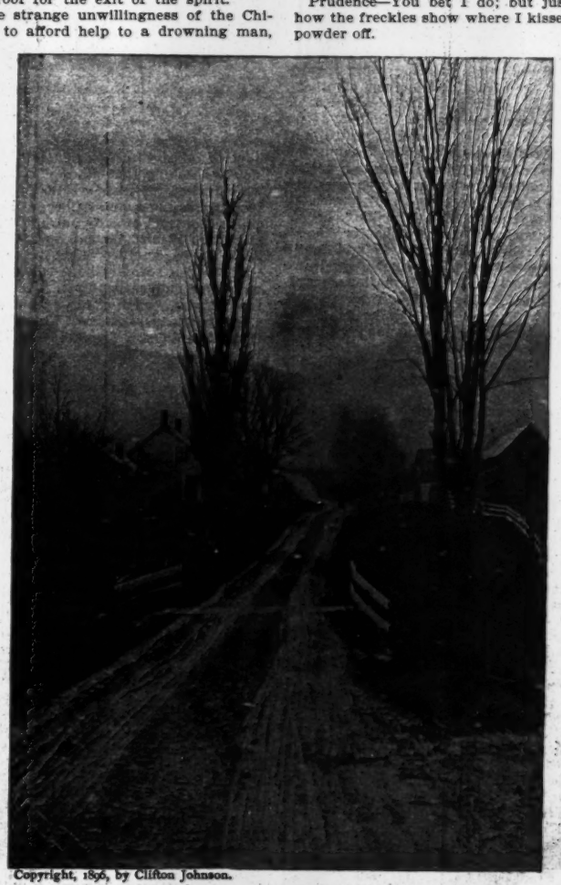
—DUFFIELD OSBORNE in The Bachelor of Arts.

Feminine Malice.

From Life.

Tom Barry—I don't see any sense in girls kissing each other. Now, you hate that girl you just kissed.

Prudence—You bet I do; but just see how the freckles show where I kissed the powder off.



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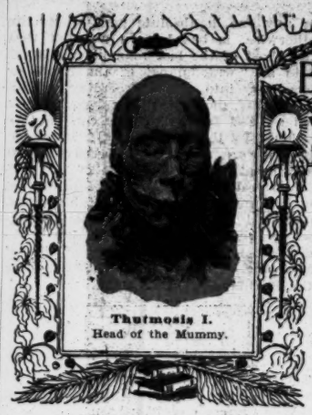
From "Country Clouds and Sunshine." Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A COUNTRY ROADWAY.



Thutmosis I.
Head of the Mummy.

MASPERO ON THE EAST AGAIN.*

THE explorers of our time are not alone the men who penetrate to lands whereon the feet of civilized races have never trodden before. Not alone does Stanley traverse the Great Forest of Africa and navigate the headwaters of the Nile and the Congo. Not alone does Nansen sail for the north pole, pass a Winter in the ice, and reach a point further north than men have ever reached before. Fields for the explorers have been found in lands to which civilization had come long before the men of Europe had for houses anything more advanced than mud huts and bark shanties. To Troy and Mycenae, to the Nile Valley and the shores of the Euphrates men turn their footsteps, and there, with picks and shovels, instead of guns and ice axes, reach the sites on which were planted the very earliest seeds of civilization.

And what astonishing results of their labors have the past forty or fifty years yielded up to our eyes! Layard and Rawlinson, Schliemann and Petrie, Maspero and Sayce are names associated with events fruitful of the richest stores of knowledge; they as well as Columbus have found for us a new world. As the man of Genoa discovered his world in the far West, so is it they who have found one in the distant East—that world of oldest antiquity where civilization first had its dawn. We may no longer think of Greece and Rome as the furthest removed from us; they have become very modern indeed, and the more we know of them, of their domestic life, their ambition, their trade, the more do we recognize in them close kinship with ourselves. Men really have been very much the same beings in all ages, more savage at one time than another, more regardless of the rights and feelings of others, but in the elemental qualities the same human creatures always. Indeed, as we look back to those wonderful portraits of Egyptians discovered in the Fayum and belonging to the Graeco-Egyptian period, do we not see in the large open eyes, the pleasing features, men and women to whom we might have been kin?

We may read Gregorovius for knowledge of early Rome, Davis and Smith for knowledge of Carthage, and we may marvel at the information regarding those towns possessed now, compared with what was taught us in the schools when we were young, but these are feeble lights when we read such a book as Maspero's. Collecting, as he has done, the results of modern study of tablets, tombs, and monuments and of work with pick and shovel, he has brought into a continuous story the history of ages and peoples which had been powerful and imperial, which had risen and decayed and had risen again, hundreds of years before Romulus had planted his town of destiny or ever Carthage was. Indeed, when we reach the beginning of the Seven-Hilled City we are long past the ends of many world-great things. As Romulus to us is ancient by more than two and a half thousand years, so was Romulus modern to Cheops by more than as many more.

We shall very likely some day know just when and perhaps how it was that the Great Pyramid and the Sphinx got themselves reared on that plain in the Nile Valley four and may be five thousand years before the Christian era began. But shall we ever know by what steps in knowledge and science and culture those oldest Egyptians ever became so advanced that the rearing of monuments like these became possible, when they are still impossible to the builders of our time? And should we make the date of them only 4000 B. C., what a gap would lie between them and the Coliseum, or even the famed Cloaca Maxima or the wall of Romulus, and what an era, moreover, will lie behind them—that era when the Egyptians were not only learning how to do such great things, but were slowly reaching that state of civilization which called for their erection! Unquestionably in the time of Cheops Egyptian civilization was already ancient; but how ancient? Was it ancient by 1,000 or by 2,000 or by another 5,000 years? Ah! that we can scarcely hope ever to know with any full satisfaction. But we already know enough to assure us that the Caesars belong not to real antiquity, and that Tarquin and Servius Tullius, compared with Cheops, were Kings of yesterday.

Prof. Sayce in his preface calls our attention to some of the recent discoveries which the explorers have made, and especially in Babylonia, where a library of more than 30,000 tablets belonging to the era 2,700 B. C. has been unearthed. He credits Americans with the important discoveries they have made in Northern Babylonia. It was once believed that Sargon was a half mythical person, but he has now come into "the full glare of authentic history," and his reign embraces the golden age of history in Babylon. Mr. Haynes of the University of Pennsylvania expedition found the pavement of Sargon's time. Below this pavement lies débris 9.25 meters deep, while above the pavement débris reaching to the Christian era measures 11 meters. As the date of Sargon is perhaps 2,000 B. C., these figures show us to what enormous distances of time the culture of Babylonia extends.

The very history which thousands of persons still regard as the earliest—the history recorded in the Old Testament—becomes almost modern when we look at facts like these. Prof. Maspero, in his volume of 1894 on "The Dawn of Civilization," dealt with dim and clouded ages, and it is only in the present volume, where he enters upon a period about one and a half thousand years before the Christian era, that he reaches the settlement of the Hebrew race, those people from beyond the river, in the valley of the Lower Nile. It is here that he records the exodus, the conquest of Canaan, the founding at Jerusalem of David's kingdom, the building of the reservoirs ascribed to Solomon, and of Solomon's temple.

Previous to the period of which Maspero now writes, these three nations of the Orient—Egypt, Syria, and Assyria—had developed their civilization without contact with each other. On the shores of the Euphrates a wonderfully rich soil had poured into the hands of the people stores of wealth, which in turn led to the building of a capital city at once the wonder and despair of all other lands around it. On the banks of the Nile a like fertility, and perhaps a greater, had likewise enriched the people and the men who ruled them. From the far interior, the land we know as Ethiopia, had come gold, and not only had the caravans of trade that journeyed across Syria borne to the further East knowledge of Egyptian culture, but they brought back to Egypt corresponding knowledge of the prosperity that dwelt along the Tigris and the Euphrates. The result eventually was war and conquest, and in that struggle between the two mighty powers whom a fertile soil and mines of gold had raised to dominion over the East, Syria became the battlefield. It was not, therefore, as barbarians that the two forces came into contact, but as civilized States enjoying the full radiance of the highest culture man had attained.

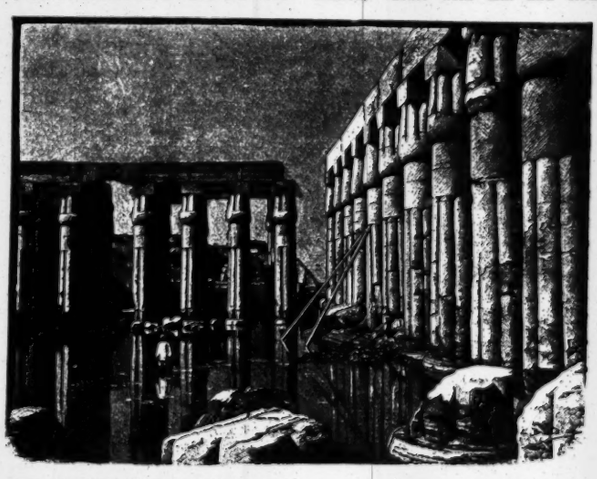
This part which Syria played as the theatre of wars between Egypt and the people of the Euphrates Valley was the part which she has been destined to play from the remotest times. After those empires had fallen, so that Babylon in the time of Pliny was already a wilderness, Syria was still destined to its old fate under Alexander the Great, during the wars of Persia against Greece, in the period of Roman conquest, the days of Saladin and the followers of the Prophet, the Crusaders from Venice, from France, and from England, and down to the epoch of Napoleon, who at Acre met the repulse which, as he declared, changed the history of the world. Thus in matters of war among the nations, as in the course of trade and travel, Syria has been the meeting place of many nations, a land traversed by the legions of conquerors and the caravans of commerce. Here are to be found the sites of some of the oldest cities of the world, such as Tyre, and Aleppo, and, above all, Damascus, that still prosperous city, still true to its ancient mission, for there in our time gather those caravans of devout pilgrims who make their way to Mecca.

The story of warfare which Maspero relates begins with the Hyksos invasion of Egypt at a time when a long period of prosperity had led to an excess of faith in the land's security, and then to civil dissensions. The Hyksos appear to have had an easy victory, due in part to their war chariots, an invention hitherto unknown to the Egyptian. Towns were overthrown, the people massacred, and slavery forced upon them. At Memphis, which Menes had founded at least twenty-five centuries before, the rule of the foreigner was set up; but once he was established in authority, his pillage of the country ceased. Its refinements and culture were adopted by the conqueror and the splendor of the Court of the Pharaohs was preserved.

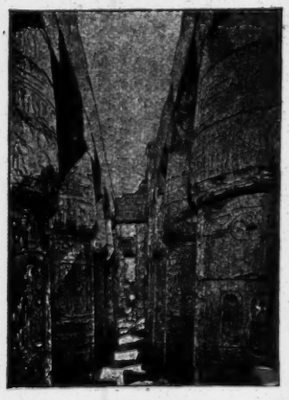
Meanwhile there came to Egypt a race who were neither conquerors nor spoilers, but an agricultural people, originally from Chaldea, and tracing their descent from Abraham. On the rich soil of Egypt and through the simple arts of which they were masters, this race prospered. They neither died out like other immigrants, nor became merged into the native population. Wherever they lived,

*THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATIONS. Egypt, Syria, and Assyria. By G. Maspero. Edited by A. H. Sayce. Translated by M. L. McClure. With maps, three colored plates, and over 400 illustrations. 4to. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

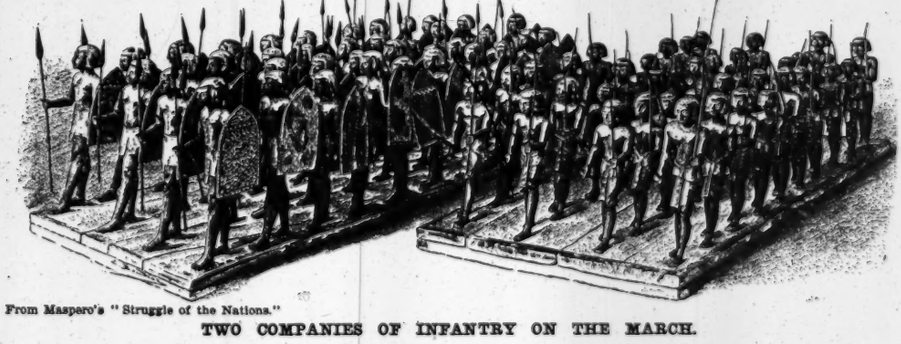
From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."
THE RUINS OF BABYLON SEEN FROM THE SOUTH.



From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."
GREAT COURT AT LUXOR DURING AN INUNDATION.



From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."
An Aisle at Karnak.



From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."
TWO COMPANIES OF INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.

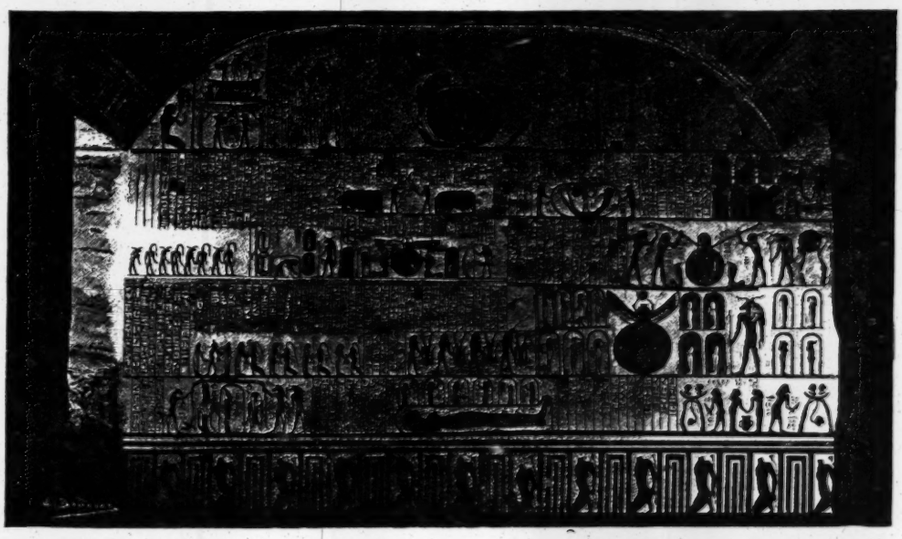
they were shepherds. Even nearness to

they were shepherds. Even nearness to great towns could not divert them from their agricultural pursuits. Moreover, they adhered to the ancient faith of their fathers. Ra and Osiris never found worshippers in them. The God they worshipped was the one and only God, Jehovah.

To those parts of the work which relate to this people new interest has lately been given by the discovery of an Egyptian record in which the Hebrews are mentioned. This is the first Egyptian mention of the Hebrews ever found on an Egyptian monument. From Maspero's comments and elucidations it is made obvious to us that the influence which Semitic peoples exercised in Egypt during their sojourn there was larger than it has been known to be heretofore. When we recall what a few years have already done in opening up to our knowledge the civilization of the ancient world, it surely is not too much to hope that further discoveries may yet be made in the Nile Valley of the greatest interest and importance to students of Old Testament history. But it is unlikely that these discoveries will do what the discoveries pertaining to Egyptians and Babylonians have done, for in those cases they have completely upset the earlier views and carried back still further the era when civilization began. They are more likely to have value as confirming the New Testament accounts and adding particulars of great interest to what we have so long been taught.

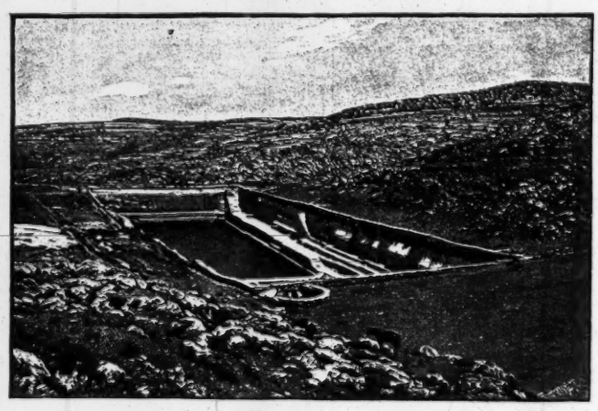
Among the immigrants of this period were many who settled in the Delta, but those who made their homes among the marshes on the seacoast best secured immunity from slavery. Here was an island territory which served these people the same good purpose which the islands at the head of the Adriatic served the founders of Venice. They were beyond the convenient reach of the enemy. Dense thickets sheltered them. Long and narrow causeways, often covered by floods, connected them with the mainland, while other routes, secret or tortuous, were canals which rank growths of weeds and grasses concealed from the stranger. Disciplined troops could not contend against these circumstances. The masters of Egypt may have watched these settlements closely, but the conquest of them, or their enslavement, was not seriously attempted. Conquest was never actually impossible, but it was scarcely ever worth while.

Egypt at last drove out the foreign conqueror and once more, with Thebes adopted as her capital, aspired to the conquest of Syria. The land was dominated by the civilization of Babylonia, but the authority of the Eastern ruler had become greatly weakened. Phoenicia first passed under the sway of Egypt, a land not easy of conquest, owing to its natural defenses, but one which yielded when necessary with the grace and sagacity of merchants who set a higher value on the fruits of commerce than any self-love which might find gratification in political independence. Maspero gives us an impressive sketch of the commercial activity which these merchants of the antique world prosecuted all along the Mediterranean and along with it an instructive outline of the sources of Egyptian military success.



From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."

ONE OF THE MYSTERIOUS BOOKS OF AMON IN THE TOMB OF RAMSES V.



From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."

ONE OF SOLOMON'S RESERVOIRS NEAR JERUSALEM.

From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."

Head of Seti I.

From all that we know of the Egyptians they were unfamiliar with the art of manoeuvres in war. It was not skill which won their combats, but fortitude and courage. When the light troops had thrown their stones and shot their arrows with deadly skill, the pikemen pressed forward with their spears, and then the men in chariots drove ahead at furious speed, their columns intact, sweeping the field before them. These charioteers were such accomplished horsemen that they had both hands free to manage shield, bow, and arrow. The reins were passed around the body above the hips, and by movements to each side as well as backward and forward, the fiery steed was guided in its course across the field. In this art a man of our own day acquired extraordinary skill—that Irish gentleman named Kavanagh who was born with neither arms nor legs, and yet could ride like a centaur.

The heroic Egyptian age in the period embraced by this volume was the age of Thutmosis III. His reign was of long duration, and we know of at least twelve military expeditions which he led in person, the glories of which are in part recorded in the triumphal lists which remain to this day on the walls of the temple of Karnak. As with all successful conquests, a great building age succeeded the successes of Thutmosis in Syria. The vast and numerous columns and walls which still remain in the great court at Luxor, the temple of Amon, the colossal statues of Memnon at Thebes, bear witness to this activity and opulent expenditure.

And so with the eventful reign of the great Seti I. With Egypt already at the zenith of her power further Syrian campaigns were undertaken by Seti, followed by new activity in building, the most splendid example of which is found in the Hypostyle Hall, at Karnak. The Kings who reared these vast Egyptian monuments have come down to us by name. Undertakings which seem to us beyond the power of human brains and hands, stand there to belie our judgment; but the men who really did that work, the architects, are unknown to us. What fame might they not enjoy, a fame before which that of Michael Angelo and Wren should be small, had their names survived with the work of their hands! Not even the builders of Greece and Rome could surpass the work of men antedating them by more than a thousand years. It was not alone stupendous work, including columns which are the largest ever erected inside a building, but it was refined work, the polishing and carving being often such as we in modern days expect to find only in gems.

Maspero's final chapter relates to the struggle between the Hebrews and the Philistines. He has already told the story of the Exodus and the years of defection, the years of wandering and the conquest of Canaan, and now carries us through the period of Saul, of David, and of Solomon, and the defection of the ten tribes. When David had become master of Southern Syria the way lay open to him for that northern conquest which had already baffled the Amorites and Hittites. But conditions had changed. The Assyrians were no longer eager for battle in that territory. Forced back to the Tigris Valley, their arms lay idle, their spirits subdued, while Egypt, absorbed in a great building age, her treasure low, and her rulers indifferent to prestige in Asia, was no longer a factor with which the Hebrews had to reckon. Although their history thus far in Canaan had not shown them to possess the qualities of a race ambitious of conquest, they were fully possessed of a latent faculty for enthusiasm and cooperation once a fit leader should arise among them. In such circumstances they could cast aside their tribal differences and the other limitations which two centuries of a nomadic life had imposed upon them.

Maspero attributes the permanence of David's Kingdom more to the strong will of David than to any inherent taste or genius for conquest among his followers. When David passed away, the city where he ruled still remained to be advanced to a state at all comparable to the other towns of that period. As he had been the conqueror and founder, so was it Solomon who became the builder. As with Memphis and Babylon, with Thebes and Karnak, so was it now with Jerusalem; the art of the soldier was followed by the art of the architect, and Solomon built his reservoirs and his temple, structures that were great and imposing as the works of a smaller people, but not comparable to the magnificent structures which had been reared by the builders of Chaldea and the Nile country.

But there are limits to reviews, even when the book is an almost inexhaustible mine. Maspero's volume, adorned as it is with a rich and interesting variety of illustrations, written in pleasing and entertaining fashion, where the wide and exact knowledge never weighs heavily upon the text, pictures to us that ancient world of imperial strife with the charm of a drama skillfully unfolded and is never wearisome in its details.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

From Maspero's "Struggle of the Nations."

THE GREAT SPHINX AND THE CHAPEL OF THUTMOSIS IV.

THE THEATRES

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

ADA REHAN'S impersonation of Shakespeare's Beatrice may lack something of the radiant beauty and charm of a few of her earlier impersonations in the poetic and classical drama—it is a far cry, for instance, from her well-remembered and deliciously irresponsible Peggy Thrift to this work, while her Katharine and her rather hoydenish but always delightful Rosalind were simpler, more buoyant, and more easily appreciated performances.

It is no exaggeration to say that this is the most original, the most powerful, and most subtle Beatrice the present generation has seen. Miss Rehan lends to the rôle more dignity, and a far greater measure of passionate force than Helena Modjeska bestowed upon it. Her portrayal is vastly more complex than Miss Terry's lovely Beatrice, and sounds many notes that the English actress misses altogether, probably with purpose. Miss Terry's Beatrice is ever sweet and amiable, even when she is repeating her vow to eat all of Benedick's killing. She gently brushes away a tear at "No, sure, my lord, my mother cried." She is glad rather than astonished or deeply moved when, hiding in the arbor, she hears the tale told by Hero and Ursula. She is, in short, a Beatrice whose marriage with the courtly, intellectual, fantastical Benedick she has always been associated with, is a foregone conclusion from the first.

Not so Miss Rehan's Beatrice. She more than half means what she says when she declares she'll never wed. It seems possible she may fall in love with Benedick, but she is surely heart-whole in her first encounters with that valiant and loquacious soldier. In Mr. Daly's rearrangement of the play she first appears after the installation of Don Pedro and his associates as guests in Leonato's palace, talking with the gentleman who has been the Prince's avant courrier. Her mood is then lightsome, but yet her manner has the complexion of polite shrewishness. She is imperious and domineering, and when she first meets Benedick she is positively rude and cruel. There is war between these two, and Benedick's aversion to women in general and Beatrice in particular is warranted.

But at the news of her cousin's quick betrothal to Claudio the inherent tenderness and sympathy of Beatrice's nature are suddenly revealed. She is then the loving elder sister, more than half pitying Hero for being so early doomed to captivity, yet recognizing her fitness for wifehood, and the inevitableness of her surrender, and frankly sharing all the world's love for a lover; and conscious, too, perhaps for the first time, of her own sentimental possibilities. She can see a church by daylight, and she surely has no distinct purpose of dying an old maid. Yet she would rather not think of such matters, though she is compelled to. She has been sprightly and gleefully malicious in her second encounter with Benedick, masked, and made him really yearn for a mission to the antipodes to escape spending a month under the same roof with her. But in the passages of badinage with the Prince, Beatrice is no longer shrewish; her words do not nearly express all her thoughts; her heart is fluttering in sympathy with Hero's; the best side of her nature is aroused.

Still, when she goes to summon Benedick to dinner she carries a bold front. She has clearly not yet thought of him as a husband, but though she is not so gay in this passage as either Miss Terry or Mme. Modjeska, she is not nearly so severe as she has been with the professed woman-hater. Later, in her soliloquy, after she has been led to believe in Benedick's love for her, pity, sympathy, regret for her cruelty, and the first note of strong passion are expressed.

Thus we have had revealed a singularly complex yet perfectly understandable nature, a woman capable of strong love and hate, mentally developed far beyond her feminine associates, impulsive and self-willed, yet not spoiled by flattery; used to having her own way, yet full of genuine sympathy for others; not wholly lovable, and not desirous of pleasing everybody; certainly not to be called sweet, or coy, or dainty, yet not lacking the graces of gentle womanhood. So we are prepared for the tempestuous fury after the shameful episode in the church. Beatrice here is possessed of one strong idea. She alone is not bewildered, dismayed, or doubtful when Hero is maligned. She feels the shame and injustice, and is determined that her innocent cousin shall be avenged. There is no more banter. Some glib phrases she utters in her passion, because she is in the habit of talking smartly, but she is all seriousness. She means "Kill Claudio!" The words come hotly from her heart. That is the price of her love. There is no mere prettiness, no deft commingling of little graces in Miss Rehan's treatment of this scene. Her denotement of the passions of grief and anger is broad, simple, and powerful. Her love for Benedick is already an assured fact, but she will deny it unless he accepts her mission. There is tragic force in this passage.

It comes to nothing more, of course. The tragedy of Hero, horrible as it is, (a bit of mediaeval brutality,) is but mock tragedy, and the play ends in sunshine and laughter. "Much Ado About Nothing" is superbly mounted at Daly's, with the richest of accessories, and apart from its exquisite pictures, there is sound dramatic merit in the general performance, which is all smooth and intelligent, and is dignified by some noteworthy bits of acting in the lesser rôles, such as George Clarke's Leonato and Sidney Herbert's Don John, the latter a veritable embodiment of malevolence, and surprisingly fine in both its dramatic and its pictorial attributes.

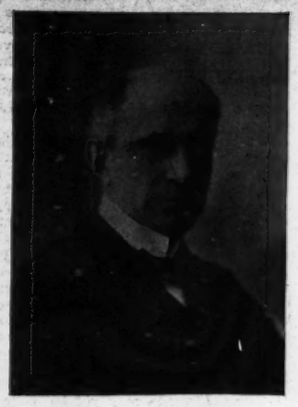
The substitution of Mrs. Gilbert for a simpering "walking lady" in the rôle of Ursula was a happy idea. It is surprising how much more the character seems to mean, in the bit with old Antonio and the garden colloquy, than it used to mean on the stage. This Ursula was probably Hero's nurse in infancy, and has always kept a jealous eye on the young lady, and not permitted forward minxes of waiting maids to have sole charge of her.

It may be a small point, but I do not like to see culpable Margaret supporting Hero and shedding crocodile tears in the church. She could explain all in a word. This is the weak point of the play. To be sure, Shakespeare has Margaret merry and innocent as ever in his fifth act. She must have been a hopeless fool. But it seems to me that when a Shakespearean play is boldly rearranged for the stage its inconsistencies may as well be eliminated.

KATE RORKE.

The Beatrice is the reason of the revival, the luminous central figure, the one cause. It is not only that it is a new, strong, complex, brilliant Beatrice. It reveals a new Ada Rehan. This actress has now sounded nearly every note in comedy, and more than that. Perhaps we shall see her yet in tragedy. Her execution is not of uniform excellence. In strongly impassioned scenes her delivery is too spasmodic. But her insight and sympathy are beyond dispute, her versatility has been established, and her personal charm is extraordinary.

"Under the Red Robe" has borne very well the onslaught of the theatrical adapter, but Mr. Edward Rose is a much abler playwright, and much more reverent, than the "adapters" like Moncrieffe, who flourished in the prime of Dickens, and who was so happily travestied in "Nicholas Nickleby." Probably nobody could have put the spirit and romance of Mr. Weyman's second-best story, for "A Gentleman of France" is his best, into dramatic form more cleverly. Still it would be cruel to dwell upon comparisons between the book and the play. In the brief traffic of two hours and a half Mr. Rose has been compelled to compress all the incident, character, passion, historical accessory, and romantic spirit of a novel that is rather long for these restless days.



E. M. Holland.

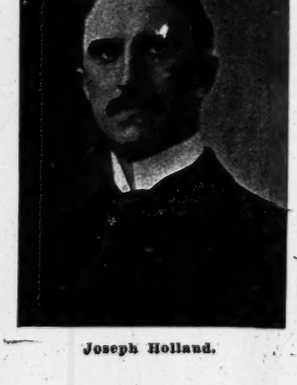
He shows a good knowledge of stagecraft in his manipulation of the story. He obeys the playwright's first law in keeping no secrets from the spectators. He has modified the character of Gil de Berault, making him "sympathetic" from first to last—sure of the sympathy, that is to say, of any spectator who will subject himself to the illusion, and accept a gamester and deadly duelist as an admirable hero. The success of such a play depends entirely upon the point of view. If the audience will sit with the author, so to speak, and look at things as he looks at them, all will go well. And the success of the present small revival of romance on the stage depends entirely upon the willingness of audiences to do that.

A student of stage technique follows the development of Mr. Rose's play with admiration. The introduction of the Cocheforet theme and the gold cross motif, so essential to the business of keeping the audience always ahead of the principal characters, is exactly right. The substitution of a strong-armed blusterer for a weak, pale boy as Berault's antagonist was a needful device, and Berault's heroic and self-sacrificing possibilities are early foreshadowed. The hiding of the jewels in a cabinet, which Berault pilfers, and the discovery of the spy listening in a secret passageway were good theatrical equivalents for Weyman's inventions.

The play becomes really dramatic, as well as merely theatrically effective, in Act II., and the good dramatic quality is not thereafter seriously marred until the culmination of the action with an amplification of an incident borrowed by Weyman from Bulwer's "Richelieu."

The one crude spot is in Act III. Here Clon, the dumb servant, who has been cruelly tortured, seizes the fantastical Captain and jumps with him from a precipice to death. There is some confusion here, but no pause for funeral lamentations. The illusion is strained, for there is no change of scene, such as an old dramatist would have resorted to, and the interest is immediately shifted to other matters. The dialogue is all fluent, and as much of Weyman's text as possible is used.

Yet, I should not care to call "Under the Red Robe" a remarkable or very powerful play. It is a good example of romantic drama, better suited to the contemporary stage than, for example, the cumbersome dramatization of "The Three Guardsmen" Alexander Salvini used. It lacks the charm of "The Prisoner of Zenda"—perhaps because it is wholly devoid of humor—for the fantastical, bragging, effeminate Captain, (who reminds one of Ben Jonson's Master Ste-



Joseph Holland.

W. H. Crompton.

HELMA NELSON OF DALY'S THEATRE.

phen and some of the Beaumont-Fletcher fools,) is not exactly amusing.

Mr. Finney's technique is not sufficient for this important rôle. I think Mr. Ferguson might make something of it. Good acting opportunities are given to Miss Allen, Mr. Faversham, Mr. Crompton, and Mr. Edeson, and they all seemed to me to avail themselves of them to the best of their various abilities. Mr. Faversham looked well, but in the first performance was too nervous and too fussy. There was fervor in his farewell speech to Renée, and feeling in his expression of shame. His vocal force is sufficient, and probably his acting will become more graceful and more varied. Miss Allen was handsome, vivacious, and sincere, and delivered Renée's denunciation with vigor. Mr. Dodson supplied a striking sketch, or rather two sketches, of Cardinal Richelieu in his well-known and popular manner. And all that the scene painter, costumer, electrician, musicians, and carpenters of the Empire Theatre could do for the play had been done well.

Kate Rorke, who has now left this city with Mr. Tree and his company, has made a pleasing impression as a careful and thoughtful actress, but has hardly justified her London reputation, probably because her best field is in modern comedy. She made so much of the young wife of Benjamin Goldfinch in "A Pair of Spectacles" at the London Garrick Theatre, that her acting was praised as highly as John Hare's. In "The Profligate," Pinero's first "problem play," her acting was the talk of London.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's engagement has been finished. He had nothing new for us that we wanted, and his old plays had been seen too often before. His vivacious, original, and interestng Hamlet was well worth seeng a second time. Mr. Tree has printed for private circulation his address on "Hamlet from an Actor's Prompt Book," which, like his portrayal of the Prince of Denmark, is vivacious, original, and interesting.

Another noteworthy impersonation, in its small way, which was revived here last week was David Warfield's Yiddish person, incidental to the burletta called "In Gay New York." This individual might have wandered out of the east side Ghetto. You can see one or two just like him any day you ride through the Bowery, if you watch the street closely. I should not care to swear to Mr. Warfield's dialect, for it is too delightfully funny to be real. But his clothes and demeanor are unmistakable.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

George Clarke.

Sarah Bernhardt as Lorenzo.

Arthur B. Walkley ran over to Paris to see Sarah Bernhardt in the stage version of Musset's "Lorenzaccio" at the Renaissance, and he writes thus of the performance in The London Speaker: "What other actress could have ventured at such a stage of her career to discard all her familiar means of pleasing—the serpentine postures, the languorous grace, the Circean spells, the intoxicating odor di femmina—for a part all compact of grim strength, tragic intensity, sombre melancholy? In a sense the part is monstrous, for Lorenzaccio is always hypnotized by the vision of his purpose, as Macbeth by the imaginary dagger; always 'pale and fatal' as the Romanticists used to say. And neither Musset nor M. d'Artois has succeeded in making the character quite as clear as daylight. What is the precise motive of the assassination of Duke Alessandro of Florence, so long meditated by his cousin and mignon Lorenzino, contemptuously nicknamed Lorenzaccio? Is it merely patriotism? Or humanitarianism? Or revenge for personal humiliation? According to some authorities, I believe, the real Lorenzino murdered his cousin out of sheer 'deviltment,' (or virtuosity, if you prefer that term,) just to see what it felt like to kill your cousin. (A characteristic detail: Alessandro was asleep, and Lorenzino awoke him in order that he might see himself murdered.)

"In the play, Lorenzaccio is a pale student who faints at the sight of a sword, or pretends to faint; whose head (like Mme. Roland's, by the way,) is full of Plutarch and Roman virtue, who thinks of himself as another Brutus. He is an unconscionable time a-maturing his assassination, but it ever was the chief function of stage conspirators to 'dissemble.' However, when he does come to the point he certainly gives one a thrill which was worth waiting for. As he watches, expecting his victim, he is wound up to a pitch of hysterical exultation, laughing at trifles, rehearsing the murder in advance. 'He will sit there—or there. * * * I shall lean over the chair, so * * * &c., &c.' The scene gets on your nerves so that you are relieved when at last Lorenzaccio steals on tiptoe to the bedside, with his naked sword gleaming in the moonlight.

"On the stage, of course, this has to be the final scene. But in Musset's amorphous original there was a touch of irony, which M. d'Artois has had to do without, in a further scene showing the absolute uselessness of the murder—a Florence saved only to be found unfit for salvation, one Medici killed only to be succeeded by another."

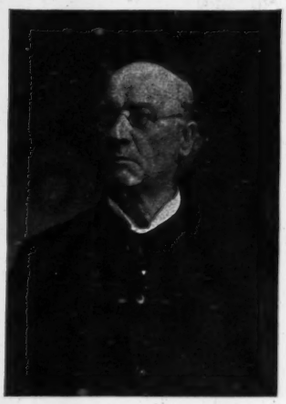
Ibsen's Newest Play.

Henrik Ibsen's newest play is "John Gabriel Borkman." It has been vaguely described as "a play of cross purposes between ambition, feminine pride, love, and self-love" and as "a tragedy of the imaginative spirit concentrated on commercial speculation." This outline of the drama is given in The London Daily News:

"John Gabriel Borkman, the sinister hero, is a fraudulent speculator, who has had to go to prison for five years for bringing ruin on many homes. He returns, to live for eight years near his wife without ever speaking to her, or to his son, who lives with her. Yet he is so near her that they are under the same roof; and, as she sits in her drawing room, she can hear him pacing, 'like a sick wolf,' overhead. Her dream is to find a perfect compensation for his faults in the love and in the commercial success of her son. The son is thus to redeem the father's failure, both to her and to society. But her half-sister, Ella Rentheim, has other views for him. Ella was once loved by Borkman, but was sacrificed to his financial ambition. She hopes to find a compensation in the love of his son. The two ladies are thus at odds for the possession of a soul, and only when it is too late do they find out that the soul, again, has views of its own.

"The youth, Erhart, wants to live for himself, and he flies south, on the quest of pleasure, from both, or, rather, from all three. They feel that something has gone out of their lives, never to return, as they hear his sleigh bells sounding ever fainter and fainter across the waste of snow. It is now time for the wretched Borkman to die, tortured by the pity of Ella in his final hour. Such is the play in its main outlines, though there are other characters, of whom a Mrs. Fanny Wilton is in striking contrast of animation to the heavy villain of the piece and to his almost equally heavy womankind.

"The significance of the drama, according to one interpretation, is that Borkman has wrecked his life by his treason to true love. His fate was sealed when he relaxed his hold on Ella in order to grasp a hoard of pelf. We are to be true to the affections, and the other things will come right. This is plain sailing for students of Ibsen."



Edwin Varrey.

Pen Portrait of Sardou.

Edmond de Amicis, the Italian writer, visited Sardou in Paris, and describes the visit in his "Nuova Autologia." Of the old dramatist he says:

"He looked a little like Napoleon, a little like Voltaire, and a little like the smiling portrait of a malicious actress which I had seen in a shop window the previous day. He wore a large black velvet cap, below which fell long waving gray locks. He had a silk handkerchief round his neck, and was wrapped in a wide dark-colored jacket, which looked like a demi-dressing gown. My attention was riveted by his strange face, without beard and colorless, with a long nose and pointed chin, and irregular and strongly marked features, lighted up by two keenly sparkling gray eyes, full of thought, the glances of which corresponded with the rapid motion of the thin and flexible lips, and the acute yet benevolent expression of the whole face, sometimes illuminated by a bright, slightly mocking smile, like that of a quite young man. He did not look more than seventy years of age, and when he spoke he seemed still younger."

JESSIE MACKAYE OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

MUSIC

F. Van Der Stucken.

THE oft-repeated assertion that "there is nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream" must give way now to a material alteration. The truth is that there is nothing half so sweet in life as a press agent's young dream. It always glads my soul when Lillian Russell returns to us, for then I know that the press agent will be a dreamer of dreams before whom the Pharaoh of the time of Moses would be but a dealer in cheap fancies. Miss Russell has come again, and there are roses, bulbuls, spices of aloes, and various other Oriental luxuries in Upper Broadway. The vision of the press agent lies before me. It came with the beautiful picture which is herewith produced. As the picture is given in full, why not the vision of the press agent? Here it is, even unto the English thereof:

"In the light opera field in this country the prima donna who hoped to acquire and maintain popularity must be a hard worker. The public's taste in amusements changes so often that the artiste who would keep abreast of the times must devote her heart and soul and many hours per diem to the demands of her chosen profession. Perhaps it is for this reason that the professional life of so many comic opera singers has its beginning and its end within half a dozen years. Lack of ambition, distaste of hard work and want of artistic incentive are all responsible for the wane of power and rapid decadence of many really capable women in the light opera field.

"It is this fact more than any other that makes the professional career of Lillian Russell so remarkable. Here is a woman who has an enormous capacity for work and an ambition that never rests content with small achievements.

"From the date of her first appearance on the stage of Tony Pastor's Theatre as a mere slip of a girl, with just a budding suggestion of the regal beauty that was to develop so remarkably, the professional career of Lillian Russell has always been one of advancement. Every step in her progress to fame and fortune was only won by the hardest work, but so supreme are her natural advantages of beauty and voice that her public have been prone to believe that she had greatness thrust upon her, whereas her pre-eminence of to-day was an undoubted achievement.

"For sixteen years she has been more prominent continuously than any other woman on the American stage, and during that time she has been called upon to enact more principal rôles than any other light opera singer of her time. And it is a remarkable fact, too, that despite the fate of different operas in which she appeared, Miss Russell achieved an individual success in each one.

"Here is a list of the operas in which she has sung the principal rôles during her brilliant career, and they comprise a repertory of which she may well be proud: 'Pirates of Penzance,' 'Olivette,' 'The Snake Charmer,' 'Billee Taylor,' 'Patience,' 'The Sorcerer,' 'The Prince of Trebizonde,' 'Virginia and Paul,' 'Pocahontas,' 'Polly,' 'Pepita,' 'Iolanthe,' 'A Trip to Africa,' 'Gasparone,' 'Dorothy,' 'The Queen's Mate,' 'Nadjy,' 'The Brigands,' 'Apollo,' 'The Grand Duchess,' 'Poor Jonathan,' 'La Cigale,' 'The Mountebanks,' 'Girofle Girofla,' 'Princess Nicotine,' 'The Queen of Brilliants,' 'La Perichole,' 'The Tzigane,' 'The Little Duke,' 'The Goddess of Truth,' and, finally, 'An American Beauty.'

"Truly, a remarkable record, and especially in these days of the combination system, when a successful star is supposed to play one piece at least three or four years continuously. And yet Lillian Russell, who is one of the most successful stars the American stage has ever known, has studied and played an average of two heavy and trying rôles each year of her career.

"And what a wide range of characterization is shown in this repertory! The best of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, the cream of the French schools of Offenbach, Lecoq, and Audran, the best of the latter-day German works, the smooth musical phrases of Solomon's operas, the charming melodies of Cellier, the brilliant musical nothings of Jacobowski, and the tuneful inspiration that flowed from the pens of our own De Koven, Edwards, and Kerker.

"To the preparation of a new rôle Miss Russell devotes many hours of careful and conscientious study. At rehearsals she is just as amenable to the discipline of the stage manager as the humblest member of the chorus. No one works more cheerfully and none is more considerate of the comfort and privileges of her associates than Lillian Russell. Each rôle is developed and rounded out through weeks of constant rehearsal, from the hours spent over the piano acquiring a knowledge of the score to the wearisome, trying ordeal of stage rehearsal, to the trial dress rehearsal, and the crucial nerve-racking first performance. With her new piece, 'An American Beauty,' this ordeal is now safely past some three months, and the performance has now rounded out to a degree of artistic finish that will commend itself to New York audiences."

Is not that delightful?

Some future historian of the stage, delving in the dust of the newspaper files of this period to learn what manner of men and women wore the sock and buskin, will come upon the thousand paeans in praise of Lillian Russell's beauty, and finding that they were sounded through so many years, will conclude that this was some later Ninon de l'Enclos, with the secret of eternal youth. Well, as we are alone, gentle reader, let us admit that she is, indeed, beautiful. She and Maxine Elliott might pose for two of the three graces of the stage. The third would be—well, some one else. Beauty takes to the stage in these days, for there it meets with its own exceeding great reward. It is very easy to be beautiful. It does not require any special training, and it does not call for effort or study. And it is such a grateful business. Every one thanks a woman for being beautiful, and the mere appearance of Lillian Russell on the stage is a feast—just a trifle too generous now—for the eye.

There is another thing we may admit, and that is that Lillian Russell has an excellent singing voice, which she has faithfully cultivated. Her style of singing is somewhat too explosive, and she is overfond of the vibrato; but one must not expect a Schumann singer in operetta. Perhaps it is true also that Miss Russell works hard in the preparation of her parts. But it certainly will amaze the judicious to learn that she has covered a wide field in her characterizations. My own memories of Lillian Russell extend backward to the days when she was a radiant vision of girlish beauty and stood on the stage of the Bijou Opera House in "The Snake Charmer," an embodiment of modesty and sweetness, and a perfect foil to the sinuous grace and sensuous suavity of Selina Dolaro. But I cannot remember any operetta in which Miss Russell has impersonated any one but herself. She has never, I am sure, impersonated a "brilliant musical nothing," either by Jakobowski or any one else.

She has come back to us with one of those operettas designed to accentuate the facts that she is a beautiful woman who can sing. "An American Beauty" has already been described in these columns. It is only advisable to add here that it is a great pity that Miss Russell cannot content herself with a less prominent position than that which she occupies by reason of her beauty and her voice. She is not fitted to be the central figure of operetta, because she is not by nature or cultivation a successful comedian. However, she is doing what she believes to be best for herself, and so perhaps the rest of us have no right to complain.

Miss Russell has a rival. Of course she does not know it; but the rival does. Her name is Adele Ritchie, and she is the bright particular beauty spot in Mr. De Koven's "Mandarin." Miss Ritchie is also blonde, and wears garments of glittering glory, such as the Queen of Sheba wore when she went up to dazzle the wisest man on earth, and found that his wisdom exceeded even the cunning of woman. But Miss Ritchie is still only a rival to Miss Russell. She has not yet reached the pinnacles of conquest, and she probably never will.

One reason is that she is only pretty—not beautiful. There is a vast gulf of difference lying between these two states, and the worst of it is that it is an impassable gulf. Another reason is that she has not so good a voice as Miss Russell, nor does she sing as well. But Miss Ritchie has improved steadily since she began her career in minor parts, and she fairly deserves the position which she now occupies. She may hope to advance in the esteem of the judicious by study and earnest devotion to her art—for the interpretation of operetta parts is an art, and a very charming one, too.

The season at the Metropolitan Opera House is more than half over, and it has brought forth nothing of great note until the week just ended. The production of "Siegfried" has been too recent to call for renewed comment at this time, though the subject is by no means exhausted. But harping upon one string is wearisome, therefore let criticism of the performance rest. But it has been a joy to renew acquaintance with the greatest lyric of youth and enterprise. It must have been "Siegfried" that Humperdinck had in mind when he wrote his famous Wagnerian reductio ad absurdum, "Hansel und Gretel." Both are fairy tales, and Humperdinck, using children's nursery tunes as leit motive, set out to parody Wagner's use of imposing means to tell a simple story.

But in spite of all "Siegfried" remains a matchless work of genius, and although its machinery is cumbrous and

FFRANGCON DAVIES, THE WELSH BARITONE.

From Photograph, Copyrighted, 1895, by Morrison, Chicago.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

Carl Hallr.

ADELE RITCHIE IN "THE MANDARIN."

sometimes ridiculous, it is a delight at all times. As for me, I confess to an indescribable thrill of joy whenever I hear, for the first time in a season, the hollow rumblings of Fafner's voice through what Drysdale in "Tom Brown at Oxford" would have called his "yard of tin." For me the perfume of wood violets, the lifting of the wild orchids in the mossy hollows, the multitudinous whisper of the forest leaves, the "hum of bees 'mid immemorial elms," the soft piping of the full-breasted robin, and the winnowed light of the golden sun fluttering upon the secret places of the dells are all called into fancy's fairest life by the sound of Wotan's words:

"Wache, Fafner!
Wache, du wurm!"

But to return. The season has been filled to surfeit with "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," and the lighter works of the threadbare Italian repertory. We have had to hear "Faust" on two Wednesday evenings and "Carmen" on two Fridays. Now, all of a sudden, we have a week in which there are three operas not previously performed this season and one of them never before given by this company. It seems like a generous outpour of riches which might better have been distributed through two or three weeks. However, let us not complain. The managers of the Metropolitan have had some serious problems to solve between the vagaries of artists and the ravages of the climate.

Of course, one of the difficulties which has beset them has been the refusal of the general public to hail Mme. Litvinne as an exponent of the highest dramatic art. This refusal is a direct result of the conditions which prevail at the Opera House, and which the managers themselves have cultivated. It is an old story, but its repetition will do no harm. The policy of the Metropolitan Opera House in the past three or four years has been to offer casts in which all the principal parts were assigned to "stars" of world-wide celebrity. The public has become so accustomed to this state of affairs that it will not now accept a singer of ordinary powers in a leading rôle.

Mme. Litvinne's position is one of peculiar hardship. She is not a great singer. That is granted. But she is one of experience and of ability. She would have been accepted readily in the days of German opera at the Metropolitan, for in those days the public regarded the opera more highly than the singer. But Mme. Litvinne comes to us at a time when we must have De Reszkes, Melbas, Nordicas, and Eameses or nothing, and hence we relegate her to a secondary position. But she is going to sing Isolde for all that. Mr. Grau says that Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will surely be given. It will be worth hearing, even without a famous soprano as the heroine. "Siegfried" proved to be worth hearing without a great Brünnhilde. Do not imagine that this was due wholly to Jean de Reszke, or that he achieved any greater success because he had to carry the burden of the final duet largely on his own shoulders. "Siegfried" was good to hear even in the days of old Vogl; and one would almost rather hear Anton Schott as the young hero than not to hear the work at all.

To leap from opera to concert, it is worthy of note that Frank Van der Stucken, who had so much difficulty in gaining full recognition here as a conductor, has made a prominent position for himself in Cincinnati, a city which prides itself upon its musical taste and enterprise. Van der Stucken is an energetic man and a sound musician. He has organized a good orchestra in Cincinnati, and his programmes show the same catholicity of taste and discernment as those which he used to offer in New York. Mr. Van der Stucken is an American. He has given concerts of his own music in Paris and in Germany, and his works have received warm praise. He has always deserved well of his countrymen, because he has always made room in his schemes for the compositions of American writers. He is in the prime of life, and ought to have many years yet to devote to the cause of music in the middle West.

Camille D'Arville.

Since her sudden departure from the heights of Olympia because of her refusal to adorn her beauty in the way in which beauty is said to be adorned the most, Camille D'Arville has been conspicuous by her absence from the public eye. Her picture is herewith printed, in order that the record of her comeliness may remain in the memory. It will not be long before she comes forward again with new delights.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Lilli Lehmann arrived in America almost at the hour when Mme. Melba was singing Brünnhilde for the first time.

Dr. Johannes Brahms, the famous German composer, has been in very poor health, but is on the road to recovery.

Piatti, the noted 'cellist, wrote last Summer a sonata in E minor which was recently produced at a Monday "Pop" in London and much praised.

Liza Lehmann has made a successful setting of portions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Her work was greatly applauded at a recent concert in London.

Adele Aus der Ohe made her first appearance in England recently at one of Mr. Henschel's concerts. She played Liszt's E flat concerto and achieved a decided success with her hearers. Some of the critics decided to postpone final judgment on her abilities till she played some music.

Dr. Antonin Dvorak has been misbehaving himself again. He has written a symphonic poem called "The Water Sprite," which was played recently at one of the Queen's Hall promenade concerts in London. The story is all about a malignant sprite which carries off village maidens, and it is neither pretty nor poetic. Dr. Dvorak's music is pronounced unworthy of him.

The arrangements for the Baireuth Festival of 1897 are as follows: The season will consist of three complete performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and eight of "Parsifal." The festival will begin on July 19 and end on Aug. 19. The allotment of seats will take place in March, and, as usual, the price of an orchestra stall will be $5. Subscribers will have to take tickets for all four or none of the "Ring" performances.

According to one of the London papers, "Sir Arthur Sullivan, who is now in the south of France, is leisurely engaged upon his Alhambra ballet, 'Victoria.' The statement in the Italian papers that he is contemplating an Italian opera is, of course, mere surmise. It seems that he has had several Italian libretti sent him, but the reading of libretti, and particularly those of English comic opera, is to Sir Arthur one of the most ordinary incidents of life. Suggestions for libretto subjects, too, are by no means infrequent, and we believe the first idea of 'The Golden Legend,' as the plot of a cantata, came from a young lady quite unconnected with musical life."

Felia Litvinne.

Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, baritone, made his reappearance here at the annual performances of "The Messiah" on Monday and Tuesday, and was received with great favor. He is an admirable artist, who will always be heard with pleasure. The fact that he comes from abroad seems to have aroused the opposition of one of our esteemed morning contemporaries; but that seems to be a silly ground on which to base hostility to a good singer. The American public does not care a sixpence whence a performer comes so long as his work is well done.

The stories of apostasy on the part of Frau Cosima Wagner, which have been plentiful enough in this country in the past three or four years, have at length reached London via Berlin. A correspondent of a London paper writes thus: "There is, moreover, it must be said, a certain feeling against the modern Wagner school as now cultivated by Frau Cosima Wagner at Baireuth. The personal friends of the late Meister assert that what is now being taught there is against his intentions. This charge is also raised by the tried singers who took part in the Baireuth Festspiele from their very beginning, and contributed to spread their fame all over the world. Herr Perron of Dresden sang Wotan, and Herr Schelper of Leipsic the dwarf Alberich. In Herr Lieban the Berlin Opera House possesses acknowledgedly the best dwarf Mime. The somewhat anti-Jewish tendencies which are now said to prevail at Villa Wahnfried unfortunately prevent the Baireuth pilgrims from enjoying the excellent singing and acting of Herr Lieban. Even here in Berlin much English was heard spoken in the foyer. Sir Frank Lascelles and his family were present on all four evenings. The Emperor expressed to Count von Hochberg his great satisfaction, and personally handed to the conductor, Herr Weingartner, the Red Eagle order."

PERRY AVERILL.

FICTION

William Dean Howells.

FLEURETTE.

had spent some years in the colonies, doctoring diggers and the like rough and ready folks. The novelty of the strange scenes and free and easy life had at last worn off, and I found myself sighing for the respectability of broadcloth and a settled position in my profession. Aided somewhat by thrift, and more by a fortunate land speculation, I had money enough to supply my wants for a few years to come; so I returned to England, resolved to beat out a practice somewhere.

At home there was my dear old brother John Penn, who was the doctor at Dalebury, a little country town. I call John my senior, for he was born some three years before me. A dear, good, steady man was John, with the kindest and most lovable heart in the world. I found John, and he gave me a hearty welcome, but he seemed changed—a trifle careworn—and I soon found the cause. My discovery of the reason why John was, to call it melancholy, came about at once. Born and bred in Dalebury, I knew all the people there. I had asked him "Who lives now in that old house belonging to the Tanners?"

"A widow lady and her daughter, named Dorvaux."

"French, I suppose, from the name?"

"No, I believe not. Her late husband was French; but, as far as I have learned, Mrs. Dorvaux is an Englishwoman."

"And the daughter, is she pretty?" I asked. John sighed, looked disconsolate, and he replied: "Fleurette! That is the name of Mrs. Dorvaux's daughter," and then he was silent.

As an old practitioner I at once diagnosed the case. I found out that John was in love with Miss Fleurette. I supposed he had asked her to become his wife, and that she had declined his suit. It was my business to mend broken bones and broken heads. I may have set to work to repair injuries in a businesslike way. I knew well enough that a manly, handsome fellow as was John, with his excellent position, were all elements, and strong ones, in his favor, so I could not understand why Miss Fleurette had said "No" to him.

Mrs. Dorvaux, I learned, was in very bad health. I soon became acquainted with Fleurette, and found her to be a lovely girl, highly educated, and with charming manners. I became convinced that she was no flirt.

In time I succeeded in gaining John's confidence, and he told me all about his love for the girl and how she had refused him. Somehow I gained the girl's confidence, too. One day I said to her: "Of course you know my brother well."

"I have often met him," answered Fleurette.

"And you like him, I hope?"

"I like Dr. Penn very much," and then she changed the subject. Once or twice after that I tried my best to bring John in as a topic of conversation, but she always evaded it.

I learned, too, that John no longer went to Mrs. Dorvaux's home, and that he never saw Fleurette. Watching closely Fleurette's manner, I was satisfied that she was not happy. As to my brother, he seemed engaged in his work, and his lips were sealed as far as Fleurette was concerned. I went on a tour of the Continent, and came back to Dalebury, Fleurette's mother had been ill again, but was recovering, for I soon saw Fleurette about again. She looked pale and worn, probably from watching and nursing her mother. My holiday at Dalebury had now run down to its last dregs, so when we met it was to say good-bye.

"Can it never be, Fleurette?" I whispered, as our hands met before parting.

"Never," she replied, "never. Good-bye—good-bye."

Poor old John! poor little Fleurette! What mystery was it that stayed the happiness of these two?

I had returned home from my travels, tired of idleness. Having heard of an opening that promised well, I ran down once more to Dalebury to consult my brother. John and I were very bad correspondents, so I had no news of the little town since I sojourned there. As I passed the house at the corner I saw it was void. "They have left," said John, as I eagerly asked the reason.

"Left! Where have they gone to?"

"No one knows," said John, sadly. "Shortly after you went abroad common rumor said they were thinking of quitting, and last month they did go."

"Did she leave no word—no message for you?"

"Only this," replied John, opening a drawer in front of him, where he kept a variety of cheerful-looking instruments. "I found this one morning on the seat of my carriage. I suppose she threw it in."

A single flower, the stem passed through a piece of paper with the word "Adieu" pencilled on it.

Sorry as I was to hear the news, I could scarcely help smiling as John replaced the flower in the drawer. It seemed almost bathos, that little rose, tossed into a doctor's carriage, and now lying among old lancets, forceps, and other surgical instruments.

The weeks, the months, even the years, passed by, and we heard nothing of Fleurette. The flower, doubtless still lying in the drawer, was all that was left of old John's little romance.

Three years soon went by. I was still in England. I had purchased a share in a London practice, and although I found much drudgery in my work, it was a paying practice, and one which would eventually be entirely mine, as my partner, who was growing old and rich, talked of retiring.

Once or twice in every year I had been down to Dalebury. All was the same there. John was still unmarried; and if he said nothing about her I knew he had not forgotten the dainty little girl who had rejected his love. Yet not a word had Fleurette sent him. She might be dead or married, for all we knew. I often used to wonder whether I should ever meet her again—whether I should ever learn her secret trouble, for I felt that Fleurette's sadness was not so much from having to give up the hope of being John's wife as from the cause that compelled her to take that step.

One wretched Winter's day I was called upon to attend a patient in a poor street in the outskirts of the town. Entering the bedroom of a shabby house, I saw a woman lying on the floor, either dead or insensible. I had the woman lifted up and placed in her bed. It needed, alas! very little professional skill to determine the cause of the woman's illness. I had seen too many drunken women in my time to be deceived. As I stood by the bedside a young woman rushed in and threw herself on the bed. It was Fleurette. "Oh, doctor! doctor!" she cried, in an agony of grief. "I had been away but an instant. I had no one to aid me, to advise me. I had gone to the druggist's. My poor mother must have left her bed."

Then I understood it all.

I had found Fleurette at last. Actually living within a stone's throw of my door! Perhaps she had lived there ever since she left Dalebury. Now, having found her, what was I to do with her? I guessed that I had also fathomed her mystery. You see it was only a commonplace, vulgar little mystery after all—a mother's drunkenness the sum total of it. Yet when I thought of the girl giving up her love and bright prospects for the sake of keeping her erring mother's vice a secret, most likely never complaining of the sacrifice, wearing to the outer world a bright face that hid from nearly every one the sorrow of her heart, it seemed to me that our little Fleurette was something very near a heroine, after all.

My first idea was to telegraph to John, and tell him where to find her; but upon consideration I thought it better to wait until after our interview in the evening.

I found Fleurette alone. She was very pale, very sad, very subdued.

"Tell me, Fleurette," I said, gently, as I sat down beside her, "was—was your mother's unfortunate craving for alcohol the cause of your refusing to marry my brother?"

She noded her head.

"Tell me all about it. How long has it been going on? I can be as secret as you."

And then Fleurette told me. I will not give her words. They were too loving, too lenient, framed with affectionate excuses. It was pathetic as she told it—a tale of her mother's craving, which grew and grew with its excesses. Then came penitence, contrition, shame, and the ever-recurring vows of amendment. And with them hope sprang afresh and bloomed for awhile—only to be cut down as ruthlessly as before. And so on for years, ever the same weary round, and although she told me not, ever the same loving care, the same jealous resolve to shield her mother's sins from the vulgar gaze. It was a hard burden for a girl to bear. For this she gave up the hope of being John's wife. She would not leave her mother to perish, and would not injure John, as she shrewdly feared might be the case if she subjected him to the scandal of having a mother-in-law of Mrs. Dorvaux's disposition living with him; and knowing as I know the delicate susceptibilities of patients in a place like Dalebury, in my heart I thought that Fleurette was right.

"And why did you leave Dalebury?" I asked, when she had finished her recital.

"Mamma was—ill—there; so ill, I was frightened, and obliged to send for a doctor—and I feared people might learn the cause."

"Then we came to London," she continued. "London is so large, I thought we might hide ourselves here."

"How often do these—these attacks show themselves?" I asked.

"Sometimes not for months; sometimes twice a month. Oh, do you think she can ever be cured? She has been so good, so good for such a long time! If I had not gone out to-day this might never have happened. Our poor old servant died some months ago, and I could not trust the new one, or she might have prevented it. Do you think she can be cured?"

I shook my head. I knew too well that when a woman of Mrs. Dorvaux's age has these periodical irresistible cravings after stimulants, the case is well-nigh hopeless. Missionaries, clergymen, and philanthropists tell us pleasing and comforting tales of marvelous reformations, but medical men know the sad truth.

I was so indignant at the sacrifice of a young girl's life, that had I spoken my true thoughts, I should have said, "Leave the brandy bottle always full, always near at hand, so that—" Well, I won't be too hard on Fleurette's mother. She must have had some good in her for the girl to have loved her so.

We had said nothing about John as yet. That was to come.

"Fleurette, I shall write to John to-night. What shall I tell him?"

Her black eyelashes were now only visible.

"What can you tell him? Promise to guard my secret."

"I shall at least tell him I have found you, and then he must take his own course."

"Oh, don't let him come here," pleaded the girl. "I could not bear to see him; and perhaps," she added, with a faltering voice, "he doesn't care to hear anything about me now."

Ah, Fleurette, Fleurette! after all, on some points you are only a weak woman.

The next day I begged leave of absence from my partner and patients, and ran down to Dalebury to tell John the news.

Yet I had little enough to tell him. I was in honor bound to guard the girl's secret; so all I could say was I had found her again, that she was as bewitching as ever, and, I believed, loved him still. I could add that now I knew the reason why she could not come to him, and I was compelled to own it was a weighty one—an obstacle I could give no hope would be removed for many years. He must be content with that; it was all the news, all the hope, I had to give him.

"Very well," said John, with a sigh, "I must wait. All things come to the man who waits; so perhaps Fleurette will come to me at last."

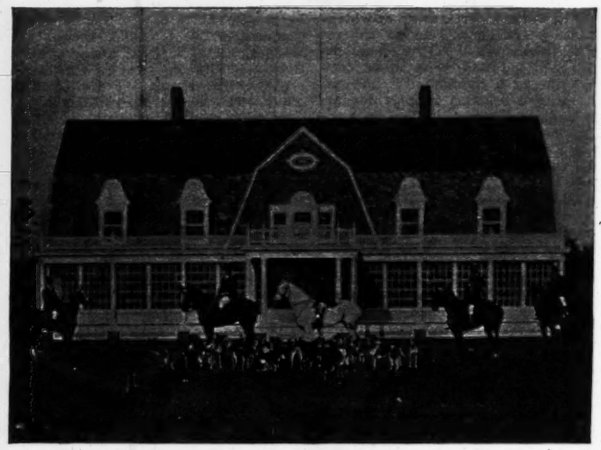
Now that I had found Fleurette, you may be sure I was not going to lose sight of her again. I was very grieved to ascertain that her mother's circumstances were not so good as of old. Some rascal who possessed the widow's confidence had decamped with a large sum of money. Our Fleurette eked out their now scanty income by painting on china; and very cleverly the girl copied the birds and flowers on the white plates. I begged Fleurette to persuade her mother to enter a home for inebriates, but the girl would not even broach the subject to her; so here was youth drifting away from John and Fleurette—kept apart for the sake of a wretched woman, and I was powerless to mend matters.

But did John and Fleurette ever marry? You see this is not a romance, only a little tale of real life, and as such, the only way out of the dead-lock was a sad and prosaic one—a way that poor Fleurette could not even wish for. Reformation, I say, as a medical man, was out of the question. I hope Fleurette will not read these pages, where I am compelled to express my true feelings, by saying that a short time after a year had expired Mrs. Dorvaux was obliging enough to die. I say "obliging" advisedly, for sad though it be to think so, her death made three people happy; indeed, as her life was so miserable to her, it may be I should have said four. Fleurette mourned her sincerely; all her faults were buried in her grave, and left to be forgotten. Two months after her death I wrote to John, bade him come to town, and, without even warning Fleurette, sent him to see her. Then he found that all things do indeed come to the man who can wait—even the love that seemed so hopeless and far away.

I don't think John ever knew, or, unless he reads it here, ever will know, the true reason why Fleurette refused him and shunned him for so long. He knows, from what I told him, it was a noble, self-sacrificing, and womanly motive that led her to reject his love, and is content with knowing this. He feels the subject must be ever painful to his bright little wife, and has never caused her pretty eyes to grow dim by asking for an explanation. There is no sadness with Fleurette now. She lights up that old red-brick house; she is the life of Dalebury, and, moreover, the one woman against whom Dalebury says little or nothing. The last time I paid John a visit, there was not only Fleurette, but a couple of children as well—dark-eyed, bonny boys, who chatter in French and English indiscriminately.

Only occasionally I saw in Fleurette's eyes something which was a trifle sad. It might have been the memories of her other days, but I believe such momentary sorrows will pass away in time.

A NEW VERSION OF "BUBBLES."



OCEAN COUNTY HUNT AND COUNTRY CLUB,
Lakewood, N. J.

THE handsome clubhouse of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club of Lakewood has become a wonderfully popular rendezvous for both permanent and temporary residents of that fashionable Winter locality. The club has sometimes been called George Gould's club on account of the deep interest which he has shown toward making it a success. It is safe to say that but for Mr. Gould's liberality many of the features which now make the club so enjoyable an adjunct of Lakewood life would be sadly missing, surely they would not have sprung into such glorious existence within so short a time. The clubhouse was only finished and opened last March, but its membership now numbers about 150, including many who are well known in New York City club and social life. The club, as its name implies, and as may readily be judged from the picture, is particularly partial to hunting, although enthusiasm for other sports is by no means limited. Since Mr. Gould has taken up his residence in Lakewood, he has become an ardent cross-country rider, besides giving considerable attention to polo. Mr. Gould is President of the club and master of the hounds, Arthur B. Claflin is Vice President, Dwight M. Harris Treasurer, and William A. Hamilton Secretary.

The clubhouse is an attractive building, about 40 feet by 100 feet, built in the old Dutch Colonial style, Montrose W. Morris being the architect. The reception hall occupies the greater part of the first floor. This is a magnificent room, two stories in height, with a balcony around the first story. This room is about 40 feet square, and is used for all the elaborate club functions. Many pleasant dances have already been given and the new year will witness many more. On the left of this main room are the ladies' parlors, and on the right the men's dressing rooms and lockers. The dining and billiard rooms are on the second floor. The club has its own electric plant, and the financial outlay for the club and grounds has been in the vicinity of $75,000.

The club has a very good nine-hole golf course, and extensive improvements are now under way, which next year will probably make it one of the best in this locality. Horace Rawlins is the golf professional, and no better man could be found, as he was the open champion of the United States in 1895.

The club also has several Mott electric pigeon-shooting traps, and plans are under way for an elaborate shooting box several hundred yards in length. It is also proposed to build an indoor tennis court this season. The club is thoroughly equipped with everything necessary for a perfect country club, and Lakewood people now wonder how they ever got along without it. It is about two miles from the Lakewood railroad station.

Among some of the prominent members are Theodore A. Havemeyer, Edwin Gould, Clarence B. Mitchell, Howard Willetts, W. W. Watrous, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Bessie B. Whiting, Albert Gallatin, Frank M. Freeman, John I. Waterbury, William Bloodgood, James Converse, Robert B. Kerr, Thomas H. Kerr, J. W. Colt, Daniel Bacon, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Ernest La Montagne, Chauncey F. Kerr, Walter Brooks, James Byrne, Miss Catherine Norwood, W. H. Sands, Jasper Lynch, David Plumer, John E. Townsend, J. H. Kernochan, W. Gould Brokaw, Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Philip Rhinelander, A. M. Bradshaw, S. B. Ferris, S. E. Huntington, Edward R. Ladew, J. H. Ladew, F. A. Walthew, M. E. Sand, Samuel S. Beard, and Samuel D. Davis.

Arthur L. Merriam,
Nominated for President of the Republican Club.

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FROM THE HAYFIELD.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Marion Crawford will spend this Winter in this city. He recently came from Italy. It is said that he is writing a new American novel.

—George W. Cable will go to England soon. While there he will read from his works in London and in the larger cities in the provinces.

—Joseph Juneau, who founded the City of Juneau, in Alaska, went to California by the overland trail in 1851. He has just returned to San Francisco after an absence of thirty years.

—Samuel Reynolds of Lawrence, Kan., has the largest Vandiver pippin apple tree known. It is forty years old and measures 12 feet in circumference at the trunk. Its boughs spread over a circle 100 feet in diameter.

—M. Brunetière, editor of the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes, will soon visit Pope Leo XIII., and from Rome will come to this country in order to deliver a series of scientific lectures. From being an agnostic he has become an advocate of the social necessity of religion.

—Earl de Grey's record of the game that he has killed in twenty-eight years shows a total of 316,699 head. He has averaged 10,000 a year for twenty years; in 1893 he shot 19,135. His items show 200,000 pheasants and partridges, 47,000 grouse, 6,000 small game birds, 566 deer, and 9,000 other animals, among them buffaloes, tigers, and rhinoceri.

—Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of England's greatest living statesman, has resigned the Principalship of Newnham College, Oxford, a position which she held for fifteen years. She will remain with her father and mother, and care for them in their old age.

—Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer in charge of the New York Sub-Treasury, proposes to make a stout fight for an increased Federal appropriation. He is prepared to prove that while the Sub-Treasury in this city handles fully two-thirds of the Government funds, it receives much less than one-half of the appropriations for the maintenance of Sub-Treasuries.

—George J. Gould is said to be so expert as a telegraph operator that, standing in the operating room on the top floor of the Western Union Building, he can distinguish within a few minutes the quality of work that is being done by the operators nearest to him. This facility of discernment on President Gould's part makes his visits to the telegraphers' quarters a matter of some moment to them.

—Prince Michael Hilkoff, the Imperial Minister of Ways and Communication of Russia, who visited this country a short time ago to inspect our system of railways, has been able to give the Czar much information which is to be practically applied in the completion and equipment of the Trans-Siberian Railway, of which the Czar is President. The conveniences, luxury, and speed of American passenger trains greatly impressed Prince Hilkoff.

—Lieut. de Gerlache of the Belgian Navy, the organizer and leader of the projected Belgian antarctic expedition, expects to start the expedition from Antwerp about July 15, 1897. He will explore all new lands that he may find, will make meteorological and magnetic observations, and will make a special study of the animal life in the seas upon which he sails. He will carry a three years' supply of provisions and will be gone at least two years.

—South African millionaires who have returned to England are building and have built some of the most magnificent dwellings in London. Mr. Beit, the stock broker, has built a palace near Grosvenor Gate, and Barney Barnato is erecting the largest and most pretentious private building in England in Park Lane. J. B. Robinson has been satisfied to purchase a home and has acquired Dudley House, Park Lane, Piccadilly.

—Sir Hugh Myddleton started the New River Company in 1609 to supply London with water from the Hertfordshire hills, forty miles away. Myddleton was ruined by the speculation, but one of the "adventurer's shares" recently was sold for $625,000 in London. One-half of the original shares was given to King James I. as his moiety and the other half was divided among the thirty-six adventurers. The company owns much property in London, and in the Counties of Middlesex and Hertford. The income from a share is about $13,000 a year.

—Matha Hughes Cannon is the first woman who has ever been elected a State Senator in America. She is a member of the Utah Legislature, and lives in Salt Lake City. Angus M. Cannon, her husband, is a Mormon Elder, and may be one of the twelve apostles, as he is first in the order of precedence for appointment, yet she ran for the Senate this Fall against him and beat him by a majority of over 4,000 votes. She is a physician with a good practice, is small of stature, and is between thirty and thirty-five years of age.

—Since Hermann Oelrichs and his wife came into possession of the white marble house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which was occupied for many years by Mrs. Paran Stevens, some pronounced improvements have gone into effect. Rich and artistic decorations, external as well as internal, have converted the old mansion into one of the most beautiful residences on the avenue. The junction of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street may now with truth be called "the palace corners." There is Cornelius Vanderbilt's great mansion on one corner, Collis P. Huntington's castle on another, the ivy-clad Whitney palace on a third, and now the luxurious home of the Oelrichses on the fourth.

"Drink, Patient Friend."
Fountain Corner Mail Street and Broadway.

A PATRIOTIC GIFT.

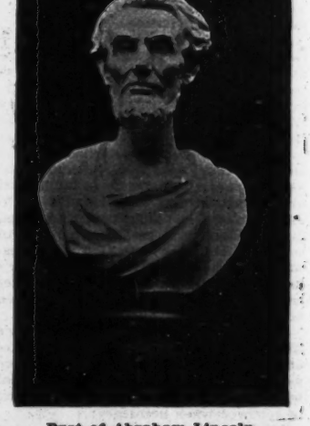
The Patria Club, of which Banker Ellis H. Roberts is President, has just made an interesting gift to the pupils of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, in East Fourth Street. The scholars were promised a prize by the club if in a certain time they showed a proficiency in the English language. The officers of the club ordered from a well-known sculptor a marble bust of Abraham Lincoln, and this gift was presented to the class which had progressed most rapidly in the English language and the history of the country.

Among the members of the club are some of the most prominent society women in the city. Meetings are held at Sherry's, and plans formulated for the teaching of young immigrants the first lessons in patriotism.

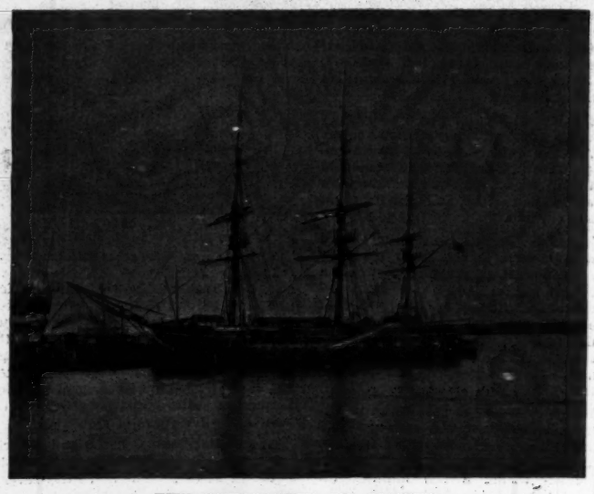
The Hirsch School was chosen as the most favorable place for the society to commence its work.

The Lincoln bust was formally presented a week ago, after an examination of pupils by members of the club. One young scholar who had been in this country only a month proved that he had mastered the English language, so far as every-day words were concerned. He could recite simple extracts from American authors, and knew something of the history of Washington, Lincoln, and other great men of the country. Other pupils of the school showed wonderful progress in the language of their adopted country. All pledged themselves to become young patriots, and then the Lincoln bust was unveiled and cheers arose from the assembled scholars.

At the Hirsch School, which was erected by the late Baron de Hirsch, the pupils are not only taught useful trades, but are given a fair common-school education.



Bust of Abraham Lincoln.



THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

FROM time immemorial, or at least since the English took possession of Manhattan Island, the small boy of this city, if he was worthy to be called a boy, has at one time or another had a longing, an almost irresistible desire, to go to sea and become a bold buccaneer, or pursue the more peaceful occupation of catching whales and such other game as his youthful imagination pictured as inhabiting the great deeps.

In his immature mind he thought of adventures only, and failed to think of the many hardships that would have to be undergone in the transit from the forecastle to the quarterdeck, from before the mast to the command of a vessel, and as his ideas were all based on romance he had many hard knocks and terrible experiences after he had shipped before he became sufficiently proficient in seamanship to fill a petty office and feel that he was making progress in his chosen occupation.

Sailormen in former times were much the same the world over, and those who went out from the Port of New York did not differ materially from those in other parts of the world. New York had her peaceful traders, her slave traders, and her pirates, for many an expedition of cheerful cutthroats was fitted out down at the Battery in good old Colonial days, and many an adventurous small boy was carried away to become a veritable slave to men whose commands were oaths and whose arguments were knock-down blows.

And yet for many years the boys of this city ran away from home and joined the ships, lured on by John Oxenhams and Salvation Yeos, and do so to-day, no doubt, but now, fortunately, their lot is generally better than it was before laws were made for Jack and the Nation took an interest in his affairs.

It is not necessary now for a boy of this city who wishes to become a sailorman to ship before the mast with a Captain whose only purpose it is to get all the work from him that he can while he learns the rudiments of seamanship, for the Board of Education of New York City has its nautical school, established about twenty years ago, and the good ship St. Mary's makes a pleasant home for the future mariner while he is learning that which under old methods it took many years to acquire.

The St. Mary's is not a reformatory in any sense, and only boys who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to moral character are received on board; nor will they be allowed to remain on the ship unless they obey the rules that have been made for their guidance.

Boys who desire to join the St. Mary's —and boys of this city only can join the ship—must be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years; must be of average size, of sound constitution, and free from all physical defects; must produce testimonials of good character; must evince a taste for a seafaring life, and enter of their own free will; must be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to and including percentage, and must have either a parent or a guardian residing in this city, to sign the necessary papers and consent to the boy's joining the ship. A boy of bad character or known evil propensities is never taken as a pupil in the Nautical School.

For each boy who joins the St. Mary's $30 must be paid to defray the expense of uniform and bedding during his two years' cruise, and he must be supplied with the following articles, which must be renewed when necessary:

Two pairs of black leather shoes, one pair of rubber boots, one dark-blue monkey jacket, one dark-blue guernsey, three pairs heavy drawers, three heavy undershirts, three pairs heavy socks, three pocket handkerchiefs, one black silk neckerchief, one strong jackknife, three towels, one scrub brush, one tooth brush, one clothes brush, one hair brush and comb, one box of blacking, one blacking brush, thread, needles, wax, tape, and buttons.

The course in the St. Mary's extends over two years, and at the expiration of that time the boy is graduated, his certificate indicating the degree of excellence with which he has acquitted himself, and his place is taken by another lad who has a yearning for a life at sea.

During each Winter the schoolship lies at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, and until the first of the following April most of the time is devoted to teaching the lads the common school branches, theoretical navigation, and making them familiar with the life on shipboard and the duties that they will have to fulfill when at sea.

With the 1st of April comes the practical work for which they have all shipped and to which they have looked forward for months. After a ten days' vacation the lads return to their ship, rig and prepare her for the Summer's cruise, and in a few days take her from the dock. Ground having been broken, the practical part of their work begins, for after that the students do all that is required. From the dock the St. Mary's goes into Long Island Sound, and for a month theories are put in practice and the lads learn to handle their ship, which thereafter proceeds to sea on her foreign cruise.

The cruise is usually across the North Atlantic and up the Mediterranean, touching at various ports, at all of which the students are allowed to go ashore and enjoy themselves as fully as possible. Usually each lad has every other day ashore while in a foreign port, and as the St. Mary's remains in port for at least a week at a time, they are enabled to learn much of the places they visit, being as a general thing inquisitive and anxious to take advantage of their opportunities.

Like all lads, those who ship on the St. Mary's have a desire to see all they can of foreign countries, and their desire is humored as much as possible by Commander Field, the Captain of their ship. During the cruises that have been made since Commander Field has had charge of the ship all the lads have had opportunities to visit London, Paris, and the other large cities at or near which the St. Mary's has touched. Their appreciation of the opportunities that are given to them is shown by the avidity with which they take advantage of them, and the information that they obtain by their trips ashore in foreign lands is indicated by the knowledge that they display when speaking of their cruises, for each lad has two cruises abroad before his term aboard ship has expired.

The experience that lads get on their cruises fits them, with few exceptions, to navigate a vessel, as they are made to thoroughly understand dead reckoning and how to find the latitude and longitude by the sun, moon, planets, and stars. The practical seamanship that they acquire includes everything, from knotting and splicing to handling the ship in heavy weather, for they alone constitute the crew, and, blow high or blow low, in hurricane and in calm, upon them devolves the safety of their craft and the execution of the orders of their few officers.

The success of the Nautical School has long been an assured fact, and its graduates have attained many places of importance and profit in the merchant marine of this country. Its instructors have always been men of high character and ability, appointed from the United States Navy, who have had at heart the interest of those who have come under their instruction and care. Since the passage of the Postal Subsidy bill, which requires all vessels that receive a subsidy from the Government to carry one or more cadets, many of the graduates from the St. Mary's have shipped to great advantage, both to themselves and to the owners of the vessels upon which they have been placed.

The St. Mary's is one of the last and probably the best of the Nation's sloops of war. She is fast and seaworthy, and those who have commanded her since 1844, the year she was built, have never had any trouble to outsail every craft that has come in her way. She is of 1,025 tons, 150 feet over her deck, and 42 feet beam. Her condition is excellent; she is as sound as when she was built. She and her officers are loaned to the City of New York for the purpose for which she is used. Her officers are Commander W. L. Field, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Lieut J. D. McDonald, Ensign George B. Bradshaw, and Surgeon Robert Whiting, all of the United States Navy. They are also the instructors.

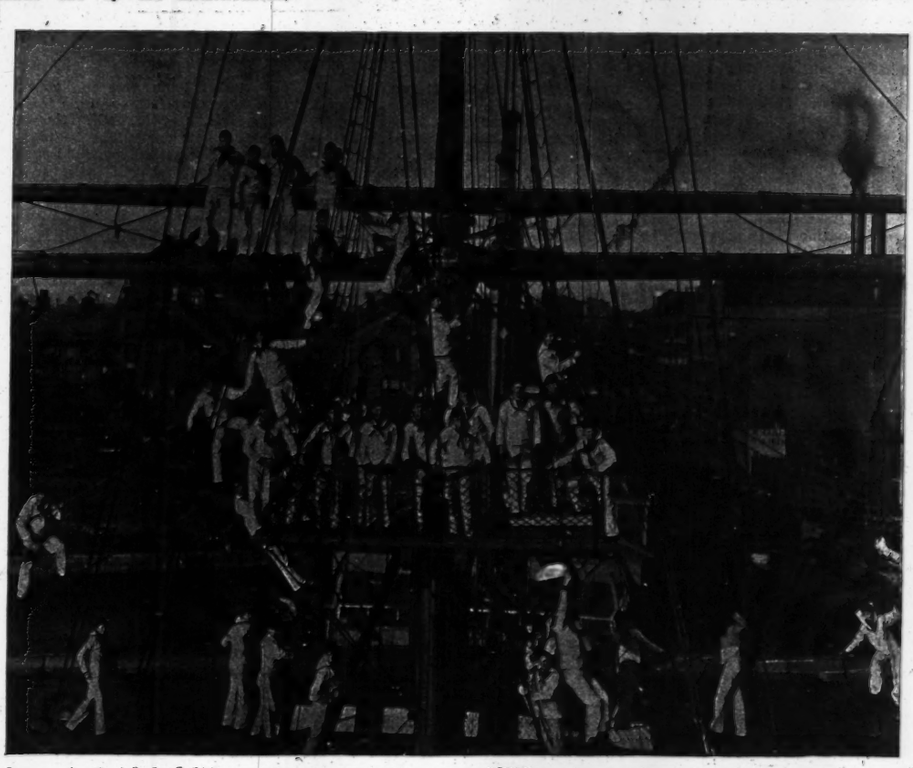
No more manly lads can be found anywhere than those on the St. Mary's. They are strong and healthy and are good and willing students. It is not all work with them, for they have ample time for recreation, and while their ship is in this port they have their Saturdays and Sundays ashore to visit their parents, or for such pleasures as they may desire.

The lads' duties begin at 6:30 o'clock A. M., when they are called, and from that time until 9 o'clock P. M. their time is occupied, with frequent intervals for rest and jollification. The petty officers on board are always appointed from the senior class, and they to a certain extent are held responsible for the doings of those under them.

The most troublesome institution on shipboard to the new-comer is the hammock in which he has to sleep. Few city lads have any idea of the manner in which one should get into a hammock if he wishes to stay there, and so every new student furnishes amusement for the others for some nights after he has come aboard. All the hammocks are swung every night and taken down and stowed away every morning. They are innocent looking enough, stretched from timber to timber, but every landsman who tries to stretch himself in one of them is bound to get several tumbles before he acquires the knack. After that it is easy enough, and with a swing each lad gently drops his body upon his hammock, curls up, and goes to sleep without fear of falling to the deck.

Everything aboard the St. Mary's is interesting, not even excepting Chu Suey, the full-faced, good-natured Chinaman who for fifteen years has cooked for the Captain of the ship. Chu Suey has been in America twenty-nine years, and would not give up his present position for the yellow jacket and peacock feathers that Li Hung Chang has been deprived of; at least so he says. He was appointed to his present berth by Mayor Wickham, and reveres his benefactor's memory.

The schoolship is arranged with temporary recitation rooms on the main deck. They are in small houses that are taken apart and stowed away when the ship goes on a cruise. On the next, or gun deck, the lads eat. The deck, the mess tables, mess chests, and all things about this deck, and about all the decks, in fact, are kept scrupulously clean, the washing, scrubbing, and swabbing being done by the lads, each in turn having an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a cleanser. Each takes his turn at cooking for and waiting on his mess. The food that they have is good, wholesome, and plentiful; meat every day but Friday, then fish, and fresh bread, milk, and vegetables when in port. While cruising, canned goods, sea biscuit, and pre-



IN THE FORETOP, SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

served meats are served. The cook's galley is on the gun deck, as are also the Captain's quarters.

On the next or spar deck are the lads' lockers, storerooms, instrument and flag room, dispensary, brig, (the local prison for recalcitrants,) "bosen's" and carpenter's room, library, officers' rooms, and other things, including a piano, to the music of which the lads dance and sing during periods of recreation. It is on this deck that the lads sleep and study. Commander Field has an idea that study is aided by enlivened, quickly circulating blood, and in clear weather, before the lads sit down to study, he has them all climb to the masthead; in stormy weather they have calisthenics for a few minutes. They go to the masthead three times a day when the weather permits.

Whenever the lads are drilled in the rigging they have an admiring group of spectators, for in the thickly populated section in which the St. Mary's is laid up they have made many friends, who take an interest in watching the skillful manner in which they perform their work. They are quick and active, and, as they are all intent on becoming sailormen, they readily learn to perform the work aloft, it being much more attractive to them than that between decks.

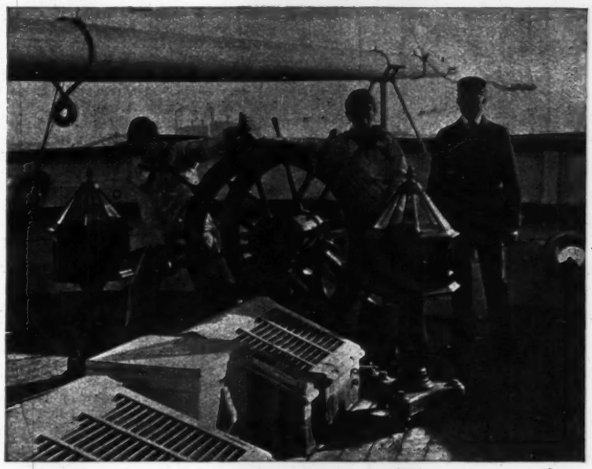
The work in the rigging is done with a degree of skill and precision that from the very first is commendable. When the lads first go aloft they have a theoretical knowledge of everything that they are expected to do, and the practical part of their training to handle their ship is, therefore, soon acquired. They take pride in their skill, and in perfecting themselves show an ambition to become thoroughly proficient. They expect and look for encouragement from their instructors, and get it whenever their work is satisfactory or indicates a desire to do well that which they have to do. As the lads are well, strong, and agile they quickly become familiar with the practical working of their ship, and after they have left the dock for a cruise they conduct themselves and perform their duties far better than do most of the crews that are shipped from this or any other port.

As no lad can be compelled to join the St. Mary's, so no effort is made to reclaim one who has deserted from her. If one tires of the work there he has ample chance to remain ashore, for, unless kept aboard for punishment, every one may be absent from the ship over Sunday to visit his parents or guardian. That many remain aboard on Saturday and Sunday indicates the interest they take in their nautical education and the home life that Commander Field and his officers furnish for them. They are a contented, jolly lot of lads, who work hard, study well, and enjoy themselves, even though the rules are strict and discipline is maintained.

Any lad who has served a term of two years on the St. Mary's, and at its expiration has received a certificate stating that he has acquired a good knowledge of seamanship and of the educational branches that he has studied, finds friends among the master mariners of this port and the other members of the Maritime Exchange, for the Exchange is represented in the board or committee that has charge of the schoolship, and its members take an interest in placing the young seamen as well as possible.

In developing the young manhood of the students the nautical school has always been a success, for although, as in all other educational institutions, many of those who have passed through it have chosen other pursuits afterward, many others have risen to prominence after having obtained masters' certificates.

Those who continue in their chosen pursuit are watched by their former instructors and the success of their progress is always noted. The young seamen do not lose their affection for their school as soon as they have shipped and begun the battle of life as cadets, or before the mast, but keep in touch with those who taught them the rudiments, and by letters and personal contact let their whereabouts and advancement be known for years after having left the St. Mary's.



AT THE WHEEL, SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

HEARD AND SEEN.

Richard Mansfield is writing a book. It is a work he commenced merely for the pleasure of writing it and reading it to Mrs. Mansfield and an intimate friend of hers. For the same reason he called the two young women who figured in it Beatrice—Mrs. Mansfield's name—and Jessie—the name of her friend. The story, developed in Mr. Mansfield's leisure moments, served to while away the time for some of the favored members of his company on the train while they were traveling, and now has grown, and so pleasantly that he has been advised to publish it.

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A young woman connected with the Woman's Exchange, at 12 West Thirtieth Street, has taken up a line of work in which she has few competitors. She is a photographer. She takes interiors of houses, home pictures of the people living in them, and anything else of the kind that may be desired. A series of charming pictures of a child whose parents had almost given up hope of having any successfully taken, are exhibited on the wall of the Exchange. There is nothing amateurish about the work. It is exceedingly well done, and has been highly spoken of by prominent photographers in the city.

***

The event is not of recent occurrence, but the small girl's parents still tell it as an illustration of the way in which the old Adam will appear at times even in a more than usually good little maiden. The small girl had been naughty, and mamma had found it necessary to reprimand her. She closed her remarks by saying seriously: "Now, remember that though I cannot always see what you do, God is always with you." It was Summer, and the little girl, in a not very amiable frame of mind, started off for a walk, as she was accustomed to do, and the big Newfoundland dog belonging to the family started to follow, as he, also, was accustomed to do. But he was not to go this time. "Go home," said the little maiden, turning suddenly and stamping her foot when she saw him. "Go home. It is bad enough to have God tagging after me all the time without having you come along, too."

***

For a number of years the City Directory has published an anomaly which people have failed to understand. After the name of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came, in the place where the business of business people is given, the word "clerk." Friends and acquaintances of Mrs. Stanton have seen the word year after year and wondered what it could mean. Some one asked Mrs. Stanton about it recently. "Yes," she said, with a laugh, "I know it has been there. I don't know why. I certainly am not a clerk—though I should not object to being, if my life had lain in that direction." The last directories out have omitted the word.

***

People who have seen manuscripts of W. D. Howells's writing have been surprised that the work of a man who is such a prolific writer should show so many changes. "One little sketch of his that I happened to see," says an admirer of the author, "was crossed out and rewritten many times. And it was a simple sketch, not a story—one that I should have thought he would have written at a sitting without changing a word."

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"I was very much surprised when I first came to New York," says a Russian who has been here some time now, "to see all the children, particularly the numbers on the east side, playing in the streets. That is something you will never see in Russia. Each house has a yard with a garden surrounding it, and the children play in it. They never think of going outside."

***

A member of one of the most noted boat-building firms in this country severely criticises the work of artists who put sea craft into their marine views. "Artists make very pretty and picturesque looking boats," he says, "but you never could sail in them. The lines are altogether wrong. People who ventured into such vessels on the water would take their lives in their hands on the calmest seas."

***

"I have great trouble with my spelling since I came to America," says an English woman. "At home I put a 'u' into many of my words which here, to spell correctly, I am obliged to leave out. If I do, by chance, in my letters to England, omit the extra letter, my friends make all manner of fun of me and think I am becoming illiterate. A word like 'humor' I spell 'h-u-m-o-r' here, but in my home letters 'h-u-m-o-u-r.'" TAM.

TWO PECULIAR NATIONAL LOANS.

Register Tillman's late report mentions two facts that are not generally known. One, that the first loan the United States made was payable in tobacco, and the other that Alexander Hamilton, when Secretary of the Treasury, negotiated a loan, although no law existed authorizing him to do so.

The loan that was to be paid in tobacco was authorized by the Continental Congress by a resolution passed on Dec. 23, 1777. There was no time set for its repayment, and the amount that could be borrowed under the resolution was $10,000,000. Of this sum but $181,500 was issued. It sold at par and bore interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Tobacco passed as currency in the colonies in those days, and the proceeds of the loan were applied to the "purchase of supplies and to aid in the building of cruisers to prosecute the war of the Revolution." The $181,500 was received from the Farmers General of France.

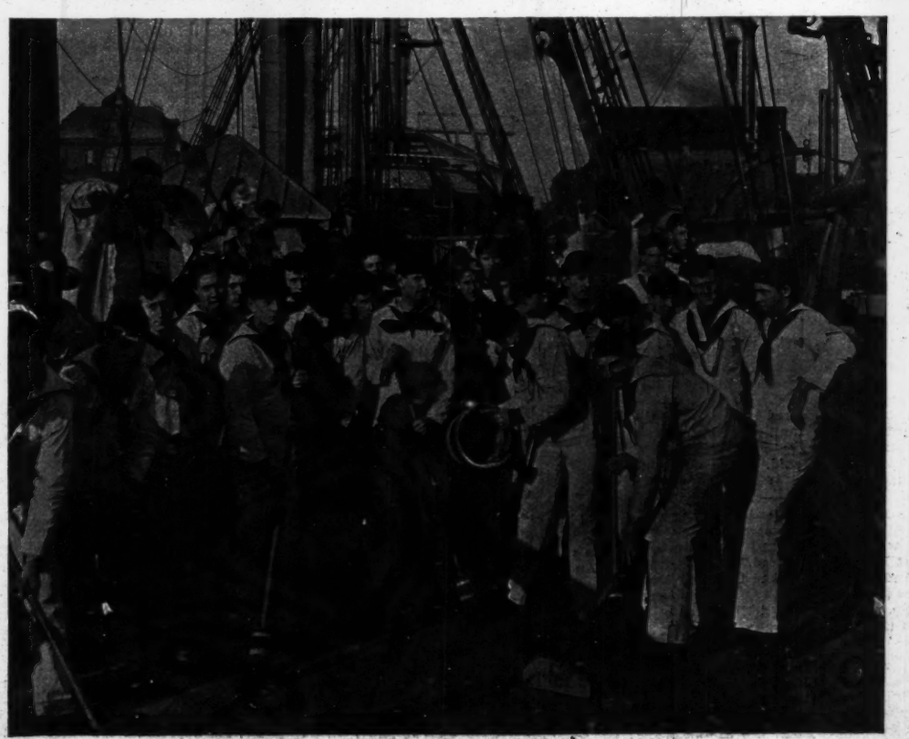
On Dec. 31, 1793, there was outstanding of the loan $153,688.89, and this was merged in the general account of the French debt, and interest upon it ceased.

Alexander Hamilton, as the first Secretary of the United States after the war of the Revolution, in 1789, found a Treasury, but no funds in it. Without waiting for authority, and on his own responsibility, he negotiated a loan for $191,608.81 at the rate of 6 per cent.

On Sept. 13, 1789, the first issue on this loan was made, June 8, 1790, being the date set for its repayment or redemption, and all import and tonnage duties were set aside to meet it. The Bank of New York and the Bank of North America furnished the money.

In relation to the loan, Secretary Hamilton said: "Obvious considerations dictate the propriety in future cases of making previous provision by law for such loans as the public exigencies may call for, defining their extent and giving special authority to make them."

By the act of Congress of March 26, 1790, Washington negotiated a loan for $55,000, the money being needed to compensate the members and employes of Congress, to pay the salaries of those on the civil list, &c., and the arrears of interest on the Dutch loans. At the time there was not over $50,000 in the Treasury. The duties on imports and tonnage were again pledged to meet the loan at its maturity.



WASHING THE DECK, SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Elsie—And does George say I was positively dovelike?

Clara—Something of that sort; said you were pigeon-toed, I believe.

A Practical Courtship.
From The Chicago Post.

She was essentially a modern girl of the society variety, and she smiled upon him because, although rather old and not much of a society man, he was well fixed in a financial way.

"I'm a plain, practical man," he said bluntly, when he thought the time had come to propose. "I haven't the gift of gab, and I believe in coming to the point at once, anyway. I want you for my wife."

"I'm a thoroughly practical girl," she replied, with equal bluntness. "I do not believe in meaningless speeches and roundabout methods. How much do you bid?"

Understanding each other so perfectly, it was a simple matter to arrange the minor details and decide upon the date for the wedding.

A Useful Nonentity.
From The Ram's Horn.

It is better to be a nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing.

A Postmaster's Joke.
From The American Sportsman.

Early in the season the writer had occasion to communicate with William Mercer, the former owner of Little Logan, and forwarded our inquiry to Hastings, Neb. In due time our letter was returned, marked thus: "Mr. Mercer is dead." Overlooking the fact, we again wrote this gentleman, and yesterday our letter was returned with the startling information that "Mr. Mercer is still dead."

Vanitas Vanitatum.
From The Cleveland Leader.

Frances (who is thirteen and tall for her age)—Oh, dear, I wish I were a dwarf.

Henrietta—Why, the idea! What makes you say such a thing?

Frances—Then, perhaps, mamma wouldn't object to taking me out with her once in a while without making me call her "Sister Jane."

Equal to the Emergency.
From Tit-Bits.

Mother—Charlie, you said you'd been to Sunday school.

Charlie (with a far-away look)—Yes'm.

Mother—How does it happen that your hands smell fishy?

Charlie—I—I carried home the Sunday school paper, an' th' outside is all about Jonah and the whale.

TITULAR.

Cousin Tom—What would you say if an English Earl were to propose?

Elsie—My lord!

Ironies of Fate.
From The Washington Star.

It's only when you've cash to burn
That offers come to lend;
Friends choose what you already have
When kindly gifts they send;
The most persistent man is he
Whose absence most you wish;
It's on a Friday that you have
No appetite for fish.

The dish of which your hostess boasts
Is something you abhor;
The story that is slowest told
Is one you've heard before;
The Dictionary never tells
The thing you want to know;
You never catch the girl you like
Beneath the mistletoe.

Social Economy.
From The Chicago Record.

"Are you economizing this Winter, Mrs. Desmond?"

"Yes; our new monogram is much smaller than the one we used last year."

A Polite Way of Putting It.
From The Chicago Record.

"Do you consider Smitherton a dishonest man?"

"Well, I should think it would make him blush to look at an upright piano."

Not the Lesson She Sought.
From The Somerville Journal.

A little Somerville girl going to church with her mother last Sunday saw some men working on the street-car tracks.

"See those men breaking the Sabbath," said her mother, thinking to suggest a moral lesson.

The little girl watched them gravely. Then she looked up in her mother's face and said:

"And can't God mend it?"

Too Much Turning Over.
From The Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

"There is too much system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I snickered a little, the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the Principal, and the Principal turned me over to Paw."

"Was that all?"

"No. Paw turned me over his knee."

A Study in Colors.
From The Princeton Tiger.

Freshleigh, 1900, met an old colored man the other day crossing the campus, and the following conversation ensued.

Freshleigh—Hello, Sam! The trees are getting nearly as black as you are, hey?

Big Sam—Yessah, an' next Spring, sah, dey'll be nearly as green as you, sah.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

She—I suppose when father talks of his business affairs to you, you find them very uninteresting.

Lord Smallcash—No; I'm quite interested, so much that I've looked up his rating in Bradstreet's.

Held the Barber Responsible.
From The Philadelphia Call.

A bright little fellow, who has not yet seen his third birthday, often amuses the household of which he is an important feature by his questions and observations.

At dinner one evening recently it was noticed that he was intently studying the expansive bald space on his venerable grandfather's head.

When a lull occurred in the table talk the pride of the family promptly took advantage of it.

"Grandpa," he said, "who cut your hair that way?"

Her Luxury Denied Her.
From The Cincinnati Post.

"I was so vexed," sad the Dear Girl, "that I could have cried."

"And did you?" asked the other Dear Girl.

"No. I was just getting ready to when the dinner bell rang."

A Sufficient Explanation.
From The Chicago Record.

"Bridget, I've discovered that you carry more food home with you than you cook for us."

"Yes'm; but me fambly is bigger'n yourn."

One True Friend.
From The Cleveland Leader.

Some world-wise, hardened cynics say
That selfishness and greed
Are ever near, to charm away
The fabled "friend in need"—
To set at naught
What love has wrought,
And, so leave aching hearts to bleed.

'Tis false! I have a friend that ne'er
Hath yet forsaken me,
And who, I'm sure, my lot will share,
Whatever it may be!—
In joy or woe
This friend I'll know—
Such love as his men seldom see!

And he enjoys my fullest trust,
This steadfast friend of mine;
His wit is small, but he is just,
And therefore half divine—
Ah, now you see,
Of course, that he
Is nothing but a poor canine!

Compliments of the Season.
From The Detroit Free Press.

"I see that you are your own washerwoman," said Mrs. Spitely, who was leading her poodle past the place.

"Yes," retorted Mrs. Snaply, "but thank goodness, I'm not reduced to playing nurse girl for a dog."

ALLOWABLE.

"How intolerably conceited musicians are, as a rule!"

"Oh, well, what can you expect from people who are naturally full of airs?"

The Message Sufficient.
From Golden Days.

A traveling man who put up for the night at the leading hotel in a small town left very particular instructions before retiring to be called in time for an early train.

Early in the morning the guest was disturbed by a lively tattoo upon the door.

"Well?" he demanded, sleepily.

"I've got an important message for you," replied the bellboy.

The guest was up in an instant, opened the door and received from the boy a large envelope. He tore it open hastily, and inside found a slip of paper on which was written in large letters, "Why don't you get up?" He got up.

Relief Seemed Permanent.
From The Cleveland Leader.

The Doctor—Here's the bill for your husband's treatment. I'll be glad to allow you 20 per cent. off for cash.

The Widow—But you said that you would not charge anything if you didn't relieve him.

The Doctor—So I did. Have you heard him complain lately?

Scented Danger Ahead.
From The Somerville Journal.

Wiggles—Have you heard the news? They say old man Weatherspoon has joined the church.

Waggles—You don't say so! (Thoughtfully.) Well, I suppose that's a good thing for old Weatherspoon, but I confess I am a little anxious about the members of the church.

A Bargain in Jewelry.
From The Cleveland Leader.

"Why do you regard Fisher as such a lucky man?"

"Well, you see, his wife was engaged six times before he married her, and he figures that it will not be necessary to buy her a bit of jewelry for at least ten years."

Evidence of Persistence.
From The Philadelphia Record.

Bjones—I hear you are very attentive to Miss Milyuns. How is your suit progressing?

Wigwag—My trousers are getting baggy at the knees.

Another Unpopular Tax.
From The Brooklyn Life.

Friend—You say your son is extravagant?

Father—Extravagant? He's an incarnate income tax!

SCARCE WITH HIM.

Miss Bosting—How drear life must have been in the stone age; don't you think so, Mr. Hardup?

Mr. Hardup—Oh, I don't know. Rocks must have been pretty plentiful then, and they're mighty scarce now!